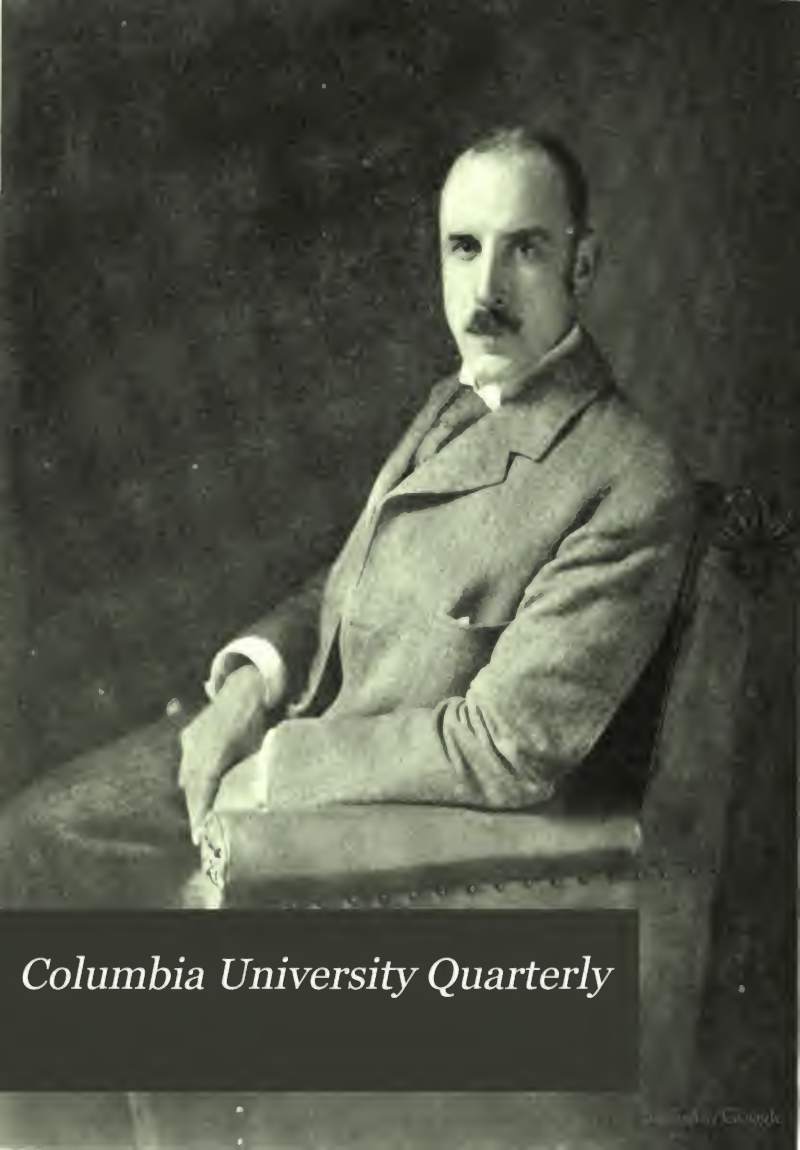

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THE CALL TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

THE choice of a profession marks a crisis in a young man's life. It is the end of a period of irresponsible living, of acquisition without purpose, and of expenditure without reward. It is the beginning of a period of self-direction and self-control, of struggle for mastery, of devotion to duty and service to others.

No wonder that the young man—when I say "young man" I mean also the young woman with professional aspirations—approaches this crisis with strangely conflicting emotions. He is uncertain of himself. He has no means of knowing whether he is physically fit and temperamentally adapted to meet the strains of professional life. Nothing in his personal experience enables him to judge of his ability to excel in a particular professional career; and he has only the most superficial views of the duties and obligations of any kind of professional service. But the necessity of making a living drives him on. He is attracted by the prizes that reward the successful practitioner and he longs to do something that will count in the estimation of his fellows. His youthful optimism buoys him up and he dreams of the good he may do. The choice is made despite the doubts which arise and which occasionally continue to harass until he finds himself years afterwards in and through his professional work.

It is because everyone of you has either chosen a professional career or is in the way to do so, that I elect to speak to you this

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afternoon of some aspects of professional service. I purposely limit the scope of this survey, because some things are obvious to all who have eyes to see what is going on about them, and because some things may safely be neglected in talking to an American audience. Therefore, I shall say nothing of the relative importance of the professions. It is obvious that any profession has its advantages and disadvantages—for some who contemplate its exactions; and that all are in need of the uplift that comes through strong and capable men. We may safely neglect, too, the pecuniary rewards of professional service, for what one of you is not aware that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that in every profession the assiduous devotee is assured of a decent living. There is opportunity, abundant opportunity, in every field, and no one need turn aside from any preferred course for fear that it will not yield the necessaries of life or give free scope to honest effort.

I use the term *profession* in a liberal sense, as any vocation in which specialized knowledge is rationally, ethically and skillfully applied in practical affairs. In this sense we recognize professions of engineering, teaching, agriculture, architecture, banking, military affairs, and the like, as well as the traditional professions of theology, law and medicine. With increasing knowledge, higher ethical standards and more rational practice we shall some day have professions of merchandising, journalism, housekeeping, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry—possibly even a profession of politics. Some occupations are debarred from the professional class because of lack of scientific attainments, others by want of an ethical code, and a few by reason of insufficient technical skill. Conversely, any profession may be debased by practitioners who profess what they do not know, or cannot do, or who fail to recognize the moral obligations of their position. Professional service implies the possession of knowledge and power, restricted to the few, but denied to the many. It implies leadership and bespeaks leaders who are worthy of the trust that the many should place in them.

The relation of the university to the professions is clearly apparent. The function of such an institution as this, indeed its sole function, is the training of leaders. First, in its quest for new knowledge in every field and in its provision for giving instruction

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in what is known, the university discharges its foremost duty to the professions that it represents; second, by formal teaching and through the influence of its social life the university promotes those ideals of social conduct which obtain between man and man; finally, in its professional schools, the university seeks to organize knowledge for professional ends and to give training in acceptable methods of procedure.

The man who chooses a profession deliberately purposes to become a leader of men. He takes advantage of opportunities for study and training which few can enjoy. He equips himself for work in which he has few equals and may have no superior. He professes to be able to do what the many wish to have done but cannot do for themselves, and he invites the confidence and support of those who lack his ability. The professional man, therefore, voluntarily assumes obligations which can be adequately met only by the most conscientious preparation maintained throughout a lifetime of devoted service.

We must distinguish between the preparation necessary to enter upon a professional career and the equipment essential to the highest success in a particular profession. Time was when most of what was needed could be acquired in professional practice. The apprentice system did enable the beginner to assimilate the accumulated experience of his masters and to acquaint himself with the ethical standards of his colleagues. When knowledge was limited, experience counted for much, and the graduated steps in the advancement of the novice gave him that understanding of human nature without which no one may aspire to be a leader of men. Today there is much to learn before professional work can be begun. Every decade sees scholastic requirements advanced and insisted upon. The maximum of today is the minimum of tomorrow, just because we are adding daily to the knowledge that honest professional men must use in their practice. The only question of an academic nature that can be raised is where to draw the line between what is essentially preparatory and what can safely be left to later acquisition. There is no limit to what the professional man needs short of the furthermost bounds of scientific knowledge applicable to his professional work. Indeed, he must go further than

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merely professional needs. He who would be a leader of men in any profession must see his work in its relation to the work of other men, see it as a part of a greater whole in which all things work together harmoniously in the upbuilding of a higher life. This, I take it, is the justification of a liberal education preparatory to the professional course. It appeals to me as a higher motive than that of personal gratification or general culture. It means knowledge of use, directly or indirectly, in promoting a better civilization.

The student who begins his professional course in a modern university finds it a storehouse of knowledge. A part of what is taught may be unscientific and much of it may be poorly organized and inadequately presented, but these are the problems of scholarly research and university administration. No student in our university classes need languish for lack of intellectual stimulant or hunger for substantial mental pabulum. The honest student may discover our defects, but he will have no time for fault finding. He will be too far on the road to discovery to share his secrets with the uninitiated. The most serious obstacle to the advancement of the professional student is the presence in our classes of those unable or unwilling to keep the pace. An inscrutable Providence, it may be assumed, inspires to professional study even those who are least capable, but why they should be inflicted on you is a mystery understood only by those who know why you get measles and mumps and second teeth. You may endure stoically the blunderings of your incapable associates, they will always be with you, but you have a right to resent the interference of those who are able to keep step but refuse to do it. It is a curious commentary on student life that those who deliberately seek to retard the advancement of a class by "bluffing" the instructor or absorbing an undue proportion of his attention, should ever be tolerated by honest students. It is perhaps still more remarkable that those who intentionally and persistently shirk class duties deceive themselves in thinking that it is of little consequence.

Why such self-deception? What one of you has not sized up every classmate from the primary school on? You know every shirk and every trickster with whom you have been associated. In the ordinary course of events the associates of these defaulters in

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years to come will know them as you do now. Talent and brilliancy cannot redeem such reputations. Some day when you wish to retain a lawyer in an important case you will not turn to the man, however brilliant or talented, who tricked you in class. You will never entrust your life, or the life of anyone you are responsible for, to the care of that physician who undervalued scientific facts and jumped at conclusions in the classroom. You will place no confidence in the business man who as fellow student could not be depended on to do the fair thing. When the crucial time comes you will search out the man who knows how to do honest work, and you will prefer him for his straightforwardness rather than for any other qualification. Your way in such cases is the way of the world. It is the penalty—silent, unobtrusive, but no less effective,—that society inflicts on those who shirk its responsibilities. No further explanation is needed of the failure of some men to attain commanding success.

He who would be a leader in professional life should understand human nature. He needs an intimate knowledge of his fellowmen, quick insight into human passions and prejudices and a sympathetic understanding of man's ambitions and aspirations. He must be willing to bide his time and know how to act when the right time comes. In all his dealings he must exercise tact and common sense. In a word, he must know how to get on with his fellows.

There is no factor in professional equipment so difficult of acquisition as this personal one. We take it for granted, other things equal, that the man who has it will succeed and that without it failure is almost certain. Strange that in our training courses we take no account of it. We seem to forget that while we are born with social instincts, we learn by experience the traditions of social life and acquire painfully the habits and customs of those among whom we live. A man learns how to get on with his fellows and how to lead them just as he learns everything else worth doing. A Robinson Crusoe existence is no preparation for social living.

The ethical import of professional service requires that the professional man maintain a healthy interest in his fellows. He may not divorce himself from those whom he serves or from his professional colleagues. He should not live to himself alone, least of all

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during those years of preparatory training when habits are being fixed and customs established for all one's later life. This, I take it, is the justification of all our so-called college-life, our clubs and fraternities, newspapers and periodicals, debates and athletic sports. We need them—the more the better, provided they are well conducted and kept within their proper sphere.

Much has been said of late concerning American college sports. It is pointed out that relatively few engage in them, that they are unduly expensive, that they absorb too much time and are attended by serious abuses, and that instead of manly sports they have become games in which the determination to win outweighs all other considerations. It is a pity that such charges can be brought against a legitimate activity of student life and a greater pity that our students do not themselves make such criticism impossible. Despite all criticism, however, college sports and athletics are here to stay until something better is found. They afford healthful pastime for many who take only unimportant parts. There is variety enough to hold the interest of all who can be induced to cooperate with their fellows. Note the list: walking, running, jumping, hurdling, vaulting, throwing, wrestling, fencing, boxing, tennis, rowing, lacrosse, base-ball, basket-ball and foot-ball. Yes, even foot-ball, the most maligned of all, is worth playing, provided it can be a clean sport. I have no fear of serious harm from a few bruises and sprains and broken bones. All these will mend. They are the price youth pays for good health and animal spirits; they are part of the cost of learning how to get on with one's fellows, how to lead and be led in the practical affairs of life. The curse of it all is its taint of professionalism, a misnomer, by the way, because true professionalism, as I have tried to show, is guided by the highest ethical motives. The fault lies in exaggerating the element of contest and in making the determination to win paramount to all other considerations. It is the same kind of mistake that some college students and some college professors make when they consider the acquisition of knowledge, however valuable, an end in itself. A more wholesome view, in my opinion, is that both college studies and college sports are means to ends, the chief purpose of which is not the winning of the game.

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The social life of our American colleges is rich in educational possibilities. I would not limit the activity of any decent club, or society, or association of students in which men get acquainted with one another, learn one another's strength and weakness, and become familiar with the ways of thinking and acting that prevail in student life. Here they learn to give and take. Under the stress of such social intercourse the youth restrains his personal whims, modifies his family prejudices and becomes one of a social group, a group which ought to be typical of the best the world has to offer. If our college life falls short of this high ideal it is due to the frailties of human nature and the inexperience of college students.

There never was a time when college life was cleaner, freer from immoralities and youthful excesses, than it is today. The typical college student is honest of purpose, fair in his dealings, upright in his life and enthusiastic in his interests. The college community is far safer than city streets or country villages. Some there are in every community who transgress the limits of propriety. We know the college student who thinks it smart to have his fling and we hear the excuse that one must know the seamy side of life in order to cope with it. But the honest student is fully aware of the fallacy. He knows that in order to cope with snakes he doesn't need to crawl on his belly. The man who debases himself can offer no excuse for it save that of selfish gratification.

If university studies afford the substantial materials out of which the professional man carves his career, it is equally true that his college life is the medium in which he develops his standards of personal worth. The professional school seeks to organize the scientific knowledge within a particular field and to adapt it to practical ends. The way in which this is done, the character of the instruction, the spirit of the instructors and the tone of the place determine in a large measure the ethical as well as the scientific status of the school. Careful, exact, conscientious workers are not trained by teachers who are indifferent to scientific accuracy in the classroom and unresponsive to the claims of the profession they represent. On the other hand, we appreciate the inspiring uplift of the great teacher—the man who through devotion to his subject leads his students to a clearer vision of the truth as he sees it and

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rouses within them the ambition to give equally noble service. But however great the skill and inspiring the presence of teachers in a professional school they cannot supply all the training that a professional school should give; they cannot give that which students should give to each other. Just as college life furnishes the means of quickening the social and civic conscience of college students, so, I think, the professional school needs a life of its own for the promotion of professional ethics and the development of professional morals. The student of law, it seems to me, should enter upon his life work not only familiar with legal facts and procedure but also helped by his fellows to appreciate his position as the peacemaker of society. The teacher should go out not merely grounded in the subjects he will teach and skilled in giving instruction, but also eager to serve society in the way that he knows others of his fellows can and will serve it. The engineer who makes railroads, builds bridges, devises and operates machines, constructs canals and aqueducts and directs great industrial plants should somehow come to realize that his chief end is not the making or saving of money for himself or anyone else, but that he is a responsible factor in the present industrial order for the betterment of social conditions. Is he likely to get that notion in his active career, urged on, as he is sure to be, by business competition and the thirst for gain? Will the solemn promise of the medical graduate to observe the vows of the Hippocratic oath be of much avail if during the years of his preparation the full import of that historic formula is not borne in upon him by all the force of example in his daily intercourse with teacher and fellow student?

Great as is the need of scientific attainment in every profession, there is even greater need of moral responsibility. We want lawyers, physicians, teachers, engineers, business men, who not only know how to do things but who will also insist on doing them right —men who, conscious of their ability as leaders, are jealous of their professional honor—men who will readily sacrifice personal gain to uphold the dictates of conscience in their professional service. The professional school is the place above all others where such ideals can be impressed upon young men. There is no time in life when men are so susceptible to generous impulse and no place where

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so many can be influenced at once. But, as I have already said, it is not the work of teachers and faculty alone; it is preeminently the result of the interaction and interrelation of students engrossed in a common undertaking and stirred by a common ambition to make their lives count for most. Your duty is to join hands with teachers and fellow students in making these years of professional study also years of growth into professional stature. Your life outside of class can be so ordered as to reinforce and supplement the instruction you receive. It is serious work to which you have put your hand and you will be held strictly responsible both by your own conscience and by the judgment of your fellowmen for the way you perform this task.

The call to professional service comes to you young men in the form of imperious command. If it were the call to arms in the defense of your country you would respond by tens and hundreds, and not one of you would falter whithersoever your duty led. This call to service which I voice today comes to you from your countrymen who are engaged in that everlasting war with sin and ignorance and greed and selfish ambition. They call on you to equip yourself for leadership and they confidently expect you to stand forth when your time comes fully prepared to merit the confidence they would place in you. They have put at your command all the resources of this university, an institution which brings to you the wisdom of the ages and lines you up with the great men who have preceded you here during the past century and a half. It is an inspiring company of leaders in statecraft, theology, law, medicine, business, engineering, and in all arts and sciences of every field. No one of those whom we today call great, no one whose life we would set up as a measure of our own, has failed to respond to that appeal in the cause of righteousness which comes to you today in the call to professional service.

JAMES EARL RUSSELL

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THE DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC

YOUR presence here today to receive our welcome to the medical school is proof that you have weighed carefully the attractions offered by the various learned professions and have chosen medicine. It is therefore needless for me to put before you the reasons for such a choice. It may be that you have been drawn to it by the opportunities it affords for purely scientific investigation, or it may be that the application of the science to the art of relieving human suffering and benefiting humanity has appealed to your best instincts.

The search for conditions leading to diseases, whether of an infectious type or of the numerous sporadic types, may excite your interest. These scientific investigations are fundamental. The discoveries of the bacteriologist, who finds in the laboratory by the aid of the microscope the minute organisms which produce so many diseases; who cultivates these little plants in appropriate soil, watching their blossom and fruitage and seed, as he can do in the study of malaria, and who transplants these bacteria, thus finding out the conditions favorable to their life or disastrous to their reproduction, may well stimulate your scientific imagination. The facts that these bacteria growing in the human body produce changes in that body of a special kind, causing, on one hand, symptoms that we recognize as peculiar to each kind, and, on the other hand, effects in the blood which we now regard as instinctive efforts of nature to kill the bacteria or to counteract their effect by producing an antidote,—all these facts and many other problems worked out in the laboratory by purely scientific methods afford a field of labor for those of you who are thus disposed.

You may, on the other hand, have the more immediately practical side of medicine in view. You may have seen the physician, calm, of keen judgment and sure insight, come to the bedside of some one dangerously ill and by his skillful direction, by his hopeful

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confidence and by the use of remedies combat the symptoms and guide the patient through the illness to restored health and vigor. You may have known the surgeon, prompt to use means which seem at times cruel or daring, secure by his operative skill a rapid relief from conditions otherwise surely fatal. And this direct action for the saving of human life may be the thing which inspires you with enthusiasm and makes you feel that your work is the most practical and useful in the world. Or you may have the literary inclination of the scholar who is fascinated by the records of achievement in some of the many fields of medicine and who delights in tracing the progress of knowledge, in gathering together the thousand and one facts which are scattered through various books in different languages, in bringing these facts into an orderly sequence and in presenting in concise and accurate form the sum total of knowledge on that subject, thus making accessible to every one the labor of many investigators through many years. Surely such a writer, the author of monographs and books on medicine, does much to disseminate information and is a most useful member of his profession.

The widely varied character of the work open to you, the possibility of a choice among many different interests and activities, provides an outlet for your varied energies which I have no doubt you fully appreciate. The opportunities of specialization are so numerous in medicine that there is hardly any taste which cannot be satisfied.

It is not of these things, however, that I wish to speak today. In your future course of study you will appreciate these various phases of the physician's opportunity more and more. The thing I wish you to realize particularly is that in studying medicine you are becoming leaders and directors of the public in those matters which most nearly relate to their material and moral welfare. The duty of the physician to the community is an active element in life today and it is one whose value is being more and more appreciated. The result of these past years of scientific research and of wonderful discoveries regarding the nature and causes of disease has been to reveal many important facts that have a direct and practical bearing upon the prevention of disease. Prevention is not a matter for

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the physician, it is a matter for the ordinary citizen to strive for and the citizen must be informed. He needs instruction. He sees its importance. He is willing to accept it. He is eager to apply it; if it is to keep him well or to save his children from disease and death. Here then is a field of labor waiting for you. Put the facts at your command before the public and it will soon appreciate the necessity of acting under your direction. Instruct them in regard to the prevention of typhoid fever by proper drainage and care in securing pure drinking water and they will demand and secure immunity from this disease. Convince people of the need of vaccination to prevent smallpox, of the need of prophylactic injections to prevent tetanus, of the need of the immediate use of antitoxin injections of diphtheria, of the necessity of isolation of cases of infectious disease, and they will see the reason for these things and will promptly adopt the suggestions you give. Impress upon the community the facts regarding tuberculosis; the enormous mortality of this disease, which still continues to affect a quarter of the race and kills 15,000 persons yearly in this city, the possibility of its control, if its dissemination is prevented, if it is promptly cared for, and if the infected persons are given specific directions regarding their manner of life, and the community will in the end welcome the knowledge. It is true that there are always ignorant or fanatical or prejudiced persons who oppose scientific progress and shut their eyes to danger. But the world as a whole is everywhere dominated by the intelligent section of the community. And just as Jenner's vaccination for smallpox has in a century fought its way to general acceptance, though at first it met with violent opposition, and just as Lister's antiseptic or aseptic methods of surgery have within thirty years revolutionized surgery, making possible hundreds of operations hitherto unheard of and thus have saved and will save millions of lives, so we may believe that proper methods of handling tuberculosis will within the next quarter of a century eliminate that scourge from the human race. The plagues of the middle ages have been vanquished and this modern plague is in a fair way to follow them. It is part of your duty to bend your energies to this great work, not only by applying your skill to the relief of those many forms in which the disease shows itself, but more especially

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in giving the widest dissemination to those facts which bear upon the prevention of its development and spread. Then you will perform a most widely useful service, not merely in some small community or city as a practicing physician, however large your practice, but to the world at large, which is made up of the small communities which you can reach.

This is the age of publicity. The idea of mystery in science is exploded. There are no secrets in medicine. The use of a dead language in writing our directions is destined soon to be given up. There is a demand for open facts and clear statements. And no one can present these facts so well as the expert who knows the subject. You will here learn to be such experts. You will acquire all the knowledge of disease, of its causes, of its remedies, of its prevention, which can be had. Remember that it is a large part of your duty to make this knowledge available to others, not merely by your efforts as physicians in the care of sick persons, but by your activity as citizens in your land in the care of its people.

The necessity of proper directions of the public health has already been recognized by the establishment everywhere in our country of officers and boards of health. In many cases these are most efficient, as, for example, in the City of New York, where the best talent in the profession is devoted to this service. In many other places such health officers are mere political dummies, holding the offices for their salary and being of no influence and little use in their communities. It is important that the public should be shown how great is the responsibility of such health officers; how important and useful is their sphere of operation and how necessary to the community is a well-organized board of health in every place. Such health departments are doubly necessary at the present time when the diagnosis of many diseases depends on bacteriological or pathological examinations only possible in a laboratory and impossible for the individual to carry out. Every health officer in every small community should be in close relation with a well-equipped laboratory under a special expert in the nearest city, so that there shall be no delay in the investigation of diphtheritic, typhoid or tubercular excretions, or in those blood examinations now essential to diagnosis and to treatment. The establishment of such laboratories in all

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towns is a necessity, and this fact with the need of ample endowment by the State is a matter to be urged upon the State legislatures. By exerting your influence in spreading the information among the public; in making clear the need of State supervision and aid in providing proper facilities for the boards of health and in demanding pure water supplies, clean milk supplies, perfect drainage for towns, sanitary inspection of tenements and sweatshops and the prevention of overcrowding in lodging houses, and the separation of patients suffering from infectious and contagious disease, you can do much to benefit public health.

I turn now to another sphere of activity open to you and loudly demanding the efforts of the medical profession, namely, the prevention of diseases of occupation by legislative enactment. You may say why invoke law to treat disease? Can we not as physicians handle it? Is it necessary to appeal for aid to law givers who are not always intelligent or safe allies?

When we study the poor patients who crowd our dispensaries and hospitals and who are often ignorant not only of the nature of their affections but of the causes which produce them, we find a large number who have incurred the disease by reason of the character of their work. They are suffering from diseases incident to their occupation and which might perhaps under certain circumstances have been prevented. The number of industries in which lead poisoning is common is not generally known. Painters and plumbers and those who work on lead become impregnated by the lead, which soon affects the nerves and causes a form of paralysis incapacitating the laborer for many months. Those who work out of doors are far less liable to this than those who work indoors, and when, as in certain factories, the lead is in the air, the room is close and not ventilated, it is the exception for the laborer to escape the poison. In the annual report of the chief inspector of factories in England in 1906 cases of lead poisoning are reported in the following occupations: File cutting, coachmaking, smelting of metals, printing, type founding and type setting, turning and enamelling, whitelead manufacture, china and earthenware manufacture, especially glazing of pottery, lithographic work, manufacture of glass, of electric accumulators, of paints and colors and ship-

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building. In 1899, 1,258 cases of lead poisoning were reported in England among these industries. But under the restrictive laws passed by Parliament and enforced, protecting the workmen in these industries, the number of cases had been reduced to 632 in 1906. Women, who seem to be more susceptible to lead palsy than men, have been excluded by law from such employment in England.

Manufacturers of looking-glasses and of silk-hats, of barometers, of incandescent lamps and of articles which are bronzed, employ mercury in their trade and employees are exposed to the fumes of mercury in these factories as mercury volatilizes at a low temperature. If ventilation is not adequate, poisoning results, producing tremor and paralysis or even death. Arsenic is largely used in arts and manufactures, and unless great care is taken it produces serious forms of disease. In all dyeworks where it is used, in the preparation of wallpaper and artificial flowers, in the manufacture of white arsenic, in curing furs, and in many other factories instances of arsenic poisoning are very common. Other metals, such as copper, zinc and phosphorus, are equally poisonous, and the last named is a frequent cause of disease among those who produce matches. In many chemical trades the employees are exposed to various poisons, such as nitric acid fumes, aniline dyes, sulphuric acid fumes, nitro-benzene gas and many other substances given off in gases and vapors.

In addition to the occupations where poisons are taken into the body, there are many occupations in which the laborer is exposed to undue risks. Caisson disease is seen all the time in our hospitals, this being due to the sudden change from the high pressure to the low pressure of air incurred by the workman in coming out of the caisson where he has worked under a pressure of many atmospheres. Precautions are provided by having a series of chambers, each under a different pressure, but even this is not always enough to prevent this disease. The manufacture of explosives is attended by great risks and the number of accidents in such factories is far greater than is ordinarily appreciated. Then there are many diseases due to organic or inorganic dust in the air that is inhaled, irritating the lungs, or is swallowed, producing affections of the stomach and intestines. In the great steel industries, which

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involve grinding and polishing of iron and thus throw minute iron dust into the air; in the textile manufactures, where cotton, silk or jute is handled, and other fine particles are mingled with the dust; in cement making, flourmills, sawmills, tobacco factories, and many other industries it has been found that the percentage of deaths from consumption was much greater than in other employments where dust was not constantly in the air breathed. Sommerfield has shown that of one thousand persons employed in occupations without the production of dust, 381 died of phthisis, while of one thousand persons occupied in trades giving rise to dust, from 480 to 598 died of phthisis. Only 115 farmers in one thousand die of phthisis. There is thus a distinct danger to those who are exposed to the inhalation of dust or of poisons in their various occupations. Now in England, Germany, France and on the continent generally, it has been found expedient to pass laws protecting these exposed laborers so far as possible from the dangers of their occupations. A certain air space in workshops and factories is demanded. Regular ventilating apparatus with forced draughts to carry off noxious gases is required in those factories where chemicals are used or dust is inevitable, and where trades are particularly dangerous, as the making of looking-glasses, the glazing of pottery, special devices are required by law to obviate the evil effects. Inspectors of factories report regularly their discoveries of defects. The factory acts and the protection they afford to employees in England might be taken as models for our imitation. And even processes of manufacture which carry danger have been modified by law.

One specific case may interest you.* In Staffordshire over fifty thousand persons are employed in the manufacture of china and earthenware. Ten years age the large number of cases of lead poisoning in this district caused so much comment and criticism, that the Home Secretary appointed a commission to ascertain how the danger might be removed. That commission recommended that the percentage of lead could be much reduced in the glazes and in some could be eliminated. The manufacturers protested, maintaining that their methods could not be changed. The matter was

*Diseases of occupation, by Thomas Oliver, M.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

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finally arbitrated and the result was that lead employed in the process was reduced from 20 per cent. or 15 per cent. to 5 per cent., a monthly medical examination of workers was made obligatory, overalls and head coverings were provided and maintained by employers for women, respirators were to be worn by persons specially exposed, and the floors of workrooms were to be sprinkled and swept daily and a scheme of compensation for lead poisoning was arranged. Under these rules the trade has been working since 1903, and the number of cases of lead poisoning has been reduced over a half. This illustrates how legal enactment is necessary in some cases to enforce conditions that are needed for the prevention of disease.

As you go about in your various fields of medical practice you will soon come in contact with labor conditions which you will see are evil. In many cases a careful investigation will reveal the source of evil and lead you to find a remedy. It is your work to secure that remedy. Show the employer the condition; seek his aid in its correction. But if he will not act, then make known the condition to the public, initiate and promote public legislation in your local boards, in your State assemblies and senates. Bring these matters into notice, and you will be doing a strictly medical service not to your own patients merely, but to the community and to the country.

The laboring class needs our interest, our knowledge and our effort in securing that adequate protection in their labor which is afforded them abroad. You are the men to inaugurate this work, and as physicians you must guide the public sentiment and supply the necessary information on which the needed laws must be based. We have a department of commerce and labor in our national government. We doctors must see that it does something more than to collect statistics regarding the trusts.

There is one other relation to the public that I wish to mention as one of the duties to which you are called. It is one that will carry responsibility, but that will repay your effort and it is one that, while giving you much satisfaction, is not to be estimated in terms of money. I mean your personal influence with your patients in aiding them by advice and counsel in those various crit-

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ical times and emergencies which occur and recur in every one's experience. Fifty years ago, in our simpler type of life, the clergyman stood in the community as the one man of clean, high, unselfish mind, to whom one could safely go for disinterested advice and counsel. This is still so to some extent and many members of the community who preserve their religious faith or who are devoted to their special church rely upon the clergy. The establishment of a personal relation between priest and parishioner best elaborated by the Catholic church, while open to criticism and abuse, is one which offers a great deal of help and comfort to many uncertain minds. But today there are many who have no church and no priest and yet need guidance in many ways. These turn for help to the physician and he is supplanting the clerygman as the one from whom to obtain counsel and advice. Your relations with your patients are likely to be very intimate. They will come to you in perplexity and in trouble for your personal view of their complex situations and for your aid or comfort. Learn to look impartially at all sides of a question. Keep your moral sense unclouded. Do not hesitate to uphold high standards. Never compromise with deceit and fraud. And let your own lives and conduct be such that your influence in the community shall be for the best, the purest and the noblest. In this way only can you command the confidence of your patients and the respect of the public, which is essential if you are to guide them in their difficulties, safeguard their health and welfare and be a benefit to them both materially and morally.

These then, gentlemen, are some of the fields of activity opening before you as you enter upon your medical career. They are broad fields, with wide boundaries and far prospects. The soil needs be cultivated, but it will yield an abundant harvest to the persistent worker. The opportunities for your effort are varied. That effort is sure to be crowned with success. To add to the sum of scientific knowledge, to find some new means of bringing comfort, help and relief to the suffering, to protect the ignorant and to guard the welfare of the public, these surely are objects worthy of your ardent enthusiasm and of your best endeavor.

M. Allen Starr

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THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

THE establishment by the trustees of a summer session at Columbia University in 1900 was realized to be an important step when it was taken, but no one could then foresee how important it was to prove. The first session with 417 students was a gratifying success and made evident the fact that the establishment of summer courses at Columbia filled a definite need; this was made more clear by the increase to 579 students in 1901 and to 643 in 1902. The work, however, was regarded by our academic community at large as something outside the real field of University operations, in no sense a vital part of the activity of the institution. It was supposed to be chiefly useful as a place where ambitious teachers who had no chance to have real university training could get a tolerable imitation of it for a few weeks in the year, and, on the other hand as a means whereby impecunious junior officers of the University could make both ends meet. The change within half a dozen years from the status of summer-boarder of doubtful intellectual and academic antecedents, given house-room as a sort of experiment, to its present universally accepted position as one of the most thoroughly useful, creditable, and characteristic parts of the life of the University, is not merely amusing to those who believed in the summer session from the first, but it represents a very important fact in the history of the University.

The object of this paper is not to make a formal statement of the development of the academic courses and the increase of the student and teaching bodies in successive years, but rather to attempt to give some picture of the life at the University during the summer. Two tables are appended which show in compact statistical form the growth of the work.

Even more gratifying than the steady increase in numbers from 417 in 1900 to 1,500 in 1908 has been the improvement in the quality of the student body. In our first summer sessions a fair proportion of the students were poorly-trained public school teach-

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ers, who for the sake of the loaves and fishes were looking for sixty hours lectures in this or in that for credit toward a higher license. Today, while public school teachers form a large and most valuable element, this short-cut element has been pretty thoroughly weeded out and is no longer a clog upon the competent students. According to the registrar's records, 839 students, three-fifths of the total registration of 1,392 in the session of 1907, were either matriculated in Columbia University or had shown qualifications for matriculation under some faculty, and of these 466, over one-third of the total, held academic degrees. As the registration blanks did not call for specific information on this point, the actual number of potential matriculants was doubtless considerably larger.

Of course we do not forget that Columbia is not the only university that has accomplished valuable results through summer courses. Our work is part of a movement that is going on all over the country, but we may be forgiven a little pride when we see how steadily Columbia's summer session, in the face of increasing competition and without State aid or specific gift or endowment, has grown both actually and relatively in numbers and influence.

Nor do we forget that it is not Columbia University alone that brought over fifteen hundred men and women to us last summer. It is Columbia University *in the City of New York*. And it is not alone the museums and galleries and libraries that make New York an educational center. It is Coney Island; it is the East Side; it is the subway and tunnels and bridges, and the multitudes using them. One may read all the descriptions in the world, but to realize it one must see the Stock Exchange on a busy day, or the departure of an ocean liner, or a great service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, or the Singer Building, or Macy's, or Tiffany's, or Ellis Island, or any one of the thousand other experiences that may be had for the asking in New York. The summer session realizes the true educational place of these things and has from the first arranged excursions about the city and its surroundings as part of its educational offering.

The session lasts six weeks, but its administration lasts the year round. The correspondence with teachers and students is enormous. The editing of the announcement and the distribution of thirty-

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five thousand copies is no small task, but the most important work of the director and of the administrative board is the study of the relation between the summer session and the other parts of the University, to the end that the usefulness of the whole institution to the public may be made as great as possible. Each single summer course has thirty one-hour exercises exclusive of examinations, the same number as a one-hour course throughout the academic year or a two-hour course throughout a half-year. This makes possible an accurate coordination of the summer courses with those offered from September to June, and a definite credit toward an academic degree or certificate for summer work completed. For those students who can come to the University only in the summer, a study of suitable sequences of courses offered in successive sessions is necessary. The correlation of the summer courses with those in extension teaching offers its own set of problems. As an example of how close and how mutually helpful the relations between the summer session and each University school may become we may take the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Every year many graduates from other colleges wish to enter these schools. They have ordinarily had enough scientific work in college to cover most of the work of the first, and often of the second year of the professional courses, but they lack, usually, one or two fundamental subjects, just enough to throw their September programs into a hopeless snarl. Through the cooperation of the summer session these men may now take the troublesome subjects, such as mineralogy, drafting, quantitative analysis, in advance—and a course in practical surveying is arranged for them at the engineering camp after the session is over—so that they can enter the professional school in September on an even keel. Other courses are maintained for the more far-seeing prospective engineer who begins his professional preparation in the summer of his junior, or in some cases, even of his sophomore college year. The engineering student who comes direct from the secondary school may enter free and clear *via* the summer session, even though his school has not provided the required laboratory work in chemistry and physics, and higher algebra and trigonometry. The matriculated student, who because he has had to work his way as he went, or through poor preparation or human

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frailty, has fallen down before his calculus or other academic stumbling block, may be raised to his feet and rejoin his class in the autumn, thanks to the summer session.

The articulation with the undergraduate colleges, the graduate schools and Teachers College have been similarly studied, and perhaps the most important problem for the future is the development of closer and more effective relations between the summer session and the schools of law, medicine, architecture and pharmacy.

The question of demanding formal entrance requirements for admission to the summer session has been raised, but *cui bono?* A maxim none the less true because of the infrequency of its application in academic communities and elsewhere is that we should be sure we need a law before we make it. The pace that is now maintained in our summer classes shows that the quality of student fitness there is distinctly more satisfactory than through the winter. No matter how handsome it might look in the announcement, therefore, why should we make a rule just for the pleasure of making it, which might turn away from the summer session the serious men and women without formal credentials, who each year prove their ability to pursue our summer courses to their own pleasure and profit and without detriment to their fellow students?

Throughout, the administration has been as much concerned with the indirect factors in making the University worth while to the student as with the formal courses of instruction. It has maintained open-air evening concerts, and organ recitals and religious services; and only those who know the beauty of the University on a summer night or the effect of coming in from the vivid July sunlight to the cool dignity and peace of St. Paul's Chapel can realize to the full the value of these gatherings. There are also illustrated lectures in the fine arts, open to all students without registration, and a series of special public lectures in which the speakers are ordinarily not on the summer session staff. There are evening receptions in the gymnasium, special exhibitions at Teachers College, and this year South Field was turned over to the Ben Greet Players for open-air performances of Shakspere. Everything possible is done for the physical well being and comfort of the students, either without fee or at the lowest possible charges

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for maintenance. The swimming pool, tennis courts and athletic field are at their disposal. Three of the University dormitories, the Commons, and Earl Hall, the student building, are kept open. In addition most of the Greek letter societies keep their club houses in commission for the convenience of the members of their own and other chapters. All these things, lectures and concerts and tennis alike, are not only valuable in themselves, but since students, like soldiers, do their most effective work when contented and happy, they react most favorably upon the classroom work.

Probably through the leaven of those who are in residence throughout the year, or who have been at previous summer sessions, it takes only a day or two at the beginning of each session for large groups of students to get to know one another, and before the end of the first week there are clusters of them sitting under the trees or in the dormitory common-rooms, or starting off for the subway after lectures to shop or go to the ball-game as the case may be. It does not take long for them to show one another, too, the glories of the sunset light across the Hudson from Riverside Drive, and the equally impressive view across the flat stretch of countless city roofs to Long Island Sound from the eastern edge of our narrow acropolis.

And it is well worth while for the students to learn to know one another. In the first place the ambition and determination that makes one work, and work hard, while one's friends are taking it easy, serves as a sieve with a pretty fine screen. Men and women from all over the world, who are worth knowing, have come to our summer sessions; from the Philippines, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, India, South America, from most of the European countries, and from every part of the United States and Canada. They are of all sorts and conditions, from the infant prodigy in short trousers who is ready to enter college at fifteen, to the graybearded professor from a sister university, or the head of a great manufacturing establishment or engineering firm. There are teachers who serve as principal, teaching staff and janitor in some little roadside school, and all the intermediate grades up to city school superintendents—foreign savants learning American conditions, Sisters of Charity, clerks and stenographers from downtown taking ambitious

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vacations, people of the stage, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. There are college men and women from hundreds of different institutions. Indeed, if no courses at all were given the students might well come together to learn of one another.

Columbia's summer community is not limited to the teaching staff and students of the summer session. The sessions draw to the University many others whose choice of New York as a summer resort is deliberate (there are far worse places), and it adds immediately to the happiness of those to whom a summer in New York is inevitable.

A number of our professors come back after planting their families in the country and quietly and uninterruptedly finish up odds and ends for which there was no moment free before Commencement. Few things, by the way, are more galling to the instructor in a modern institution than the bland assumption that for one-third of the year he has nothing to do but twiddle his thumbs. What with the reading and experimental work that is absolutely necessary to keep him from going backward in his profession, to say nothing of going forward, the reports and orders and other departmental chores, a share in the summer teaching and the general University correspondence and committee work, a man is lucky if he gets three or four weeks to himself for relaxation and recuperation for the next year's grind.

There are also a number of former graduate students, now teaching elsewhere, who have no need for formal courses of instruction, but who come here to do their summer reading and research, assured of intellectual companionship. Editors and writers and other *illuminati* come up from downtown in the late afternoon, certain of a breeze and a favorable differential of six or seven degrees in the thermometer, and excellent table-talk. Less intellectually minded alumni come up for tennis or a swim in the pool. Then there is dinner at the Faculty Club with the men of the summer staff and afterward a smoke on the veranda, which looks out across South Court through a frame of deep foliage upon what is perhaps the most beautiful *coup d'oeil* in New York—the colonnade of the University Library.

There is today almost no side of the life of the University

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upon which the summer session has not had its influence. There are men in our Law School and Medical School who would never have matriculated but for the enthusiastic influences of a sister who had been a summer session student. I have already spoken of the engineering students from other colleges whose entry upon their life work will be advanced a half year or a year through the opportunity to straighten out their schedules in the summer. Ambitious teachers have been brought to see the wisdom of spending a year at Teachers College through a summer's experience at the University. Many a self-supporting boy has been enabled to complete his preparation for entrance through the very low instruction charges which it is possible for the summer session to make. There are not a few alumni who would never have received their diplomas with their class had they not been able to counteract in the summer the effects of entering, not wisely, but too well, into undergraduate activities.

Junior professors in many departments have had the chance to show what was in them in the summer session. It may even be that some of our departments have been rescued from the provincialism that is not impossible even in a metropolis through contact with the fresh ideas of colleagues from other institutions who were called here to teach in the summer session.

Of these men from outside there have been no fewer than 91 instructors from 54 institutions who thus know of Columbia from personal experience. The number of teachers all over the country who look back with gratitude to the University for the opportunity during the summer of professional training, review, or research, mounts up into the thousands.

Not a few important educational innovations which have been tried in the comparatively simple organization of the summer are now in regular operation throughout the academic year. For example, the excellent results from the intensive method of daily summer courses has led the way to changing some of our most fundamental courses from three hours weekly for the year to five hours weekly for a half-year, a saving of fifteen exercises to the professor and the students, with no loss in the effectiveness of the instruction.

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The future historian of Columbia will, I think, have many reasons for giving an important place to the first decade of the twentieth century and not the least of these will be the development of the summer life with its picturesqueness, its wide field of usefulness and its solid foundation of scholarship.

F. P. K.

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE UPON COURSES, 1900–1908

Department	Total Enrolment 1900	Total Enrolment 1901	Total Enrolment 1902	Total Enrolment 1903	Total Enrolment 1904	Total Enrolment 1905	Total Enrolment 1906	Total Enrolment 1907	Total Enrolment 1908
Anthropology	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Botany	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry	—	—	59	72	119	156	164	257	292
Domestic Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Domestic Science	—	—	—	—	14	35	58	96	66
Drawing	—	—	—	—	35	38	56	76	80
Economics	—	—	—	21	28	12	32	35	54
Education	415	402	351	618	317	366	305	480	601
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	46
English	280	301	260	334	332	367	363	408	313*
Geography	59	—	38	—	55	49	49	79	38
Geology	—	—	—	25	21	19	—	32	—
German	—	67	101	152	174	201	204	200	214
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	17	13
History	15	71	51	134	122	88	103	192	187
Kindergarten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	109
Latin	—	14	51	50	67	55	69	81	102
Manual Training	21	44	72	112	124	134	127	146	166
Mathematics	73	71	108	164	217	210	199	246	340
Mineralogy	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	16
Music	—	—	—	48	34	47	24	42	44
Nature Study	—	30	46	53	34	42	24	54	40
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy	24	58	53	62	48	42	45	67	113
Physical Education	42	67	88	105	149	157	147	172	187
Physics	40	56	82	68	86	96	136	204	208
Physiology	—	—	—	10	23	19	23	25	48
Psychology	88	155	89	92	138	91	95	130	185
Romance Languages	—	20	51	110	98	114	101	189	194
Sociology	—	—	—	—	—	33	48	—	—
Total Registration Units	1,085	1,356	1,500	2,254	2,248	2,381	2,406	3,409	3,701

* The apparent decrease is due to the fact that two courses previously credited to the Department of English are this year credited to the Department of Education.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—SUMMER SESSIONS 1900–1908

NOTE.—These figures do not include the summer course in medicine, nor the summer courses in surveying, geodesy and mining.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Teaching staff (not including assistants):									
Columbia University officers of professorial rank	11	9	9	14	18	23	25	26	24
Columbia University officers not of professorial rank.	6	14	21	19	34	24	20	24	28
Called from outside the University	3	3	5	8	10	12	17	24	33
Courses offered	28	43	59	78	111	117	123	149	151
Students:									
Men	114	153	252	359	392	456	464	608	727
Women	303	426	391	581	522	520	544	742	771
	417	579	643	940	914	976	1,008	1,350	1,498
Previously matriculated in the University	75	166	228	326	403	397	434	573	646
New students	342	413	415	614	511	579	574	777	852
Matriculated Students:									
Columbia College							62	63	87
Barnard College							18	37	25
Applied Science							70	131	125
Architecture							5	2*	3*
Medicine							1	—	—
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	No record			No record			166	20 154 41	22 188 57
Teachers College							119	167	145
College of Pharmacy							—	1	—
College of Physicians and Surgeons							—	—	2
Non-Matriculated Students							567	734	844
Teaching positions held by students:									
Elementary schools	212	288	286	423	349	297	268	274	325
Secondary schools	69	85	92	119	151	160	124	168	226
Higher educational institutions	4	19	32	35	32	42	38	56	75
Normal schools	20	23	24	45	33	49	33	50	60
Principals (school)	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	62	94
Superintendents	8	2	2	5	9	12	14	19	32
Special teachers	12	11	6	16	34	45	50	44	16
Teachers in private schools	11	42	49	80	16	17	20	23	28
	336	470	491	723	624	622	611	696	856
Not engaged in teaching	81	109	152	217	290	354	397	654	642
	417	579	643	940	914	976	1,008	1,350	1,498
Geographical Distribution:									
North Atlantic Division (of these, from New York City)	367	485	531	753	736	697	693	905	1,011
	242	*347*	*341*	*472*	*446*	*429*	*412*	*515*	*572*
South Atlantic Division	12	29	34	68	75	104	134	180	185
South Central Division	9	20	10	24	13	42	51	67	63
North Central Division	23	34	53	71	64	91	93	149	177
Western Division	4	8	12	13	11	28	13	25	32
Foreign Countries	2	3	3	11	15	14	24	24	30
	417	579	643	940	914	976	1,008	1,350	1,498

* Fine Arts.

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EDUCATION AND THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT*

IN a noteworthy address delivered at Princeton University, President Cleveland expressed the hope that our higher institutions of learning would range themselves like a wall barring the progress of revolutionary doctrines. If one may judge by appearances, this hope has not been realized. There may be a smaller percentage of educated persons than of uneducated ones in the ranks of radical socialism. Those ranks are most readily recruited from the body of ill-paid workingmen; but there are enough highly educated persons in them to prove that socialism and the higher culture are not incompatible; and a question that is well worth asking and, if possible, answering, is, What is likely to be the permanent attitude of a scientific mind toward the claims of thoroughgoing socialism? Will it be generally conservative or the opposite? Will there be an alliance between intelligence and discontented labor—the kind of union that was once cynically called a "coalition of universities and slums"? If so, it will make a formidable party.

It is clear, in the first place, that the scientific habit of thought makes one hospitable to new ideas. A man who cultivates that habit is open to conviction where an ignorant person is not so. He is accustomed to pursue the truth and let the quest lead him where it will. He examines evidence which appears to have force, even although the conclusion to which it leads may be new and unpleasant.

Now, at the very outset of any inquiry about socialism, there appear certain undisputed facts which create a *prima facie* case in its favor; and the first of them is the beauty of the ideal which it presents: humanity as one family; men working together as brethren, and enjoying, share and share alike, the fruits of their labor—what could be more attractive? There will be an abundance for every one, and as much for the weak as for the strong; and there will be no cause for envy and repining. There will be fraternity ensured by the absence of subjects of contention. We shall love our

* Reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1908.

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brethren because we shall have no great cause to hate them; such is the picture. We raise just here no question as to the possibility of realizing it. It is a *promised* land and not a real one that we are talking about, and for the moment we have given to the socialists *carte blanche* to do the promising. The picture that they hold up before us certainly has traits of beauty. It is good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity *and in abundance*.

Again, there is no denying the imperfections of the present system both on its ethical and on its economic side. There is enormous inequality of conditions—want at one extreme and inordinate wealth at another. Many a workingman and his family are a prey to irregular employment and continual anxiety. For such persons what would not a leveling out of inequalities do? To a single capitalist personally a billion dollars would mean palaces, yachts, and a regiment of retainers. It would mean a redoubling of his present profusion of costly decorations, clothing, and furnishings, and it would mean the exhausting of ingenuity in inventing pleasures, all of which, by a law of human nature, would pall on the man from mere abundance. What would the billionaire lose by parting with ninety-nine one-hundredths of his wealth? With the modest ten millions that would be left he could have every pleasure and advantage that money ought to purchase. What would not the sum he would surrender do for a hundred thousand laborers and their families? It would provide comforts for something like half a million persons. It would give them means of culture and of health, banish the hunger specter, and cause them to live in mental security and peace. In short, at the cost of practically nothing for one man, the redistribution we have imagined would translate half a million persons to a comfortable and hopeful level of life.

Again, the growth of those corporations to which we give the name of "trusts" has lessened the force of one stock argument against socialism, and added a wholly new argument in its favor. The difficulty of managing colossal enterprises formerly stood in many minds as the chief consideration against nationalization of capital and industry. What man, or what body of men, can possibly be wise and skillful enough to handle such operations? They are now, in some instances, in process of handling them, and

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those who wish to change the present order tell us that all we have to do is to transfer the ownership of them to the state, and let them continue working as they do at present. We have found men wise enough to manage the trusts, and probably, in most cases, they are honest enough to do so in the interest of the stockholders. On the question of honesty the socialist has the advantage in the argument, for he will tell us that with the private ownership of capital made impossible by law, the temptation to dishonesty is removed. If the socialistic state could be warranted free from "graft," this would constitute the largest single argument in its favor.

It is, indeed, not the same thing to manage a myriad of industries as to manage a single one, because certain nice adjustments have to be made between the several industries, and we shall see what this difficulty signifies; but as we are looking only at *prima facie* claims, we will give to the argument from the existence of trusts all the force that belongs to it.

As the difficulty of nationalizing production has been reduced, the need of it has been increased, for the trusts are becoming partial monopolies, able to raise prices, reduce wages, cheapen raw materials, and make themselves, if they shall go much farther in this line, altogether intolerable. Indeed, the single fact of the presence of private monopoly, and the lack of any obvious and sure plan of successfully dealing with it, has been enough to convert a multitude of intelligent men to the socialistic view.

Here, then, is a list of arguments making an effective case for socialism: the beauty of its ideal, the glaring inequalities of the present system, the reduction of the difficulty of managing great industries through public officials, the growing evils of private monopoly, and the preference for public monopoly as a mode of escape. They captivate a multitude of persons, and it is time carefully to weigh them. It is necessary to decide whether the promises of the socialistic state are to be trusted. Would the ideal materialize? Is it a substantial thing, within reachable distance, or is it a city in the clouds? If it is not wholly away from the earth, is it on the delectable mountains of a remote millennium? Is it as wholly desirable as it at first appears?

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There are some considerations which any educated mind should be able to grasp, which reduce the attractiveness of the socialistic ideal itself. Shall we transform humanity into a great band of brethren by abolishing private property? Differences of wealth which now excite envy would, of course, be removed. The temptation to covetousness would be reduced, since there would not be much to covet. There would be nothing a man could do with plunder—unless he could emigrate with it. Would "hatred and all uncharitableness" be therefore completely absent, or would they be present in a form that would still make trouble?

Even though there would be no differences of possessions between man and man, there would be great differences in the desirability of different kinds of labor. Some work is safe and some is dangerous. Some is agreeable and some is disagreeable. The artist, the author, the scientist, the explorer, and the inventor take pleasure in their work; and that is not often to be said of the stoker, the grinder of tools, the coal-miner, or the worker in factories where explosives or poisons are made. It is not to be said of any one who has to undergo exhausting labor for long hours. In industries managed by the state there would be no practicable way of avoiding the necessity of assigning men to disagreeable, arduous, unhealthful, or dangerous employments. Selections of men for such fields of labor would in some way have to be made, and those selected for the undesirable tasks would have to be held to them by public authority. Well would it be if the men so consigned, looking upon the more fortunate workers, were not good material for an army of discontent. Well would it be if their discontent were not turned into suspicion of their rulers and charges of favoritism in personal treatment. There would not be, as now, an abstraction called a "system," on which, as upon the camel's back, it would be possible to load the prevalent evils. Strong in the affections of the people must be the *personnel* of a government that could survive the discontent which necessary inequalities of treatment would excite. Would the government be likely to be thus strong in popular affection? We may judge as to this if we look at one further peculiarity of it.

The pursuit of wealth now furnishes the outlet for the over-

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mastering ambition of many persons. In the new state, the desire to rise in the world would have only one main outlet, namely, politics. The work of governing the country, and that of managing its industries, would be merged in one great official body. The contrast between rulers and ruled would be enormously heightened by this concentration of power in the hands of the rulers, and by the further fact that the ruled would never be able, by means of wealth, to acquire an offset for the advantages of office-holding. The desire for public position must therefore be intensified.

There would be some prizes to be gained, in a worthy way, by other kinds of service, such as authorship, invention, and discovery; but the prizes which would appeal to most men would be those of officialdom. Is it in reason to suppose that the method of securing the offices would then be better than it is at present? Would a man, under the new *régime*, work quietly at his task in the shoe-shop, the bakery, or the mine, waiting for the office to which he aspired to seek him out, or would he try to make terms with other men for mutual assistance in the quest of office? Would rings be less general than they are now? Could there fail to be bosses and political machines? Would the Tammanys of the new order, then, be an improvement on the Tammanys of the old order? To the sober second thought which mental training ought to favor, it appears that the claim of the socialistic state to a peculiar moral excellence brought about by its equality of possessions needs a very thorough sifting.

Without making any dogmatic assertions, we may say that there would certainly have to be machines of some sort for pushing men into public offices, and that these would have very sinister possibilities. They would be opposed by counter machines, made up of men out of office and anxious to get in. "I am able to see," said Marshal MacMahon, when nearing the end of his brief presidency of the French Republic, "that there are two classes of men—those who command and those who must obey." If the demarcation were as sharp as that in actual society, and if the great prizes in life were political, brief indeed might be the tenure of place by any one party, and revolutions of more than South American frequency might be the normal state of society. One may look at the ideal

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which collectivism presents, with no thought of such dangers; but it is the part of intelligence at least to take account of them.

Besides the fact that some would be in office and others out, and that some would be in easy and desirable trades and others in undesirable ones, there would be the further fact that some would live in the city and some in the country, and that the mere localizing of occupations would afford difficulty for the ruling class and be a further cause of possible discontent. But a much more serious test of the capacity of the government would have to be made in another way. Very nice adjustments would have to be made between agriculture on one hand, and manufactures and commerce on the other; and further adjustments would have to be made between the different branches of each generic division. All this would be done, not automatically as at present, by the action of demand and supply in a market, but by the voluntary acts of officials. Here is the field in which the wisdom of officials would be overtaxed. They might manage the mills of the steel trust, but it would trouble them to say how many men should be employed in that business and how many in every other, and of the men in that generic branch, how many should work in Pittsburg and how many in the mines of Michigan and Minnesota.

A fine economic classic is the passage in which Bishop Whately describes the difficulty of provisioning the City of London by the action of an official commissariat, and contrasts it with the perfection with which this is now done without such official control. Individuals, each of whom seeks only to promote his own interest, work in harmony, prevent waste, and secure the city against a lack of any needed element. Far greater would be the contrast between satisfying by public action every want of a nation, and doing this by the present automatic process; and yet crude thought even calls competition "chaotic," and calls on the state to substitute an orderly process. Into that particular error discriminating thought will not readily fall.

Difficulties which a discerning eye perceives, and an undiscerning one neglects, thus affect the conclusion that is reached as to whether a socialistic plan of industry could or could not be made to work. Ignorance does not so much as encounter the real diffi-

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culties in the case, but lightly assumes that the plan would work, and is eager to try it. I am not here and now claiming that the difficulties cited positively prove that the scheme would not work. Granting now, for the sake of further argument, that it could be made to work—that on the political side it would proceed smoothly and peaceably, and that on the economic side it would run on no fatal rocks—would it give a material result worth having?

Here is a chance for a wider range of difference between the conclusions of different minds. There are three specific consequences of the socialistic plan of industry, each of which is at least possible; and a prospect that all of them would occur together would suffice to deter practically every one from adhering to this plan. Estimates of the probability of these evils will vary, but that each one of the three is possible, is not to be denied. Of these results, the first is, on the whole, the gravest. It is the check that socialism might impose on technical progress. At present we see a bewildering succession of inventions transforming the industries of the world. Machine after machine appears in rapid succession, each displacing its predecessor, working for a time and giving way to still better devices. The power of man over nature increases with amazing rapidity. Even in the relatively simple operations of agriculture, the reaper, the thresher, the seeder, and the gang-plough enable a man today to do as much work as could a score of men in the colonial period of American history. In manufacturing, the gain is greater; and in transportation, it is indefinitely greater. The progress goes on without cessation, since the thing which guarantees it is the impulse of self-preservation. An employer *must* improve his mechanism if his rivals do so. He must now and then get ahead of his rivals if he is to make any profit. Conservatism which adheres to the old is self-destruction, and a certain audacity affords the nearest approach to safety. From this it comes about, first, that forward movements are made daily and hourly in some part of the field; and, secondly, that with every forward movement the whole procession must move on to catch up with its new leader.

Now, it is possible to suppose that under socialism an altruistic motive may lead men to make inventions and discoveries. They

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may work for the good of humanity. The desire for distinction may also impel them to such labors, and non-pecuniary rewards offered by the state may second this desire. The inventive impulse may act even where no reward is in view. Men will differ greatly in their estimates of the amount of progress that can be gained in this way; but the thing that may be affirmed without danger of denial is, that the competitive race absolutely compels progress at a rate that is inspiringly rapid, and that there is much uncertainty as to the amount of progress that would be secured where other motives are relied on. Officialdom is generally unfavorable to the adoption of improved devices, even when they are presented; its boards have frequently been the graveyards of inventions, and there is no blinking the uncertainty as to whether a satisfactory rate of improvement could be obtained where the methods of production should be at the mercy of such boards. The keener the intelligence the more clearly it will perceive the importance of progress, and the immeasurable evil that would follow any check upon it; the more also it will dread every cause of uncertainty as to the maintenance of the present rate of improvement.

An important fact concerning competitive industry is the ease with which new technical methods translate themselves, first into temporary profits for employers, and then into abiding returns for other classes. The man who introduces an efficient machine makes money by the means until his competitors get a similar appliance, after which the profit vanishes. The product of the machine still enriches society, by diffusing itself among the people in the shape of lower prices of goods. The profit from any one such device is bound to be temporary, while the gain that comes from cheap goods is permanent. If we watch some one industry, like shoemaking or cotton-spinning, we find profits appearing and vanishing, and appearing again and vanishing again. If we include in our vision the system as a whole, we find them appearing now in one branch of industry, now in another, and now in still another, shifting forever their places in the system, but always present somewhere. Steel, cotton, wool, machinery, or flour, takes its turn in affording gains to its producer, and these gains constitute the largest source of additions to capital. These natural profits in them-

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selves burden nobody. Not only is there in them no trace of exploitation of labor, but from the very start the influence that yields the profit improves the condition of labor, and in the end labor, as the greatest of all consumers, gets the major benefit.*

Now, an important fact is that such profits based on improved technical processes naturally, and almost necessarily, add themselves to capital. The employer wishes to enlarge his business while the profits last—"to make hay while the sun shines." He has no disposition to spend the income which he knows will be transient, but has every disposition to enlarge the scale of his operations and provide a permanent income for the future. Easily, naturally, painlessly, the great accretions of capital come; mainly by advances in technical operations of production.

In the socialistic state all the incomes of the year would be pooled. They would make a composite sum out of which every one's stipend would have to be taken. There would be no special and personal profit for any one. The gains that come from improved technique would not be distinguishable from those that come from other sources. Every one would be a laborer, and every one would get his daily or weekly stipend; and if capital had to be increased—if the needs of an enlarging business had to be provided for at all—it could only be done by withholding some part of that stipend. It would be an unwelcome way of making accumulations. It would mean the conscious acceptance by the entire working class of a smaller income than might otherwise be had. If one has heroic confidence in the far-seeing quality and in the generous purpose of the working class, he may perhaps think that it will reconcile itself to this painful self-denial for the benefit of the future; but it is clear that there are large probabilities in the other direction. There is danger that capital would not be thus saved in sufficient quantity, and that, if it were not so, no power on earth could prevent the earning capacity of labor from suffering in consequence. From mere dearth of capital the socialistic state, though it were more progressive than we think, would be in danger of becoming poorer and poorer.

* A fuller treatment of this subject would take account of the incidental evils which inventions often cause, by forcing some persons to change their employments, and would show that these evils were once great but are now smaller and destined to diminish.

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There is another fact concerning the present system which a brief study of economics brings to every one's attention, and which has a very close connection with the outlook for the future of laborers. It is the growth of population. The Malthusian doctrine of population maintains that increased wages are followed by a quick increase in the number of the working-people, and that this brings the wages down to their former level. On its face it appears to say that there is not much hope of permanent gains for labor, and it was this teaching which was chiefly responsible for giving to political economy the nickname of the "dismal science." It is true that the teachings of Malthus contain a proviso whereby it is not impossible under a certain condition that the wages of labor may permanently increase. Something may raise the standard of living more or less permanently, and this fact may nullify the tendency of population to increase unduly. Modern teachings make the utmost of this saving proviso, and show that standards have in fact risen, that families of the well-to-do are smaller than those of empty-handed laborers, and that, with advancing wages based on enlarged producing power, the workers may not see their gains slipping from their hands in the old Malthusian fashion, but may hold them more and more firmly. Progress may cause further progress.

Now, socialism proposes to place families in a condition resembling that in which, in American history, the natural growth has been most rapid, the condition, namely, in which children are maintained without cost to parents, as they were when they lived on farms and were set working at an early age. If this should mean that the old Malthusian law would operate in the socialistic state, the experiment would be hopelessly wrecked. If the state provides for children from their birth to the end of their lives, the particular influence that puts a check on the size of families will be absent. One may not affirm with positiveness that the worst form of Malthusianism would actually operate under socialism; nothing but experiment will give certain knowledge in this particular; but what a little discernment makes perfectly certain is, that there would be danger of this.

Quite apart, then, from political uncertainties, three coordinate

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influences on the purely economic side must be taken full account of by anybody who would intelligently advocate the nationalizing of production. There are: first, the probable check on technical progress; secondly, the difficulty encountered in enlarging capital; and thirdly, the possible impetus to the growth of population. If the first two influences were to work without the other, socialism would mean that we should all slowly grow poor together; and if the third influence were also to operate, we should grow poor very rapidly.

We have not proved, as if by incontestable mathematics, that socialism is not practicable and not desirable. We have cited facts which lead a majority of persons to believe this. The unfavorable possibilities of socialism bulk large in an intelligent view, but positive proof as to what would happen in such a state can come only through actual experience. Some country must turn itself into an experimental laboratory for testing the collective mode of production and distribution, before the world can definitely know what that process would involve. In advance of this test, there is a line of inquiry which yields a more assured conclusion than can any estimate of a state which, as yet, is imaginary. It is the study of the present industrial system and its tendencies. When we guess that the collective management of all production by the state would fail to work, and would lead to poverty even if it succeeded in working, we are met by those who guess it would succeed and lead to general abundance; and they will certainly claim that their guesses are worth as much as ours. As to the tendencies of the present state, and the outlook they afford, it is possible to know much more. The testimony of facts is positive as to some things, and very convincing as to others.

No one is disposed to deny the dazzling series of technical improvements which the rivalries of the present day ensure. There is not only progress, but a law of progress; not only the productive power that we are gaining. but the force that, if allowed to work, will forever compel us to gain it. There is no assignable limit to the power that man will hereafter acquire over nature. Again and again, in the coming years and centuries, will the wand of inventive genius smite the rock and cause new streams of wealth

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to gush forth; and, as already said, much of this new wealth will take naturally and easily the form of capital. It will multiply and improve the tools that labor works with; and a fact which science proves is that the laborer, quite apart from the capitalist, thrives by the operation. He gets higher and higher pay as his method of laboring becomes more fruitful. It is as though he were personally bringing for his own use new streams from the rock; and even though this worker were striking a landlord's rock with a capitalist's hammer, the new stream could not fail to come largely to himself.

Mere labor will have increasing power to create wealth, *and to get wealth*, as its methods improve and its tools more and more abound. This will not transform the workingman's whole life in a day—it will not instantly place him where the rubbing of a lamp will make genii his servants, but it will give him tomorrow more than he gets today, and the day after tomorrow still more. It will enable his own efforts to raise him surely, steadily, inspiringly, toward the condition of which he dreams. It will throw sunshine on the future hills—substantial and reachable hills, though less brilliant than pictured mountains of cloud-land.

Well within the possibilities of a generation or two is the gain that will make the worker comfortable and care-free. Like the village blacksmith, he may "look the whole world in the face" with independence, but with no latent enmity. Manly self-assertion there may be, with no sense of injury. The well-paid laborer may stand before the rich without envy, as the rich will stand before him without pity or condescension. It may be that the condition described by Edward Atkinson, in which it "will not pay to be rich" because of the cares which wealth must bring, may never arrive. It will always be better to have something than to have nothing; but it may, at some time, be better to have relatively little than to have inordinately much; and the worker may be able to come nearer and nearer to the state in which, for him, comforts are plentiful and anxieties are scarce. Amid a vast inequality of mere possessions, there may be less and less of inequality of genuine welfare. Many a man with a modest store may have no wish to change lots with the multimillionaire. For comfortable living,

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for high thinking, and for the finer traits of humanity, the odds may be in his favor.

In such a state there might easily be realized a stronger democracy than any which a leveling of fortunes would bring. Pulling others down that we may pull ourselves up is not a good initial step in a *régime* of brotherhood; but raising ourselves and others together is the very best step from the first and throughout. And the fraternity which comes in this way is by far the finer, because of inequality of possessions. If we can love no man truly unless we have as much money as he has, our brotherly spirit is of a very peculiar kind, and the fraternity that would depend on such a leveling would have no virility. It would have the pulpy fiber of a rank weed, while the manlier brotherhood that grows in the midst of inequality has the oaken fiber that endures. The relatively poor we shall have with us, and the inordinately rich as well; but it is in the power of humanity to project its fraternal bonds across the chasms which such conditions create. Though there be thrones and principalities in our earthly paradise, they will not mar its perfection, but will develop the finer traits of its inhabitants.

This state is the better because it is not cheaply attained. There are difficulties to be surmounted, which we have barely time to mention and no time to discuss. One of the greatest of these is the vanishing of much competition. The eager rivalry in perfecting methods and multiplying products, which is at the basis of our confidence in the future, seems to have here and there given place to monopoly, which always means apathy and stagnation. We have before us a struggle—a successful one, if we rise to the occasion— to keep alive the essential force of competition; and this fact reveals the very practical relation which intelligence sustains to the different proposals for social improvement. It must put us in the way of keeping effective the mainspring of progress—of surmounting those evils which mar the present prospect. Trained intelligence here has its task marked out for it: it must show that monopoly can be effectively attacked, and must point out the way to do it—a far different way from any yet adopted. Our people have the fortunes of themselves, their children, and their children's children, in their own hands. Surely, and even somewhat rapidly,

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may the gains we have outlined be made to come by united effort guided by intelligent thought.

It requires discernment to estimate progress itself at its true value. John Stuart Mill made the remark that no system could be worse than the present one, if that system did not admit of improvement. This remark could be made of any system. However fair a social state might at the outset appear, it would be essentially bad if it could never change for the better. The society in which efficient methods supplant inefficient ones, and in which able directors come naturally into control of production, ensures a perpetual survival of excellence, and however low might be the state from which such a course of progress took its start, the society would ultimately excel any stationary one that could be imagined. A Purgatory actuated by the principle which guarantees improvement will surpass, in the end, a Paradise which has not that dynamic quality. For a limited class in our own land—chiefly in the slums of cities—life has too much of the purgatorial quality; for the great body of its inhabitants the condition it affords, though by no means a paradise, is one that would have seemed so to many a civilization of the past and to many a foreign society of today. On its future course it is starting from a high level, and is moved by a powerful force toward an ideal which will some day be a reality, and which is therefore inspiring to look upon, even in the distance.

Like Webster, we may hail the advancing generations and bid them welcome to a land that is fairer than our own, and promises to grow fairer and fairer forever. That this prospect be not imperiled—that the forces that make it a reality be enabled to do their work—is what the men of the future ask of the intelligence of today.

JOHN BATES CLARK

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THE STUDY OF ENGINEERING

IT is frequently stated and often earnestly contended that engineering is the youngest of all the professions. In some respects this is true, although it is not true as a fundamental statement. The modern science of engineering is of comparatively recent date, for it is scarcely more than a century since the operations of the engineer began to be based upon sound philosophical principles and it is even less than that since the calling of the engineer assumed full-fledged standing among modern professions. As a matter of fact during the past eighty or ninety years the engineering profession has made such rapid advances and has extended so broadly, that the corresponding educational demands for those about to enter it have not, to this day, been fully met. The numerous and vigorous engineering schools which have sprung into existence within the past fifty years have done and are doing excellent work. They have prepared thousands of young men for the creditable performance of their duties as engineers, but in too many cases not satisfactorily as professional men.

It is not intended by this observation to assume any position of superiority for those young engineers who have received a broad liberal education prior to entering the professional school, but simply to recognize the fact that there has often, in the past, been something materially wanting in the qualifications of engineers as a whole, resulting in the failure on the part of many in the community at least to recognize the full professional standing of the engineer. Fortunately this attitude of the public has largely disappeared, but it was only a few years ago when measures were discussed and proposed in the prominent engineering organizations of this country to induce or compel, so far as may be, a more adequate recognition of the value of professional services of engineers on the part of the public than had been the case up to that time. Some medical and law schools already require a liberal, college course of study as a qualification for entrance. The question has

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already arisen and is being seriously asked why those who are entering the engineering profession should not be required to possess at least as excellent educational qualifications as those who enter the professions of law and medicine.

The agitation of this question of engineering education has stimulated material advances in the educational preparation of young engineers for their life calling. A number of engineering schools already encourage the acquisition of a liberal education before beginning a course of study in engineering. Columbia University took this important step nearly fifteen years ago by prescribing probably the earliest six years' course of engineering study, the first three of which consist of work done in the college leading to the bachelor's degree and a subsequent three years in the engineering school leading to the engineering degree. This course of study is judiciously balanced so as to include all work given in the most advanced courses of engineering study in this country, the more elementary subjects of which are taken in the third year of college work and form part of the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

Such a course of educational training is of the highest value not only to those young men who contemplate following engineering as a profession, but for a far larger class who intend to pursue callings not wholly of an engineering character, although more or less affiliated with some lines of engineering work. This group of liberally educated technical men are fitted to find their occupations in many fields of manufacturing work, including such great industries as the steel and iron business, paper manufacturing in all its branches, the manufacturing of textile fabrics, manufacturing industries connected with the production of agricultural machinery and other commodities consumed in large quantities in agricultural pursuits and other similar industries involving the manufacture and application of power, besides the broad field of contracting in its numberless ramifications in public works and corporate enterprises. Although the value of engineering study as a preliminary to these fields of industrial activity has occasionally been mentioned or even fully stated in some instances, its significance has not been appreciated to any sensible extent by the community as a whole.

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There is probably no direction in which engineering education can be made so widely useful to the modern community as in preparing its young men for this great diversity of useful callings.

It is obviously no error to consider that the main function of an engineering school is to educate engineers, and yet that part of its functions may in the future affect the minority of its graduates. Comparatively few engineers are required in the community as compared with physicians and lawyers. No member of any modern community can pass any great portion of his life, if that life is in any sense an active one, without requiring a number of times, and usually many times, the services of the members of those professions, but that part of the public who require the services of an engineer at any time in their lives is comparatively small. It is a calling fundamental to the welfare and development of the community and one in which the rewards of earnest and well-directed effort are abundant, but the number of those who devote their lives to engineering specialties or to the practice of engineering in purely professional fields can never be relatively large. In one sense, obviously, this is advantageous, because it reduces the competition of the ablest and best qualified engineers to a simple matter compared with what it would be if the members of the profession were much more numerous. On the other hand, the number of young men throughout the country who are to follow callings in the great industrial and other corporate fields where the work to be done is, to a greater or less extent, of an engineering nature must always be great. They probably already constitute a majority of the executive and other officers of such industrial corporations, and it is a majority which will ever be increasing.

In fact, in any business, where there are questions of structure or machinery or applications of power, or of the development of power-producing installations, or of the creation of conditions designed to increase agricultural productiveness, or to manufacture raw materials from any of the great natural resources of the country into available products for consumption, it is imperative that those who conduct or in any way take substantial part in such lines of work in the most effective, economic and productive manner should possess those qualifications which come chiefly, if not only, through the study of engineering.

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This general observation has already been more than justified in railroad corporations. In the near past the services of the engineer were required only in the construction of the road and the maintenance of the roadbed and motive power. All duties outside those of a structural or mechanical character were performed by business men in their executive capacities who possessed no engineering qualifications of any kind whatever; but that situation soon changed. It was found, and logically found, that the best executive or administrative officers of a great railroad corporation were, in the main, those who by education and experience had been engineers and consequently who, and who only, understood fully and thoroughly the character of the things which the railroad executive had to deal with. The broad questions of administration coming before every administrative railroad man and involving constantly, and many times in a thoroughly technical way, matters of an engineering character, can be satisfactorily settled so as to give to the corporation the highest efficiency by those only who are competent to pass judgment upon such questions. The functions performed by every railroad corporation are largely of an engineering character and there is scarcely any question, even of a rate charge, which does not come back directly upon the engineering economics of construction and operation. In other words, the most thoroughly commercial matters which must be administered by the officers of a railroad corporation cannot be efficiently administered without an accurate knowledge of the engineering elements on which they are in the last instance based.

Precisely the same observations can be made with equal force regarding all branches of manufacturing, and they are of especial force in connection with the great industrial corporations of the country, all of which involve the administration of business interests depending for their efficiency, economy and success upon greatly varied applications of engineering. Those applications include the construction, operation and maintenance of power plants, a great variety of structures, applications of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, mining and metallurgy, and it is no longer possible to conserve such interests without technical knowledge and extended technical

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experience. While the actual doing of these things in every great corporate enterprise is intrusted to technical specialists, it is equally true that no administrative or executive officer of such a corporate organization can best conserve or administer the interests intrusted to him by virtue of his position without possessing the educational training and, frequently to a considerable extent, the experience acquired by engineers. While it is clearly beyond the capacity of any man to be personally familiar with all the technical details of any one of these various corporate industries, it is equally impossible, on the other hand, that he should be best qualified to discharge the duties of an executive position dealing with such technical interests without a fair knowledge of, and familiarity with, the fundamental principles which govern them, so as to know confidently what to require of the divisions or departments of the field of activity for which he is responsible. Some of the most signal failures in these corporate operations have resulted from the lack of essential knowledge on the part of administrative officers, just as the extended development and phenomenal growth of the most successful of them have been stimulated and directed by those who have had the requisite educational training and experience to direct and control intelligently and effectively the resources available for their purposes.

The study of engineering opens to those who pursue it the widest fields of industry and enterprise known to the modern world, and that study will never attain its full productiveness until it is so put before the young men of the present time as to make clear the prominent features of its usefulness. It may be thought that too much emphasis is laid upon this application of engineering study, but it is done only for the purpose of calling attention to one of the most important functions of engineering education, the value of which has not yet been realized to any sensible extent even by those who are most active in promoting that field of educational work.

The qualifications demanded of engineers in all the extended fields of engineering work are vastly more complicated than in the early days of those engineers who have not yet reached even middle life. It is no longer sufficient that a civil engineer, a me-

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chanical engineer, an electrical engineer, or a mining engineer and a metallurgist should possess just that amount of technical knowledge which will enable him to discharge the duties of any position which he may hold, purely as an engineer. He has, or may become not only an expert technical man, but also the controlling personality in many wide fields of professional work in which it is not only his duty to direct purely professional operations, but also to conserve varied interests depending upon those operations in such a manner as to secure the efficiency and success of an organization. In the discharge of these general or administrative duties, he loses in no sense his professional character, but he rather preserves it in a higher capacity and adds to it certain broad qualifications which can be best developed through his liberal education. It has become, therefore, almost or quite imperative that his educational training purely as an engineer should be preceded by the prior training of a college education. It is wise, therefore, as done at Columbia University, to encourage a course of study for engineers extending over a period of six years. This period, although one of true continuity of study, consists of two parts, one spent in the college, and the other in the engineering school. Obviously, no such course should fail to cover the most advanced technical work found in the best four years' course of engineering study; and in fact, it does much more. It gives the mental work of the student distinctly better form and quality by taking up in the first part of the six year period those general educational subjects which have frequently been called the "humanities," leaving for the last three years, the advanced technical work requiring more intense thought and application on the part of the student. The first part of the course is a training which subsequently enables the young man to avail himself much more effectively of his technical work and consequently to enhance the effectiveness of his final educational qualifications as a young engineer. This is true not only of purely analytical or rational treatment of engineering subjects, but also of their practical applications to actual engineering work so far as that can be undertaken in a professional school.

It is one of the prominent features of both the four and six year courses of engineering study at Columbia University, identical

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in all technical subjects, not only to require thorough work in engineering theory or analysis, in other words, to secure a thorough knowledge of what may be called the philosophy of engineering or engineering science, but coordinately with that analytical work constantly to make applications of analysis to precisely such engineering designs and constructions as occur in the office of the practicing engineer. There is no test of knowledge so excellent or so interesting, or so accurate in its indications, as that found in its application to actual work. The development and application of engineering theory is carried on chiefly, and nearly continuously, over the last three years of engineering study.

New York City is the greatest engineering center in the world. There is no other place at the present time in which so much large engineering work of varied character is being designed and executed, including the building of water supplies, the construction of bridges and lines of municipal transportation, developments of steam and electrical power, tunnels, water front constructions, and practically every field of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, metallurgical and chemical engineering. These conditions afford to the student unprecedented opportunities for the study of these great operations in their actual design and development.

There is again another field of attractive activity which can best be entered through engineering study, and that is the wide field of municipal public works. This includes both the design and construction of all classes of public works, such as water works, bridges, roads and pavements, electric power development, electric lighting, harbors and docks, and other similar works, as well as the administration of those divisions or departments of municipal government whose jurisdictions include the various public works of large cities. There is no class of municipal officers who have given more satisfactory administration of these various public affairs than the commissions or commissioners who have been prepared for these public functions by engineering training and experience. The executive or administrative man is always sought whatever may be his calling. His capacities make him a marked man and the engineering profession has a full share of such leaders. When-

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ever these men have been put at the head of public works, departments or commissions, they have rarely failed to leave creditable records behind them. To such an extent is this true that on one occasion the late Hon. Carl Schurz dwelt upon it with marked emphasis in an address which he made in Baltimore. The engineer is not by educational training a politician; on the contrary, his whole habit of thought and work is to reach effective and honest results through which his purposes may be most efficiently accomplished, and that constitutes an excellent qualification for public service.

These official services which gain their marked efficiency chiefly through the training acquired by engineering study have developed largely during the past decade. In fact, within the past two years engineers engaged in connection with municipal public works have been appointed to high administrative positions in such great centers of business and intelligence as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., and in a number of other large cities of the country. It is a field of honor and usefulness to which every engineer engaged in public works may properly aspire, and no candidate for such an office can possess any more effective qualification than that which he derives from an engineering education.

The influence of the study of engineering, therefore, is seen to reach far out in many directions which contribute to the welfare of the community, not only along purely technical lines, but also in a large number of great industrial fields and in the public service of the country.

WILLIAM H. BURR

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THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PROFESSOR

IT is now generally understood and at least partially appreciated that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is endeavoring to justify its broad title in more ways than by its admirable provision of such retiring and disability pensions as are already being paid to one hundred and twenty-four university and college professors and officers and their widows, at an annual cost of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The sixty institutions that have so far been admitted to the financial benefits of the Foundation have been selected by a process which promises the most thorough inquiry and report that our system of higher education has ever known.

Since some attention has already been devoted in the QUARTERLY (March, 1908, page 206) to the Foundation's two annual reports and to its bulletin concerning State institutions, some comment may not be out of place concerning its "Bulletin number two—The financial status of the professor in America and in Germany," dated May, 1908, a document that is indispensable for every student of American education, as well as a source of new and valuable information for the public.

In the preface, President Pritchett frankly demands better salaries for the teachers in our higher institutions and explains how the Foundation has supplied the lack of trustworthy information as to the present inadequate compensation by obtaining data directly from the institutions themselves. This resulted in an involuntary classification of the approximately one thousand institutions bearing the name university or college in the United States and Canada, the rejection of nearly one-half as unworthy of the name, and the emergence of the one hundred institutions which expend the largest amount annually for instruction. Two-thirds of our degree-granting institutions expend less than twenty thousand dollars annually for instruction, but one hundred and three report an annual expenditure of more than forty thousand dollars. These

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are, therefore, taken as typical of American higher education, and their total annual income and annual appropriation for instruction, the average salaries of their various grades of instructors and the average age of entrance to these grades, their number of students and instructors and the ratio between them, are presented in ten pages of tables.

Six pages of tables are devoted to similar information concerning fifty-four smaller institutions which the Foundation believes to obtain worthy educational results. Many of the institutions not in these two lists the Foundation considers unnecessary, attributing their existence chiefly to misguided local or denominational enthusiasm, an attitude it promises to justify by a report on the present educational provisions in several typical States as these are related to the real needs.

There are in the United States nineteen universities which expend more than a quarter of a million dollars annually for instruction. Six spend more than half a million—Cornell ($510,000), Yale ($524,000), Michigan ($536,000), Chicago ($699,000), Harvard ($841,000), and Columbia ($1,145,000). Columbia alone expends annually more than one million dollars for instruction.

One-third of our degree-granting institutions pay their full professors an average salary of less than one thousand dollars a year. Only twenty pay an average of three thousand dollars or over. The average for a full professor in the one hundred leading institutions mentioned above varies from $1,350 to $4,788, the general average being about $2,500. Even such compensation does not reward even exceptional ability before the age of thirty-five, and in the way of larger prizes there are only five institutions (Pennsylvania, Chicago, Harvard, Cornell and Columbia), that pay any professor more than $5,500. Only six institutions pay an average salary of more than $3,500—Toronto and Chicago (each $3,600), Leland Stanford ($4,000), Columbia ($4,289), Harvard ($4,413), and the College of the City of New York ($4,788). The average age of the professors receiving these salaries is in Columbia 45.5 years, Stanford 45.8, Chicago 46.6, Harvard 51.6. The number of professors receiving such salaries is at Stanford 27, Chicago 65, Harvard 91, Columbia 123. Columbia thus has the distinction

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of paying a larger sum for instruction, to more and to younger professors than any other institution; its average salary being second only to that paid by Harvard to a considerably smaller number of considerably older men. Even these highest average salaries, however, are less than the income of the better type of lawyer, physician, or engineer, and the possible maxima of the latter are far greater. The typical professor must expect an income less than that of a fairly successful commercial traveler. All other instructors fare worse.

Although the salaries listed have some correspondence to local variations in the cost of living, no one can disagree with the Foundation's conclusion that in most instances the salaries even of full professors do not make possible any approach to physical comfort or to freedom from financial anxiety. The professor's inevitable endeavor to add to his income by outside employment is obviously a hindrance to both scholarship and research. Even such additional income is seldom more than two hundred dollars a year, if we may trust the averages of a recent writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. At least two remediable causes for the present low salaries are the excessive number of professors consequent upon the tendency to multiply colleges and to expand curricula without regard to thoroughness, and the valuation on the part of many institutions of material equipment over educational efficiency. Public attention is already aroused upon the latter point, if one may judge from recent caustic comment by the *New York Tribune* on "the 'university' which, while building a gymnasium with four hundred thousand dollars raised by mortgaging its campus, pays its full professors an average yearly salary of $1,806 and employs only one instructor for every twenty undergraduates."

The section of the bulletin on the "Proportion of teachers to students in relation to educational efficiency" is confessedly faulty in its inability to eliminate the probable error in computation due to part-time teachers and students. If attendance continues to be considered as one measure of an institution's usefulness, it is to be hoped that the Foundation may devise a standardization for registration, so that some institutions may no longer consist chiefly of classes of students which other institutions consider too irregular

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to include in their totals. In spite of such present difficulties in comparison, however, the Foundation is probably safe in concluding that some of our institutions have five times as many students per instructor as others, and that a general investigation of the relations of staff, students and curriculum is much needed. According to the Foundation's tables for undergraduate colleges and non-professional graduate schools, Johns Hopkins has one instructor to four students, Harvard one to eight, Columbia, Cornell and Leland Stanford one to ten, Michigan one to fourteen, and Chicago one to eighteen. The average is one to eleven. In general, institutions seem to find it much easier to increase the number of their courses and instructors rather than the quality of instruction as measured by higher salaries. In place of such increases in staff and in program of studies the Foundation recommends a cooperation between universities similar to the Yale-Columbia Courses in Preparation for Foreign Service. Pending a fuller statement relating to the scholarly status of the professor, the Foundation estimates fifteen students as a fair minimum for an undergraduate, and eight for a graduate class. It feels that a professor should not be called upon for more than twelve hours weekly lecturing in a university, or more than fifteen in a college.

The final three-fifths of the bulletin is devoted to "The financial status of the university professor in Germany," much detail being devoted to university organization and government salary schedules as they vary among the different German States. In general the German university professor finds a wider scale and a greater possibility of financial reward, but under more difficult requirements of training and scholarship. He must study until he is thirty, study and teach as a *Dozent* from then until thirty-six on less than two hundred dollars a year, teach for five more years as an associate professor, and at about forty-one may become full professor with a moderate salary, which will usually be paid throughout his life. The total professional income may also include special allowance and perquisites, and student fees in such variation that some professors may receive five or ten times as much as their colleagues on the same faculty. The actual variation is from one to ten thousand dollars, three receiving more than the latter

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amount. The average salary, however, is but $2,800, the most frequent between $1,600 and $2,000. The average income of the German associate professor is $1,300, the average in the one hundred American institutions considered is $1,900. Except, then, for its provision for the very exceptional man, it is difficult to agree with the Foundation's implied preference for the certainly more complicated and less dignified German salary and pension system, —it is in growing disfavor, if one may judge from Frank Eulenburg's recent volume, "*Der akademische Nachwuchs.*" Nor are the German provisions for retirement and pensioning, on the whole, more liberal than those of the Foundation. German professors on retirement are likely to receive full salaries for life, but the maximum direct salary is usually less than half of the $3,500, which is possible at Berlin with the special approval of the King. Even this very special exception is below the Foundation's maximum retiring allowance of $4,000. The German system allows a professor's widow one-fourth of her husband's last salary, the Foundation about one-third. In Germany each child has also, until its majority, one-fifth of a widow's allowance, or three-tenths in case of her death, that is, from $75 to $115 annually, in the average case.

Since the collection of the statistics for this Bulletin, several of the institutions which have been admitted to the benefits of the Foundation have applied funds previously claimed by their own retiring system to the increase of salaries, and since the appearance of the Bulletin several other institutions—notably the University of Chicago—have increased their salaries appreciably.

CLYDE FURST

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ALONZO BRAYTON BALL, '63M

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, 1897–1905

EMERITUS PROFESSOR, 1905–1908

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ALONZO BRAYTON BALL, M.D.

DR. ALONZO BRAYTON BALL, of New York, who died on the twenty-sixth of October, while on a visit to Boston, was one of the best known physicians and teachers of clinical medicine in the city. His illness was brief, as he would have wished it to be, and the immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

He was born in New York City on the tenth of February, 1840. His preliminary education was received at Phillips Academy, Andover, at which school he prepared for Yale. At Yale he was graduated in 1860. In the autumn of the same year he commenced the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1863. His medical studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, in which he served for a time as medical cadet in the northern army. Immediately after his graduation he served as interne on the house staff of the New York Hospital, from 1863 to 1865. Five years later he was made a lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in that capacity he served for six years. During the years of his maturity, his services as attending physician were gratefully accepted by numerous hospitals. For sixteen years he served in this capacity at St. Luke's Hospital, for several years he had a similar connection with the General Memorial and with Bellevue Hospital, and for seventeen years he was one of the attending physicians of the New York Hospital. It was during his prolonged service in this last hospital that his clinical lectures attracted so many of the students of our medical school. At this time he was made professor of clinical medicine by the University, and on his retirement from active work in the hospital wards in 1905 he was appointed professor emeritus by the University and consulting physician by the hospital.

His aid was often sought by his hospital colleagues in their obscure cases, as well as by many another doctor in this and other cities, under similar circumstances. It was characteristic of him

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that his opinion, which was eagerly sought and generally controlling, was rendered with a degree of modesty and deference to others, which is quite unusual in a man of such wide experience and such general knowledge. He was a member of the most important medical societies of the city and also of the Association of American Physicians, a scientific society made up of about a hundred picked men from the entire continent. His medical writings were characterized by scientific accuracy and breadth of experience, as well as by a purity of diction which is unfortunately unusual among literary doctors. He kept himself well informed on the scientific methods of the day, and as a physician he was among the very best of his time. His life in his profession was a busy one of great activity, and in it he had great satisfaction; but his keenest enjoyment was in the quiet retirement of his library, in which most of the leisure hours of his latter years were passed. He was a very general though a discriminating reader in medicine and in general literature, and his contributions to medical science were of a high order. At different times he had traveled extensively in Europe and on this continent. Of sound judgment, of ripe scholarship, an honest, kindly gentleman, he has no successor in the confidence of his patients and in the hearts of his friends.

GEORGE L. PEABODY

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DAVID HUMMELL GREER
S.T.D. 1904

WILLIAM THOMAS MANNING
S.T.D. 1905

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THE NEW TRUSTEES

THE Rt. Rev. David Hummell Greer, D.D., was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, March 20, 1844. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1862, from the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, in 1866, and was ordained in the following year. He was rector, successively, of Trinity Church, Covington, Kentucky, Grace Church, Providence, Rhode Island, and of St. Bartholomew's, New York. Having declined three other bishoprics, he accepted the office of Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of New York, to which he was elected in 1903, and upon the death of Bishop Potter in 1908 he became Bishop.

The ministry of Bishop Greer has been characterized throughout by a clear-sighted perception of the peculiar work to be done by the church in cities, and by originality and resourcefulness in effecting such work. Under his rectorship, the history of St. Bartholomew's in New York was a record of notable achievement; and as Bishop-Coadjutor he showed the same comprehensive foresight and initiative power, especially in providing for the upbuilding of the Bronx. He is, as well, a direct and forceful preacher and the author of several books of note. Washington and Jefferson College has honored him with the degree of LL.D., Brown, Kenyon College, and the University of the South with the degree of D.D., and Columbia University with the degree of S.T.D.

The Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., was born in England in 1866. Coming to this country in his youth, he was graduated from the University of the South in 1891, and began his work in the ministry in Redfield, California. He accepted the chair of dogmatic theology in the University of the South in 1893, became rector of St. John's Church, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, in 1896, of Christ's Church, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1898, vicar of St. Agnes Chapel, New York, in 1903, assistant rector of Trinity

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Church in 1904, and succeeded the late Dr. Morgan Dix, '48C, as rector of Trinity Church in 1908. The bishopric of Harrisburg, tendered him in 1904, was declined. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia University in 1906, and that of D.D. from the University of the South in the same year. Dr. Manning enters upon his duties as rector of Trinity Church qualified by natural gifts and extended experience. The splendid traditions of the parish, are, under his leadership, assured of continuance and expansion.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Fall Registration

The fall enrolment of the University shows a highly gratifying increase in all departments, a gain that is all the more remarkable in the face of the existing economic depression. As will be seen from the table on the last page of this issue, the total registration, inclusive of the summer session, and making due allowance for summer students who returned for work this fall—of whom there were no less than 383—amounted to 5,655 on November 7, an increase of five hundred over the enrolment on the corresponding date in 1907. The number of students in actual residence at the time of going to press is 4,540, as against 4,100 last November, and the prospects are that the grand total of regular students, *i. e.*, excluding those registered in extension teaching but including the 1908 summer session, will almost reach the six thousand mark before the close of the year. It may also be noted in passing that the grand total for this fall exceeds that of two years ago by over one thousand students, a gain of no less than twenty-two per cent. in that brief interval.

Both Columbia and Barnard Colleges show a substantial increase over last year's figures, each entering class being the largest in the history of the institution. Much favorable comment has been made on the quality of the Freshman class in Columbia College, and it is pleasant to note that the College is yearly attracting more and more men from outside of Greater New York, and that this expansion of the geographical distribution is reflected in the growing delegation of College men in the residence halls. The dormitories, as will be seen from the table on another page, are practically filled this year, and the erection of a third hall of residence has become a need sooner than even the most optimistic anticipated. The non-professional graduate schools of political science, philosophy, and pure science, taken as a whole, continue to share in the general growth of the University, although the faculty of philosophy has experienced a slight loss, no doubt owing to the establishment this fall of free courses for teachers by the College of the City of New York.

The professional schools, without a single exception, have made encouraging gains in attendance, the Schools of Mines, Engineering

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and Chemistry having recorded the largest increase in actual number of students, namely one of ninety-two, whereas the largest percentage gain has been registered by the School of Law, namely one of almost thirty per cent.; the entering class in the Medical School shows a growth of no less than forty per cent. The inertia existing in the two schools last mentioned owing to increased standards for admission and advancement, and in the case of the Medical School also to increased tuition-fees, has apparently been overcome so far as the enrolment is concerned, and we may hope to see the attendance on both of these schools restored to the high level of six or seven years ago. Their teaching efficiency is surely on a higher level, and it can only be a source of gratification to find men in increasing numbers availing themselves of the splendid opportunities furnished for professional study in the metropolis. The almost phenomenal growth of Teachers College continues without interruption, proving conclusively that there is an ever increasing demand for the professional courses offered by this department of the University.

The Duties of the Medical Profession to the Public

Within a certain not too intelligent class of the public the view prevails that the physician is a man who prostitutes his patient's interest to his private gain. The upholders of this view should read the address given to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons by Professor Starr. Foremost among the duties of the medical profession to the public, as there laid down, is instruction in the proper methods of preventing disease. It is in the interest of the individual, not simply to be cured, but to be kept well. This devolves upon himself, but the physician should show him the way. The public should know how useful is the work of health officers, how great is their responsibility, and how necessary they are to every community in preserving health and preventing epidemics. "By exerting your influence in spreading the information among the public; in making clear the need of State supervision and aid in providing proper facilities for the boards of health and in demanding pure water supplies, clean milk supplies, perfect drainage for towns, sanitary inspection of tenements and sweatshops and the prevention of overcrowding in lodging houses, and the separation of patients suffering from infectious and contagious disease, you can do much to benefit public health."

It is also one of the duties of the physician to aid in securing legislative enactment for the prevention of diseases of occupation and for the

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amelioration of evil conditions associated with labor. "The laboring class needs our interest, our knowledge and our effort in securing that adequate protection in their labor which is afforded them abroad. You are the men to inaugurate this work; and as physicians you must guide the public sentiment and supply the necessary information on which the needed laws must be based."

Dr. Starr's address is an excellent portrayal of the altruistic ideal of the medical profession, which has been characterized as "an organized agency for eliminating disease and increasing the welfare of the human race. . . . an army fighting for the public weal." In no vocation is the ideal more of a reality.

Southern Educators at Columbia

The recent visit of leading educators of the South to the University again calls attention to the great educational awakening now in progress in that section. Only twice in the history of our country have there been great awakenings of popular enthusiasm concerning education affecting a very considerable portion of our nation. One of these was in the third and fourth decade of the nineteenth century, centering in New England, and called, from its chief exponent, the Horace Mann movement. A second one has been in progress for the past ten or fifteen years and is largely confined to the southern States. The aims and aspirations of the recent movement are very similar to those of the former one, and, as in the earlier one, the moving force is from within the people themselves. Both aimed primarily to build up a more efficient common school system, whose chief support should be local taxation—whose chief aim should be a practical education fitted to the times, and one in which the principle of compulsory education for all children in the community should be embodied. Both aimed to establish a system of public high schools to replace a system of private academies, adequate enough in number, but not in efficiency. As means to these reforms at present, as in the past, two great needs exist: one that of adequate financial support, the other that of competent teachers. The rapid increase in general taxation for educational purposes in all the southern States, together with a growing willingness to assume heavy burdens of local taxation, and the growing wealth of the south are solving the first problem. It is in respect to the second problem that these regions are looking to the north for help and it is here where the north can help most.

One way in which our own institution is contributing can be seen

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by reference to various established summaries of students. As indicated in the September issue of the QUARTERLY, the attendance in the last summer session from the South Atlantic States was 185 as compared with 75 in 1904, and from the South Central States 63 as against 13 in 1905. In the University at large, exclusive of the summer session, the attendance from the southern States in the last academic year amounted to 258 students, of whom 30 came from Georgia, 27 from North Carolina, and 23 from Texas. The influence of Teachers College on the south is most strikingly shown by the increase in the number of appointments made from the student body to that section. This has grown from 8 per cent. in 1900 to 14 per cent. in 1908 of the total appointments made from the College, representing an absolute increase from 10 to 76.

Hence it was highly appropriate that the recent visit of the superintendents of public instruction of the southern States should begin its educational pilgrimage to the north with a visit to Columbia. Last April at the eleventh annual meeting of the Southern Educational Conference, which so many members of our own staff have from time to time attended as guests, the Southern Educational Board extended an invitation to the southern superintendents to visit the leading educational institutions of the north interested in this great social movement. Practically the entire first day of this pilgrimage (Monday, October 12) was spent in the Horace Mann School and in Teachers College. At the noon hour a public session was held in the Horace Mann auditorium, which was attended by the superintendents of public instruction of all the southern States with the exception of Virginia and Oklahoma. The addresses delivered on this occasion bore witness to the constant and close contact that exists between those engaged in this work and the professional school of education of the University. Time will show, if it is not already evident, that the needs of the teachers in this particular field are forcing the professional school to modify its work in the direction of greater practicality, and thus the more intimate relationship of the University to the practical life of society is benefiting the social advancement of the community as well as the specific work of the University.

The distribution, by location, of the graduates and of the present students of the School of Architecture offers a number of points of interest. Between five and six hundred students have been registered

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The School of Architecture

in the School since its first opening in 1881: of these the School address-book contains the names of 405. Many of the remainder were in the School less than one year, and no effort has been made to keep track of their movements; some have died, and many others have failed to keep the School informed of their addresses. As was to be expected, by far the greater number have settled in New York city, even though coming originally from other States. Three hundred are located in New York, 25 in New Jersey, 9 in Ohio and Missouri, 8 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Illinois, 4 each in California and Connecticut, 3 each in Maryland, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, 2 each in Tennessee, Alabama and Cuba, and one each in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon, and the Philippine Islands. Twenty-six are established west of the Mississippi and only 6 in New England. There are also ten now studying in France and one in Italy.

Of 118 students registered by October 15, sixty-one came from New York, 6 from New Jersey, 5 each from Connecticut and Georgia, 4 from California, 3 each from Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin and North Carolina, 2 each from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Cuba, and the Argentine Republic, and one each from Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon, Nova Scotia and Japan. That is to say, 69 came from the middle States (mostly from New York), 6 from New England, 12 from the south, 7 from the middle west, 6 from the Pacific coast, 12 from States between the Mississippi and the Rockies, and 6 from foreign countries. Nearly 49 per cent., therefore, came from outside of this State, and 15 per cent. from beyond the Mississippi. The registration represents 23 States and 4 foreign countries.

These figures, dry enough in themselves, indicate the widening field from which this School is drawing its students, and into which it is carrying the name and reputation of the University. It is interesting to compare the lists of States in the two categories of students and graduates. From nearly every State in which there are one or more of the former students, there are registered one or more undergraduates. In many cases the connection between the two is found to be direct; the one, two or three representatives of the School in a given State having become volunteer agents to whom we owe the coming of students from that State. Particularly noticeable is the fact of a

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rapid increase in late years of students from the southern and from the Pacific States, and from foreign countries.

The Columbia Spectator

The editors of the Columbia *Spectator* are entitled to no little credit for the great improvement that has taken place in this student journal during the present college year. In fact their enterprise in publishing regularly an eight page daily newspaper is a unique feat in college journalism, and with this comes for the first time at Columbia a serious attempt to cover fully the manifold and diverse activities of the University. The large student body and teaching staff of a great university naturally forms a community by itself whose interests vary greatly among the different schools, departments, classes and individuals, so that many active and loyal members of the university are quite in ignorance of the daily happenings of their associates, not to mention matters of university administration and legislation not brought to their attention officially. To record such occurrences in a university is a function of the student daily, and while too much cannot be expected of undergraduates as newsgatherers and editors, yet it must be admitted that too often they fall short of even a reasonable standard and fail to make the most of their opportunities. Such a charge cannot be brought against the present editorial board of *Spectator,* which seems at least to appreciate the wealth of interesting news afforded by the University and to attempt to cover it in an earnest and intelligent manner, with the result that the paper as never before has commended itself to faculty and alumni. By this we do not mean that a college paper should sacrifice its independence as the voice of the student body and not be concerned primarily with its interests, but we think that general approval will be given to a policy whereby a Columbia daily newspaper reflects the larger interests of the University in addition to the student life proper. Just as the professors and alumni are deeply interested in all student and undergraduate affairs, so we believe the students are equally concerned with the more serious events in the University's life, and for this reason we are led to think that under its present policy the influence of *Spectator* is bound to increase. And when we add to this the fact that Columbia activities receive scanty and not always sympathetic consideration at the hands of the editors of the metropolitan press, the increased responsibility of the student editors is quite manifest. With this feeling of responsibility it is

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also pleasing to note that the editors appreciate the value of such training as membership in the *Spectator* board affords, and to which testimony could be given by many alumni now prominent as newspaper men, editors and authors, not to mention those in other professions, who look back to their *Spectator* experience as one of the most profitable as well as pleasant of the extra-curricular activities of their student days.

In this connection it might be worthy of mention that this spirit of improvement in Columbia journalism has extended to the *Columbia Monthly* and to *Jester*, and that there has been a reorganization of both these magazines, whose success in the past has not been altogether uniform. Recent numbers of both, however, indicate that as in the case of *Spectator* student editors are taking their responsibilities more seriously and that a higher plane than ever will be attained.

Lunch-room Experiments

Recent changes in the management of lunch-rooms in various parts of the University show a growing interest in the bodily welfare of our students that deserves mention alongside improvements in spiritual and intellectual betterment. The change began some years ago with the founding of the Faculty Club and with the consequent control by the faculty of its own food—the result of which has been a substantial increase in general comfort. The idea has now extended to the students, and this year some important changes have taken place in the accommodation of students, and others are in contemplation. Two especially are interesting as different phases of a movement in the right direction.

At the University commons the caterer has been displaced by a cooperative system. A capable manager at a definite salary has charge of the lunch-room and the dining-room. Food of good quality and abundant quantity is served entirely *à la carte*. All profit over the cost of food and the running expenses is returned to the students in the form of reduced items in the menu of the following week. About 1,500 meals are served daily.

At Barnard College the system is different. A simple, substantial, and varied lunch, wholesome both in quality of food and in preparation, is provided by the College on the *table d'hôte* plan. Milk and cocoa are also served to students who bring their own lunches. The price of the regular lunch, fifteen cents, is at present, with an average of about one hundred and fifty students, sufficient to pay for all food

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and running expenses, including good management and service. The College, therefore, while not making profit, escapes serious loss; nor is the student, on the other hand, in any sense an object of charity. Any profit arising from increased patronage would, after the system is once soundly established, go to the providing of better equipment or the reduction of the price of the lunch. Furthermore the arrangement is much more attractive than heretofore, for the employment of student waiters, in addition to a small but efficient regular staff, has done away with the untidiness and crowding of the lunch-room counter *régime* before in vogue. The whole system is managed by an expert woman in the employ of the College. Altogether the lunch is as wholesome as can be practically served, and heretofore no such lunch has been obtainable at Barnard College at any price.

Both the Columbia and the Barnard systems are the outcome of a growing conviction that it is wrong in principle for the University to farm out so important a matter as food to a caterer, who, however high-minded as an individual, can hardly help contemplating the matter chiefly from a commercial point of view. That students should have laid before them what is, within practical limits, the best sort of bodily sustenance is hardly less sound in theory than that the University should guard against any abatement of its intellectual vigor. In addition to this principle, the Barnard plan contemplates the value that the spectacle of wholesome food at moderate cost should have in the education of young women. In the present state of popular interest in, but ignorance of, the subject of diet, the introduction of such a scheme into a college has an especial significance. Young people are proverbially not wise in these matters and many of them never have an opportunity to become so. Both as a principle and as an object lesson, then, the changes in lunch-room management are worthy of support and the results should be watched with interest.

"The American College"

Mr. Abraham Flexner's interesting little volume, "The American College," like the larger work of Mr. Birdseye, published a year ago, is a striking sign of the times. The theme of both is the disintegration of the American college. We have lost all hope of securing good training in the secondary schools, Mr. Flexner says, by allowing students to be prepared for admission on a mass of unrelated subjects. We have lost all chances of securing good training in college, by allowing students to receive

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instruction at will in a further mass of unrelated subjects, by confusing the aims of graduate and undergraduate study, by trying to teach several kinds of students at the same time and in the same way, by making college instructors of young doctors who are interested only in research, by lowering our standards, by looking rather to the number of our students than to their quality. "The important thing is to realize that the American college is deficient, and unnecessarily deficient, alike in earnestness and in pedagogical intelligence; that in consequence our college students are, and, for the most part, emerge, flighty, superficial and immature, lacking, as a class, concentration, seriousness, and thoroughness." Mr. Flexner's prescriptions for cure are less convincing than his diagnosis of conditions; but the hopeful side of the matter is that these charges, pessimistic and radical as they are, are not the ideas of an isolated reformer, but the commonplace of present-day opinion in college circles throughout the country. In almost every institution there is an active minority—sometimes a majority—of professors who are earnestly striving to bring about a change in many or all of the respects mentioned. The question really is not whether there should be radical changes in the American college, but what these changes should be.

University Popularization

Ten years ago our endowed universities and colleges taught more students than our State universities. Recent statistics show that this relation is now reversed, that for twenty years the State institutions have grown twice as rapidly as the others, and that Wisconsin and Nebraska now have half as many more collegians in proportion to their population as do New York and Massachusetts. The situation may be partly explained by the free or nominal tuition in the State institutions; for the proportion of students who borrow or do outside work to maintain themselves in endowed universities is growing conspicuously large. The western custom of admission by certificate without examination may also have some influence. But the most significant facts are that three-fourths of the students in State institutions are pursuing not academic but technical studies; and that this is the factor which is successfully urged in securing their ever more generous support. It is clear that the greatest interest of the public is in instruction that ministers directly to economic needs; that technology is replacing scientific research, as that formerly replaced humanistic culture; and that the State insti-

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tutions respond to this tendency most fully. The endowed universities still largely represent the second attitude: while they continue to conduct two-thirds of the nation's graduate study, approximately one-half of their advanced degrees are given for research in science. The humanities have so far fallen behind that at Harvard, for example, there are less than three hundred students taking either Greek or Latin.

In view of this situation, should the endowed institutions further adapt themselves to the contemporary utilitarian demand; or should they, at the further expense of attendance or perhaps of support, continue their devotion to pure science; or will they possibly turn again toward the humanities and emphasize the development of character? Among the multitude of their councillors many begin to object to unlimited electives, and some call for greater attention to morals and manners. The demarcation between publicly supported and privately endowed institutions is already clear: the immediate meeting of public demand may become more and more the function of the former; the function of the latter may become more and more restricted to providing the knowledge requisite to meet those demands, and to formulating aims and ideals which will in turn affect public character and desire.

Foreign Universities

It might be expected that the influence of the professorial exchanges with France, Germany and Scandinavia, and the exchange of teachers with Prussia and England, would be on the side of pure science and the humanities. But the dominance of the utilitarian tendency seems to be world-wide. In Great Britain, Oxford is assailed for impracticability by Parliament and by her own tutors, Cambridge appeals for funds for a school of agriculture, and the new Irish university is to aid "living rather than learning." British India founds a great institute for applied science, and sends natives to America to study engineering. Paris has now the largest university in the world, but only one-fourth of its sixteen thousand students are in letters or pure science, and its 285 instructors are embarrassed with "outsiders playing at erudition." Italy is enthusiastic over the new International Agricultural Institute at Rome. And in Russia academic work is secured because her engineering students refuse to leave their work to support a strike. Apparently the national championship of the humanities now rests only with Japan, which draws the academic line at pure science, and with China, which even in her new education hesitates to blend scholarship with affairs.

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Although for some time past vaguely expected, the resignation of President Eliot comes as a shock. His identification with Harvard, and of Harvard with him, has come to seem something immemorial and immutable, like a law of nature. Indeed, though he goes, his guiding ideas remain. Those have shaped Harvard as she is; it will be long before their personal impress is lost. And the impress of Dr. Eliot's ideas is stamped upon our whole educational system.

President Eliot's Resignation

His central idea is not far to seek. He has ever emphasized in his utterances, and subserved in his practical reforms, the idea of service. To turn out men serviceable to a democratic society, to train up good citizens, has been his conception of the end of education. Culture for its own sake merely, dilettantism in whatever specious guise, he has always set his face against. His promotion of the "elective system" was to be the end of a more serviceable education. The old humanistic curriculum, with its emphasis upon dead tongues, its monochromatic coloring of all minds regardless of individual capacity or intended calling, might refine a leisured and lettered minority, but left the more important majority—the workers—untrained for the actual task. His advocacy of scientific studies, of graduate and professional schools, of a shorter, more concentrated, undergraduate period of study—this advocacy, so comprehensive in its results, has embodied consistently the same central idea.

That this practical ideal of education, pursued blindly, may lead to "philistinism," in Matthew Arnold's sense, is indubitable. Such a tendency has now and again, and perhaps with some justice, been charged up against American university methods. But this perversion of his teaching is not rightly chargeable to Dr. Eliot himself, whose own broad and sympathetic culture, and high, almost austere, standards of worth, have made him as vigorous a foe of commercialism as of dilettantism. It is a consoling thought that his resignation means not the loss of his well-balanced judgment in intellectual leadership, but rather only a widening of his scope of influence.

Columbia shares the sorrow of the academic world at the passing of two of her honorary alumni, Daniel Coit Gilman and Charles Eliot Norton. It was the fortune of the former, after European study and travel unusual at the time and after extended experience in educational organization and adminis-

President Gilman Professor Norton

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tration at Yale and as president of the University of California, to be called in 1876 to organize, in the Johns Hopkins University, the first American institution for graduate study. Restricting equipment chiefly to remodeled dwelling houses, he expended financial resources unusual for the time in salaries that would be generous even now, and secured a group of professors who immediately attracted international attention. They and their students set a standard for advanced study and research that is likely to continue influential for many years to come.

Professor Norton in his classroom at Harvard and his home in Cambridge has long been a distinguished exemplar of the humanities. As lecturer on art and literature and author of books on architecture and travel, as translator of Dante and editor of the works of his friends, Ruskin, Carlyle, Lowell and Curtis, and as critic of letters and life and the adviser of many men of letters, Professor Norton's influence for all that ministers to culture will be as permanent as it has been pervasive.

The Tuberculosis Congress

It would be difficult to cite a gathering of greater public significance than the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis in Washington. With representatives present from practically every civilized country of the world, the entire field of tuberculosis in all its bearings was discussed by experts and a new impetus given to the educational campaign, upon which in the last instance the fight against this disease seems to rest.

The participation of Columbia men in all social movements of importance is a circumstance upon which we have come to count with assurance, but their prominence in the Tuberculosis Congress is especially noteworthy. The Congress met in the United States upon the invitation and under the management of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Professor Farrand is the executive officer. Two of the seven sections of the Congress, that of Tuberculosis in Children and the Sociological Section, had members of the Columbia faculty as presidents, Professors Jacobi and Devine, respectively. Among the vice-presidents appear the names of Professors Prudden, Delafield, James, Blake, Gibney, Holt and Peterson, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professors Nutting and Snedden of Teachers College were active participants in the deliberations.

We note, with interest, that the unique exhibition setting forth the progress of the campaign against tuberculosis, which attracted such

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widespread notice at the Congress in Washington, has been brought intact to New York and will be shown at the American Museum of Natural History during the month of December.

"Standard" Universities

A year ago the Association of American Universities defined a "university" professional school. It said that such a school must rest on a basis of preliminary college work, and that the combined collegiate and professional course must cover at least five years. It further declared that no institution should be regarded as eligible to membership in the Association unless it had a creditable Graduate School and at least one "university" professional school. The Association of State Universities has now defined the "standard" American university in almost identical terms. It declares that two years of college study should be required for admission to the more important professional schools, and that no university is "standard" without a properly equipped Graduate School and at least one "university" professional school. This concurrent action is of the greatest significance. It means a united effort on the part of all our leading universities to raise the plane of professional education. As regards the college, it practically means that the period of elective anarchy is at an end, and that the standard American college will have two years of disciplinary work, largely prescribed, and two years of elective groups, determined by the student's chosen career.

New Board of Editors

At the annual meeting of the board of editors of the QUARTERLY, held at the Columbia University Club in October, the following editors were elected for the academic year 1908–09: Rudolf Tombo, Jr., managing editor; Charles A. Beard, political science; William T. Brewster, Barnard College; Gary N. Calkins, pure science; James H. Canfield, library; Harry Alonzo Cushing, law; William H. Carpenter, philosophy; Clyde Furst and Frederick P. Keppel, administration; George W. Kirchwey, law; Raymond Collyer Knox, religious interests; Frederic Schiller Lee, medicine; J. L. R. Morgan, mines, engineering and chemistry; John B. Pine, board of trustees; Frank D. Sherman, fine arts; Munroe Smith, political science; Herbert T. Wade, alumni; and F. J. Woodbridge, philosophy.

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THE UNIVERSITY

Opening Exercises

The opening exercises of the one hundred and fifty-fifth academic year of the University were held in the gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon, September 23, 1908, the annual academic address being delivered by James Earl Russell, Barnard professor of education and dean of Teachers College, upon "The call to professional service." The address is printed elsewhere in this issue of the QUARTERLY. President Butler was unavoidably absent from the ceremonies, and the word of welcome was therefore offered to the assembled students and members of the faculties by Professor J. W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science, who spoke as follows:

In the absence of our distinguished President, the pleasant and honorable duty has fallen to my lot of extending to the officers, students and kind friends here assembled the greeting and the welcome of the University, on this the opening day of the new academic year. It is also my privilege to speak for all the word of encouragement to noble effort and to consecrated service; and in the performance of this duty I know not how I can do better than to hold up before you the example of our absent President, who has so self-sacrificingly devoted the time allotted to us for rest and recreation to the rendering of two great services to his University, his country and the world.

You all know, of course, about the system of exchange of educators between Germany and the United States, originated by His Majesty, the German Emperor, and in the realization of which President Butler has taken so active and prominent a part. The extension of this system until it shall include, at least, the entire Teutonic world has long been a plan in the mind of President Butler, and he is absent from us today in the work of bringing this great purpose to realization. Owing largely to his efforts, the Scandinavian States have now been brought within the circle of this cultural union, a union which will soon embrace Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, and the United States. Who can foretell the mighty results of this great international system of educational cooperation? The friendships, both individual and national, which will spring from it must make for the peace and enlightenment of the world. The mighty race which dominates these great countries will develop through it a harmony in world ideals, which shall serve as the true and lasting foundation of a real world civilization. Surely participation in such a work is a world-mission, the performance of a world-duty.

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The other great service which President Butler has recently rendered comes nearer home. We are now on the eve of a great domestic struggle, not to say revolution. It has become customary in these latter days for certain classes in our political society to rail at the restraints placed by the courts upon popular license and governmental absolutism. For a long time we disregarded the noisy clamor as the fuming of the mob or the fustian of the demagogue, but when at length the threat of secret movements and operations for the frustration of the law was spoken, we all recognized that the time had fully come for a thorough-going campaign of education in regard to the fundamental principles of our entire system of republican government and individual liberty. Most largely owing to the efforts of President Butler, the pledge to uphold the independence of our national judiciary and maintain it in the exercise of all of its constitutional powers and functions unimpaired was inserted in the platform of one of the great parties, grudgingly, indeed, and with a harmful modification, but sufficiently to make of it one of the chief issues, in my humble opinion, the most important issue of the campaign through which we are now moving. This is no ordinary question of party politics. Were it so, I would not venture to refer to it on this occasion. Both of the great parties are represented, and worthily represented, in our University, as elsewhere, and neither of them has taken the stand upon this great subject, which the Constitution of our country requires. Both of them have proposed to interfere with the judicial power of the United States, vested by the Constitution wholly and solely in the Federal Judiciary, by means of a statute of Congress. Both of them have proposed to do by an act of ordinary legislation that which can be rightfully done only by a constitutional amendment. Both of them have proposed, thus, a legislative usurpation upon the constitutional functions of the judiciary and both of them have, therefore, virtually proposed by legislative usurpation the gradual development of the almighty legislature, the parliamentary system, while the system of our Republic is, in deepest principle, a system of constitutional limitations upon both the legislature and the executive, administered by the courts in behalf of individual liberty and State autonomy. It is therefore a great constitutional question, a deep question of political philosophy, a question which equally concerns the whole people and every individual citizen without regard to any party connections or affiliations whatsoever.

Above all other institutions of learning ought Columbia University to take the profoundest interest in this great subject. The author of those six brilliant chapters of the *Federalist*, the first great commentary on the constitution, explaining the necessary relation between the judiciary and the constitution, the other departments of the government and the individual citizen in the system of a great and free Republic, was Columbia's most celebrated son. I do not need to name him. His memory is perpetuated here in stone and mortar and bronze, and better than that in the mind and heart of every true and loyal son and daughter of Columbia. And then, the first Chief Justice, vested

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with the great power of authoritatively interpreting the principles of the new system of government and liberty, and of maintaining the due balance between government and liberty, and of whom it was said, and truthfully said, that when the judicial ermine rested on the shoulders of John Jay, it touched nothing less pure and spotless than itself—was another of Columbia's greatest and noblest sons. Surely our President is upholding the best traditions of our University in the fearless and patriotic stand which he has taken upon this transcendent subject.

I have the great pleasure of announcing that the University has just received from Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker and Mrs. Ella DePeyster Shoemaker the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the establishment of a memorial to the late William Brock Shoemaker of the Columbia College class of 1902, in the form of a fund for aid to self-supporting students, and of expressing the thanks of the University to the donors for their generous gift.

We are met today under the shadow of a great loss, a double loss. Within the past year, within the past few months, two of the staunchest pillars of support of our University have fallen—fallen indeed only in a material sense and to mortal eye, in a higher sense, in a spiritual sense, they have risen, risen to heights which our finite vision cannot penetrate—the strong, upright, universally revered rector of Trinity parish and the noble, genial, well beloved bishop of this episcopal diocese. Sage advisers of the rich and generous comforters of the poor, unerring preceptors of youth and spotless examples to those of maturer years, leaders far in the van of the religious life and the moral life, model citizens of the Republic, faithful guardians of our University, beloved friends of us all—we mourn their loss and we rejoice in their memory, which let us consecrate by endeavoring to follow in their footprints.

* * *

Religious Interests

Attendance at Chapel is showing a steady increase. The service is arranged so that there is as large a participation by the students as possible; each day there is a short address, and on Friday of each week the Student Chorus sings with the choir. The Student Chorus is a volunteer body, now numbering about thirty members, who meet for practice, under the organist, Mr. Ward, every Thursday afternoon. No special musical ability is required for membership, but it is found that most of the men have some knowledge in reading music. As the chorus gains in proficiency and in numbers—new men being admitted at any time—it is believed this organization can do much in adding to the heartiness and attractiveness of the chapel service, and that it will, at the same time, afford enjoyment to the members.

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The Vesper Services held on Wednesday afternoons at 5:10 have proved a successful provision. They are largely musical in character and are intended to offer a convenient occasion for the attendance of students of Teachers College and Barnard.

President Butler spoke on October 22 to a large audience in the Chapel on the subject of the Bible. The series of Sunday afternoon services are planned to begin on January 10, 1909, and the list of speakers will be announced shortly.

A Campus Service, intended for dormitory and fraternity men and students living near the University, has been begun in connection with the work of the Y. M. C. A., the service being held at 9:45 on Sunday mornings in Earl Hall. Professor Tombo spoke at the opening meeting on November 13. A student committee was formed to work up interest in these services, and there is every promise that they will meet a real need of the Campus. Chaplain Knox and other University officers, as well as a number of outside men, are to be the speakers.

The Social Service Committee, composed of students from the various religious and philanthropic organizations of the University, arranged for a Chapel meeting on October twenty-ninth, at which the speaker was Professor Edward T. Devine. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the Chapel, and the appeal of Professor Devine for students to enlist in some form of work among the poor brought many responses.

The Bible Study classes organized by the Y. M. C. A. have a total membership at present of one hundred and fifty men. The leaders are well-known and experienced men, and the subjects treated are varied and interesting. It is hoped that at least three hundred members will be finally enrolled.

The Rev. Dr. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion and the Rev. Mr. Shriver of Northminster Church have given interesting addresses in the Chapel. The following speakers are announced for the noon-day services: November 13—Professor Kemp, November 20—Professor H. B. Mitchell, November 24—Professor Egbert (special Thanksgiving service), December 1—Mr. Frank Shelby, district secretary of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, December 11—Rev. G. A. Oldham, formerly acting chaplain of the University, December 17—Professor Lord (Christmas service).

Mr. James Myers, 1904 C, the new Y. M. C. A. secretary, assisted by Mr. Fred H. Rindge, president of the Y. M. C. A., and the heads of the other departments, are carrying on the affairs of the Associa-

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tion with vigor and originality, and the Christian Association will doubtless prove a more influential factor in campus life than ever before.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Barnard College has as its secretary Mrs. Charles Merritt, who conducted the work last year. A number of activities, Bible and mission study classes, meetings, etc., have been started and much emphasis given to the value of gaining some first-hand knowledge of philanthropic work among the needy of New York.

At Teachers College, the Brooks Guild, besides arranging for daily chapel, announces a series of Wednesday meetings during November and December. The Bible Study work is conducted by Dr. W. W. White of the Bible Teachers Training School. Numerous other activities are carried on in addition, all of which make the Guild a valued and influential organization. The Y. M. C. A. of Teachers College gave receptions to the new men, and is now offering a course on "The social message of Jesus" by the Rev. William P. Shriver.

* * *

The Kaiser Wilhelm Professor

The Kaiser Wilhelm chair in Columbia University is held this year by Geheimrat Dr. Albrecht F. K. Penck, professor of geography in the University of Berlin and director of the Geographical Institute and Museum in the German capital. The Kaiser Wilhelm professorship was originally established to interpret Germany to America. The two previous incumbents have treated of the economics and law of the fatherland. Professor Penck most appropriately continues the inspiring general theme with lectures upon its physiography. The geographic features of this great empire, its mountains, plains, rivers, coast-line and climate are all bound up in the most intimate way with problems of race distribution, national traits, and economic conditions. The former cannot be discussed without throwing a flood of light upon the latter; nor could an incumbent of this most honorable chair have been selected whose lectures would appeal to a wider circle than do those of Professor Penck. Although attached primarily to the department of geology and sitting with the faculty of pure science, he has also been assigned to the faculty of philosophy and his instruction is of no less interest to students registered under the faculty of political science.

Professor Penck's early years were passed in the city of Leipzig

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PROFESSOR RICHARD C. MACLAURIN

PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PROFESSOR ALBRECHT PENCK

KAISER-WILHELM PROFESSOR, 1908–09

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and in due time he achieved his doctorate in the university of his native town. During his preparatory university work he saw much field service on the geological survey of Saxony. He later moved to Munich and became engaged in geographical work under the Bavarian government and qualified as *Dozent* in the university of the Bavarian capital. He was naturally attracted by the glacial problems of the neighboring Alps, and began special work upon a theme in which he has since been one of the world's chief investigators.

In 1885 Dr. Penck was called to a professorship of geography in the University of Vienna, and in connection with his instruction began to write upon the larger subjects of the earth's outlines. His most important work, "*Die Morphologie der Erdoberfläche*," was the concrete expression of his results. Two years ago came the call which brought him to Berlin, and which established him in his present position of honor and influence.

Professor Penck has interested himself greatly in the popular dissemination of sound geographical knowledge. He has been an important factor in the *Landeskunde* movement in Germany, whereby information regarding the empire is spread widely among the people by means of popular but authoritative volumes upon special phases of its geography and kindred themes. Under his direction the geographical museum at Berlin has grown greatly, and has become the one most visited in the city. Professor Penck has also aided by advice and personal knowledge in the colonial administration of Germany, and, as he has been a traveler of wide experience, has in this respect rendered good service to his country.

Professor Penck has been twice in America before the present visit. Ten years ago he came as a traveler and observer; while four years ago he lectured before the Lowell Institute in Boston.

Professor Penck gives two courses at Columbia, of which one will be upon the "Physiography of the German Empire," at 5 p. m., Wednesdays, in 305 Schermerhorn, and will be open to students and instructors of the University and the general public. A second upon "The face of the earth" will be given twice a week to graduate students. In addition a seminar will be held on Tuesday evenings dealing with the preparation and significance of maps.

The inaugural lecture of Professor Penck was delivered in Earl Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 4, before an audience that taxed the capacity of the room to the utmost. The American Geographical Society and the German Consulate were represented at the lecture.

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Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, of the physics department, who has just been called to the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came to the University less than a year ago from the professorship of mathematics in Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand. Professor Maclaurin is a native of Scotland, but has spent the larger part of his life in New Zealand, where he received his early education. After graduation he went to Cambridge, England, where he won the Smith's Prize in mathematical physics and the Yorke Prize in law. He was a fellow of St. John's College, and received the degrees of doctor of science and doctor of laws from Cambridge University. He is also a member of The Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

President Maclaurin of M. I. T.

Professor Maclaurin's contributions to our knowledge of mathematical physics have been extensive and of a very high character. His three-volume treatise on optics, of which the first volume has already appeared, will be the most complete work on mathematical optics which has yet been undertaken and will doubtless for many years to come be the standard treatise on that subject.

The calling of Professor Maclaurin to a position of such responsibility and high distinction as the presidency of the Institute of Technology is a recognition which has rarely if ever before come to one so short a time in the country. Professor Maclaurin will assume his new duties at the close of the present academic year. Although his loss to Columbia will be most intimately and deeply felt by the staff of the physics department, the feeling of regret will extend to the larger circle of the whole University. His most attractive personal qualities no less than his high scholarship, have won him the friendship and respect of his colleagues, whose congratulations and hearty good wishes will follow him into his new and wider field of service.

* * *

The report of President Butler to the Trustees of the University was received too late to be commented upon editorially in this issue. The following figures extracted from this document explain the financial conditions and operations of the University for the year ending June 30, 1908:

The President's Report

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

(The figures for real estate given in the following tables are the assessed valuations on the records of the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New York)

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College[1]	College of Pharmacy	Totals
Property owned, June 30, 1908:					
1. Occupied for Educational purposes	$8,000,000.00	$2,019,843.86	$1,940,000.00	$125,000.00	$12,084,843.86
2. Held for Investment.	19,345,501.00	1,129,907.09	1,221,369.56	———	21,696,777.65
Total	$27,345,501.00	$3,149,750.95	$3,161,369.56	$125,000.00	$33,781,621.51
Outstanding Debt	3,267,000.00	132,156.45	———	90,000.00	3,489,156.45
Annual Budget for 1908-09:					
1. For Educational Administration and Instruction	$1,421,476.29[2]	$119,357.50	$440,949.00	$28,104.00	$2,009,886.79[2]
2. For Interest on Debt.	88,730.00	———	———	4,500.00	93,230.00
	$1,510,206.29	$119,357.50	$440,949.00	$32,604.00	$2,103,116.79[2]
Income for 1907-08:					
From Fees of Students.	$567,126.38	$90,605.20	$359,758.66	$28,240.17	$1,045,730.41
From Rents	470,768.38	———	———	———	470,768.38
From Interest	207,375.53	49,530.78	35,790.49	8.87	292,705.67
From Miscellaneous Sources	133,104.96	2,377.02	11,259.32	4,312.64	151,053.94
Total	$1,378,375.25	$142,513.00	$406,808.47	$32,561.68	$1,960,258.40

[1] Including cost and income of the Horace Mann School for 1907-08.
[2] This includes by duplication the amount paid in salaries to officers of instruction in Barnard College, $82,700.00; and in Teachers College, $119,950.00.

A summary of the gifts in money received during the year by the several corporations included in the University is as follows:

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Totals
For General Endowment	———	$364,326.14	———	———	$364,326.14
To Establish Special Funds	$196,372.64	105,045.00	$128,320.71	———	429,747.35
For Buildings and Grounds	28,432.92	43,068.86	82,583.77	———	154,085.55
For Immediate Use	104,579.83	8,985.00	16,210.00	———	129,774.83
Total	$329,385.39	$521,425.00	$227,123.48	———	$1,077,933.87

The grand total of gifts in money to the several corporations included in the University for each of the last seven years is as follows:

1901–02	$1,082,581.02
1902–03	1,721,895.06
1903–04	1,783,138.18
1904–05	1,960,247.87
1905–06	1,299,909.78
1906–07	1,360,590.80
1907–08	1,077,933.87
	$10,286,296.58

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The freshman class of 1908 is the largest in the history of the College, the total number admitted being 192, as compared with 159 in 1907 and 177 in 1906. There was a gratifying increase in the proportion of the candidates admitted after the June examinations. Of the 151 applicants reported from the College Entrance Examination Board, 59 per cent. were admitted, as against 43 per cent. in 1907 and 41 per cent. in 1906. There was a remarkable decrease in the proportion of conditioned students due in part, at least, to the more flexible rules adopted by the University Committee on Entrance Examinations, in line with the facts presented in the 1907 Report of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board. Of the 89 men admitted after the June examinations, only 46 were conditioned, while last year 40 of 57 were conditioned. After the September examinations, 42 additional candidates were admitted, the total number admitted by examination this year being 131 as against 126 in 1907.

College Admissions

Of this number, 107 have matriculated, as against 99 last year. Of these, 57 per cent. are conditioned, as against 66 per cent. last year. The number of conditions imposed is relatively less, 157 as against 216, or an average of 2.89 as against 3.42. The increased size of the freshman class is due mainly to the larger number of admissions on Regents' diploma and on certificate from other colleges. Of the former there were 37, as against 21 in 1907; of the latter, 24 as against 12. The total number of freshmen matriculated is 168, as against 128 last year. This proportional gain in freshman registration is largely due to a plan adopted by the acting secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, whereby the Committee on Admissions was notified simultaneously with the candidate, making it possible to act on the applications before the opening of the summer session. This enabled some who had failed of admission to secure enough additional credits in summer session courses to obtain admission in September. Some of those admitted removed conditions in the same manner. Of the 168 freshmen matriculated 105, or 62.5 per cent., are candidates for the degree of A.B., 63 for the degree of B.S.

The number admitted to advanced standing in the College is 35, as against 37 in 1907 and 32 in 1906. Of these 17 were admitted to the sophomore class, 15 to the junior, and 3 to the senior; 23 are candidates for the degree of A.B., 12 for the degree of B.S. Including those admitted to advanced standing in the freshman class, 52 men entered on credentials from 40 colleges. Of this number, four trans-

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ferred from the Columbia schools of engineering, 13 were admitted from four other colleges in New York City, 6 from colleges elsewhere in New York State. The remainder came from twenty-nine institutions in eighteen States. The number admitted as non-matriculated students is 39, as against 46 last year. Rejected candidates for admission were this year requested to present themselves to the committee for consultation and advice. A large number of these were interviewed by a sub-committee, each individual case being carefully considered. The grand total of new students admitted is 264. Last year it was 242.

* * *

A Novel Departure at Göttingen

Through the initiative of the late Dr. Althoff, who, as ministerial director in the Prussian department of education, was conspicuously active in bringing about the present conditions of educational reciprocity between this country and Germany, a movement of especial interest to American students has been recently set on foot in the university city of Göttingen. This new enterprise is the foundation upon a permanent basis of the so-called Böttinger-Studienhaus, made possible by the munificence of Privy-Counsellor von Böttinger of Elberfeld, whose name it bears. The House has no official connection with the university, but is affiliated with it, in that the committee of management is made up, in addition to the founder, of three professors of the university, and an advisory board is constituted of the mayor of Göttingen, the university curator and nine additional professors. Its purpose is to serve not only as a bureau of information where foreign students may obtain all necessary facts with regard to the German universities and technical schools, but also to assist such students to secure suitable accommodations in German families, and, what is even more important, to maintain courses of instruction in German, to enable them, under the most favorable conditions, to acquire a thorough practical command of the language and to give them an insight into German institutions. The foundation of the Böttinger-Studienhaus is the first systematic effort that has been made in Germany in connection with the universities broadly to fill a need that in the case, at least of American students, has long been apparent. The summer sessions that in recent years have been established at various universities—Greifswald, Jena, and Marburg—have admirably cared for the foreigner, for whom, in fact, they are principally intended. The student, however, who regularly

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matriculates at any of the universities, with the possible exception of Berlin, has had to shift for himself, a stranger in a strange land. The exceptional opportunity provided by the House to those who desire to better their knowledge of the language in particular should be widely used to heal, at any rate for German, that sore spot in modern language teaching in America, the pronunciation and practical use of the spoken speech. The project is another instance of the active interest in Germany in the evolution of a closer intelligibility between nations through the reciprocal use of the educational facilities of all, and as such it will, no doubt, play a not unimportant part. Any information that may be desired, it is announced by the management, will be supplied upon application addressed to the Böttinger-Studienhaus, Göttingen.

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Public Lecture Announcement

In order to still further elaborate its plans for keeping in touch with the public, the University has arranged for more than one hundred and fifty lectures in 1908–09, outside its regular courses. Preliminary plans for these lectures, which are open to officers, students, and the public at large—in addition to such as are announced elsewhere in this issue—have been made as follows:

On October 9 Henry Jones, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, delivered a lecture on "Questions which politicians have never asked," and on November 6 Mr. F. W. Hirst, editor of *The London Economist*, spoke on "The London money market."

The Blumenthal lectures for this year will be by Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts and will deal with "The business of Congress." There will be eight lectures on Thursday and Friday afternoons, beginning December 10. Previous lectures in this series have been by President Wilson of Princeton, Dr. Albert Shaw of *The Review of Reviews*, and Professor Jenks of Cornell.

The Jesup lectures are being delivered, under the auspices of the University, at the American Museum of Natural History, on Wednesday evenings. They will be by Professor Richard C. Maclaurin, who has recently come to the University from the University of New Zealand to accept a call to the chair of mathematical physics. Professor Maclaurin's general subject will be "Light" and his topics will include: Newton's experiments and contributions to optical theory; color vision and color photography; dispersion and absorption of light; electrons; spectroscopy; polarization; the exact laws of reflection and

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refraction; optical properties of crystals; the principle of interference and its explanation of various color phenomena; measurement of light waves and the theory of diffraction; relations between light and electricity. The lectures, which will be illustrated by experiment and demonstration, are to be ten in number, and began on the evening of Wednesday, November 18.

The Hewitt lectures, which are similarly conducted by the University at Cooper Union, will be given this year by Dr. William J. Gies on Monday evenings beginning February 8. Dr. Gies, who is professor of biological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is arranging a novel series of experimental demonstrations to accompany his eight lectures. The subject will be "The chemistry of nutrition."

Arrangements have also been made for an important series of non-technical lectures on the various aspects of the science of meteorology, to be delivered on Tuesday afternoons at five o'clock, beginning January 12. These will include a general introductory lecture by President Woodward of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (formerly professor of mechanics at Columbia), and the following lectures on specific topics: "The geological relation of meteorology," by Professor A. P. Brigham of Colgate University; "Climate in some of its relations to man," by Professor R. DeC. Ward of Harvard University; "Astronomical climate," by Professor William Libbey of Princeton University; "Storms and weather forecasting," by Chief Willis L. Moore of the U. S. Weather Bureau; "Circulation of the atmospheres of the sun and the earth," by Professor F. H. Bigelow of the Weather Bureau; "Exploration of the atmosphere by kites and balloons," by Professor W. R. Blair of the Weather Bureau; "Seismology," by Professor C. F. Marvin of the Weather Bureau; "Atmospheric phenomena and physical theory," by Professor J. H. Jeans of Princeton University, and "Outstanding problems in meteorology," by Professor Cleveland Abbe of the Weather Bureau.

Gustaf Oscar August Montelius, Ph.D., of Stockholm, Sweden, delivered a series of three illustrated lectures on November 23, 24, and 25 on (I and II) The Mycenean Age and (III) The Symbol of the Cross.

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton will be celebrated by suitable academic exercises on the evening of December 9, 1908, in Earl Hall. Addresses will be delivered on "Milton's influence on the movement for liberal thought," by Mr. George L.

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Rives, '68, chairman of the Trustees, and on "Milton as a man of letters," by Professor William P. Trent. Plans are also being made for the commemoration of the centenary of Edgar Allen Poe's birth on January 19, 1909.

The centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin (February 12, 1909) will be celebrated by a series of lectures on Darwin and his influence on science, to be held on Friday afternoons, beginning on that day.

One of the most distinguished of living Italian scholars, Professor Guglielmo Ferrero of the University of Turin, has accepted an invitation to deliver four lectures at the University early in 1909.

Arrangements for lectures are also being made in the departments of physics, anthropology, and classical philology, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but the dates have not as yet been selected.

Any alumnus interested in these or other public lectures delivered under the auspices of the University can secure cards of admission by applying to the secretary of the University.

* * *

Press Activities

Since the announcement of new and forthcoming publications in the last number of the QUARTERLY, the Press has published a new volume in the Studies in Romance Philology and Literature, "Pierre Le Tourneur," by Mary G. Cushing of the Romance department of Mount Holyoke College. The book is a monograph of 303 pages on the little known French poet and translator of Shakspere. In addition to announcements already made, there is now in the press, to be published within a short time, an "Assyrian primer" by Professor J. Dyneley Prince of this University. The book is described on the title-page as: An inductive method of learning the cuneiform signs.

The non-technical lectures on Science, Philosophy and Art, delivered at the University last year with such success, have been widely distributed as pamphlets. To November 1, there had been sold a total of 3613 copies of the twenty-one numbers of the series. A limited number of sets of these pamphlets, bound in cloth covers in a single volume with title-page and table of contents, at an early date will be placed on sale at the University Press bookstore at five dollars net.

The report of the secretary presented at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Press, held at the Columbia University Club, on November 23, shows a total amount paid for the manufacture of new publications during the fiscal year of $9,717.44. The total amount

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paid during the year in royalties was $2,401.07. The secretary, in rendering his report, made a plea for additional capital with which to conduct the business of the Press. This business has now grown entirely out of the experimental conditions under which it was begun, and has ranged itself with the other well known publishing interests of the country with which, as a business proposition, it is forced to compete. Its working capital, however, is far too small to enable it to make the considerable investments that it is often necessary to make in the publication of desirable books, which then go to other publishers who are able to carry them and who ultimately realize a profit from their sale. The business of the Press is upon a perfectly substantial basis, but its influence as an important academic interest could be greatly extended by a timely increase of its means.

A new catalogue of Press publications, a pamphlet of eighteen pages, has recently been issued, and may be obtained of the secretary of the University or of the Columbia University Press, upon application.

* * *

Statistics of German Universities

The *Deutscher Universitätskalender* for the winter semester of 1908–09, just at hand, presents some interesting statistics of the attendance of matriculated students at the German universities in the preceding semester, namely, of 1908. It shows that the entire student body at the twenty-one universities was 47,799, as compared with 45,846 during the semester preceding. The largest attendance was at Berlin, where the number was 6,527. Munich was second with 6,276; and Leipzig third with 4,100. The smallest attendance was at Rostock, which had a total of only 730 students; Greifswald being next with 886. The faculty of philosophy, as is inevitably the case, had the largest number of students, the total being 21,865, as compared with 12,198 in law, 9,630 in medicine, and 4,106 in theology. Included in the totals there were, at the eight universities that admit them as matriculated students, 368 women distributed through the various faculties as follows: philosophy 174, medicine 172, law 21, and theology 1. The largest attendance of women was at Munich, where there were 133.

Of the whole body of students, 44,205 were from the various States of the Empire, and 446 from other parts of the world. Of European countries, Russia sent the largest number, 1,383, Austria-Hungary being next with 648; and Sweden third with 293. Great Britain sent a total of 148 students, only. Of students from parts of the world

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other than Europe, America was represented by 252; Asia by 179; Africa by 11; and Australia by 4. The small number from America—which presumably includes both North and South America—is remarkable and shows the great decrease that has occurred in recent years, with the rise of the American universities, in the number of students who regularly matriculate in Germany for graduate work. The foreign students naturally select the larger universities, and the largest foreign attendance was at Berlin, where there was a total of 869; with 556 at Munich, and 504 at Leipzig.

* * *

Professor Shepherd at the University of Oviedo

Beginning with September twenty-first there was a ten-day festival in the historic city of Oviedo, Spain, to celebrate the ter-centenary of the foundation of its university. Delegates from many universities and from many lands journeyed thither to render homage to that ancient seat of learning. Many addresses were made; and it was remarked that those of the delegates from Oxford and Cambridge were presented in Latin, those of the delegates from Paris and Bordeaux were presented in French, whereas all the other delegates, French, Spanish, North American and South American, presented their addresses in Castilian. It was a delicate tribute to the Spaniards, and one that they appreciated. In this goodly company Columbia University was represented by Professor Shepherd, whose address created a sensation. The principal newspaper of Oviedo, in giving an account of the celebration, quoted parts of only four of the addresses, but it quoted Professor Shepherd's address in its entirety. In a signed article that appeared on September 24, after speaking of the historian Major Martin A. S. Hume, of the two Mérimées (from Toulouse and Montpelier), and of Martinenche (from the Sorbonne), a correspondent of the *Heraldo* of Madrid has this to say: "And the thing that was really noteworthy and even sensational in this most august celebration was the discourse in Castilian, in the purest Castilian, delivered by the Yankee professor, the delegate of Columbia University in the City of New York. Some paragraphs of this most notable discourse we cannot refrain from quoting." Then, after reproducing several paragraphs of the address, the correspondent continues: "When he stopped there was a tempest of applause. . . . And I thought: 'What a glorious language, what a formidable, colossal vehicle of civilization is our Castilian tongue when through it and in it beings from so many climes can express

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their inmost feelings! Spain not only has been great; she is still great through her thought expressed in that sacred tongue which the Yankee professor called sweet and caressing, emblem of poetry and of love.'"

* * *

Hartley and Livingston

In the December, 1905, issue of the QUARTERLY an analysis of the occupancy of Hartley and Livingston Halls was given as of November 1 of that year. At that time 172 rooms in Hartley and 170 rooms in Livingston, giving a total of 342 rooms, had been rented to 296 students. At the present time the halls are almost filled, the statistics for November 1, 1908, showing 567 rooms in the two dormitories rented to 489 students, who are distributed by schools as follows:

School	Hartley	Livingston	Total
Columbia College	50	19	69
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	45	52	97
Fine Arts	16	13	29
Law	39	65	104
Medicine	4	9	13
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	44	44	88
Teachers College	23	30	53
Pharmacy	5	5	10
Officers	10	16	26
Total	236	253	489

* * *

The President's Reception

On the afternoon of Thursday, October 8, 1908, was held the seventh annual reception to the newly appointed professors: Kenyon Cox, National Academician, professor of painting; Daniel C. French, A.M., National Academician, professor of sculpture; George T. Jackson, M.D., professor of dermatology; Alexander B. Johnson, Ph.B., M.D., professor of clinical surgery; Clinton B. Knapp, M.D., professor of bacteriology in the College of Pharmacy; Rev. Raymond C. Knox, B.D., chaplain; John La Farge, National Academician, professor of the decorative arts; Robert Lewis, Jr., M.D., professor of clinical otology; Richard C. Maclaurin, LL.M., LL.D., professor of mathematical physics; William Mansfield, Phar.D., professor of pharmacognosy in the College of Pharmacy; Albrecht F. K. Penck, Ph.D., Kaiser Wilhelm professor of German history and institutions, 1908–09; Arthur L. Walker, E.M., professor of metallurgy; Carlton Clarence Curtis, Ph.D., adjunct pro-

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fessor of botany; Edward Lawrence Kurtz, E.M., adjunct professor of mining; S. Alfred Mitchell, Ph.D., adjunct professor of astronomy; Herman von W. Schulte, A.B., M.D., adjunct professor of anatomy; William R. Williams, A.M., M.D., adjunct professor of pharmacology and therapeutics.

A pleasant feature of the reception was the presence of a number of members of the Society of the Early Eighties, who came to do honor to their fellow-member, Professor Arthur L. Walker, the newly appointed administrative head of the department of metallurgy.

* * *

Committee on Employment

The year 1907–08 was the thirteenth of the Committee's existence. There were 722 students registered for work, as against 67 in 1895. The aggregate earnings for 1906–07 were $111,161.28, while in 1907–08 they were $95,855.00. This decrease was due to the wide-spread business depression and the consequent falling off of the net returns for each position. The amount earned with the aid of the Committee was $28,766.15, without its aid, $67,089.85. There were 388 requests from employers; 65 of these positions were unsecured for various reasons, such as undesirability, withdrawal of the position, and procrastination on the part of the candidate, as against 76 lost in 1906–07. Three hundred and twenty-three positions were secured, an increase of twenty over last year.

The headquarters of the Committee are now in the office of the alumni secretary, Room 311 East Hall. The removal from the Library has added considerably to the efficiency of the Committee, affording the secretary opportunity of studying the needs and abilities of the individual student with greater care, of following up positions more closely, and of developing new fields.

The Appointment Committee has been reorganized and has also moved its headquarters to the room of the Alumni Council, the secretary of the latter being the new chairman of the Committee. The other members are Dr. James H. Canfield, Professors Seligman, Cattell, Todd, Kirchwey, A. H. Thorndike, Wheeler, and Thomas, and Paul C. H. Holter, 1907 C, secretary.

* * *

Modern Language Conference

The autumn session of the Modern Language Conference was held on Monday, November 23, from 3 to 5 p. m., in the Brinckerhoff Theater, Barnard College. The following papers were read and discussed: I—"Defoe the pamphleteer and journalist," Professor W. P. Trent of the Department of

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English; II—"The prejudice against actors," Mr. Alfred D. Compton, graduate student in the Department of English; III—"The importance of Celtic studies," Dr. J. L. Gerig of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures.

* * *

The Loubat Prizes

The Loubat Prizes are among the most valuable and honorable rewards for original scholarship that are given in this country, particularly as the awards are not based upon individual application among the competitors. It is pleasant to note that of the four awards thus far made two have come to Columbia officers, *viz.*, in 1898 a second prize to Professor Boas for his paper on "The social organization and the secret societies of Kwakiutl Indians," and in 1908 a first prize to Professor Herbert Levi Osgood for his paper on "The American colonies in the seventeenth century."

* * *

Miscellaneous Notes

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon President Butler by Williams College, on October 7, on the occasion of the installation of its new president, Harry Augustus Garfield, formerly professor of political science at Princeton University.

Professor Felix Adler delivered his inaugural lecture as Theodore Roosevelt professor for 1908–09 at the University of Berlin on November 3. During the summer Professor Adler made an address at the opening session of the First International Moral Education Congress at the University of London.

Professor H. B. Mitchell of the department of mathematics represented the University at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Haverford College on October 16–17.

In the unavoidable absence of President Butler, Professor John W. Burgess, senior dean, represented Columbia at the laying of the corner-stone of the Union Theological Seminary on Tuesday afternoon, November 17.

In the September issue (p. 489) the statement is made that Professor Maximilian K. Kress graduated from Manhattan College. Brother Potamian, secretary of the College, has called our attention to the fact that this is an error, Professor Kress never having been enrolled at Manhattan.

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SCHOOL AND DEPARTMENT NOTES

Medicine—Architecture—Teachers College—Pharmacy—Anthropology—Chinese—Chemistry—Economics and Social Science—English—Germanic Languages—History and Public Law—Indo-Iranian Languages—Mathematics—Metallurgy—Mining—Neurology—Orthopedic Surgery—Physiology—Romance Languages—Surgery.

School of Medicine

Progress at Vanderbilt Clinic

Several important steps deserving special mention have recently been taken at the Vanderbilt Clinic. Under the department of neurology a psychiatric clinic has been established under the direction of Professor Peterson, for the study and treatment of insanity. A large number of mild cases of mental disease, either incipient cases of insanity or borderland cases of neurasthenia with mental symptoms, apply to the clinic constantly. These, and even more pronounced cases of mental disturbance, will now be treated in the new clinic. There has been great need of such an institution. Grave cases of insanity are customarily sent to Bellevue Hospital, but those cases in which mental disturbance is slight, have had little chance of attention outside of the private practice of physicians.

With the assistance of the Red Cross a day camp for tuberculous patients has been opened on the roof of the clinic building. It has a capacity of about one hundred patients, both men and women. They come to the clinic in the morning and spend the entire day in the open air under the care of a physician and the constant attendance of a nurse. A luncheon adapted to the needs of tuberculous patients is provided.

Under the department of orthopedic surgery a department of mechano-therapy, with a very complete outfit of apparatus, has been inaugurated, for the purpose of employing a method of treatment which is comparatively new in America. This consists in the use of mechanical procedures as aids to cure. It has been found especially useful after fractures, for stiffened joints of all kinds, for weakened muscles following infantile paralysis and apoplexy, for joint disabili-

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ties following operations and blood poisoning, and for flat foot. A department of hydro-therapy has also been established with an equipment for administering the variety of baths that are now employed for therapeutic purposes.

* * *

The Training of Clinical Clerks

A group of students took advantage, during the summer, of the course in the training of clinical clerks, offered by St. Luke's Hospital. It is proposed that certain students take this work also during the winter months, in lieu of some of their medical section work. The general adoption of this class of instruction will mark a distinct development in the teaching of clinical medicine and surgery at the School of Medicine. It is hoped that a course of this kind will eventually become a part of the regular curriculum for all students. A course of this nature differs from the ordinary section class in that the student becomes an integral part of the hospital organization, and his work in studying disease in the individual case is made directly useful in the diagnosis and treatment of the patient.

School of Architecture

The School of Architecture began the new year with a registration considerably greater than last year. At the present writing there have been 124 registrations, besides seven College students taking full courses in the School. There appears in this registration a notable increase in students from the south, the far west and from foreign countries.

The loss to the School from the death of Professor Kress is felt in many ways and at divers points. Not only are his genial presence and friendly counsels greatly missed by the returned students, but in the inner administration of the affairs of the School he had quietly taken in hand so many details, that it is proving a problem by no means yet solved, how to distribute among the staff and the paid student assistants these various functions whose very existence was hardly realized till there was no one to discharge them.

Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, 1903, has been appointed lecturer in architecture, to give the lectures in Ancient Architectural History and Ancient Ornament formerly given by Professor Kress. He will also conduct a class in archæological reading in French and will assist Professor Hamlin in the six weeks' work in historical research of the

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classes in medieval and Renaissance architectural history. Mr. Ludlow is the son of the late T. W. Ludlow, who was a distinguished classical archæologist. He has devoted himself for the past five years to advanced architectural and archæological studies, both in this School and abroad in Paris and Rome, with a special view to the teaching of subjects in these lines.

The library of the School has for the first time been placed under the charge of a librarian, Miss C. C. Gifford, who acts also as departmental secretary. Many books have been rebound, new books added, and a beginning made of a complete catalogue. It is intended that these books shall be catalogued also in the general library catalogue. All this constitutes a notable and long-desired step in advance, making the library more serviceable both to the students in the School and to others in the University.

Twenty-four drawing tables of a new type have been added to those in the main drafting-room. They are a decided improvement on the old model and are highly appreciated. By the addition of fifty-six new lockers it has now become possible to provide every student with a safe place in which to store his boards, instruments and other property.

Martin Gaulocher, known to all students of the School for twelve years past as the efficient man-of-all-work of the department, having begun service as a green floor-janitor fresh from Germany and risen by industry and skill to a grade of service of real responsibility, has retired from this service to enter the automobile business. By wise and thrifty savings he has established an excellent business near Fort Washington; but the School mourns the loss of a unique servitor whom it is impossible to replace.

The Year-Book has been delayed somewhat by the advertising contractor, but is expected to be out by December 15.

The first series of University lectures on fine arts were given by Professor Hamlin on four successive Mondays in November on the architecture of Italy, treated under the following heads: The architecture of Imperial Rome, Early medieval monuments, Later medieval monuments, and Masterworks of the Renaissance.

Teachers College

Teachers College has recently had no extensive changes in curriculum. College graduates, preferably women, with social interests and mathematical ability are so much needed as educational and social statis-

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ticians, that a special curriculum in the theory and practice of mental and social measurements and of statistical methods has been provided for their training.

The College will for some years grant several thousand dollars annually to enable exceptionally qualified students to obtain the necessary preparation for giving in its new school of household technology, university courses in such subjects as physiological and food chemistry, nutrition, dietetics; house structure and sanitation; textiles, design, decoration; household economy, organization and management.

The department of domestic art is bringing to a close some chemical and microscopical investigations that show a surprising amount of substitution and adulteration of textiles, bought in the open market. The department will publish the results of its investigation and, if public interest justifies it, will extend its technical instruction and provide popular lectures in the field, install a public testing laboratory in the new household technology building, and prepare and urge the passage by Congress of a pure textile bill.

The department of hospital economics announces a course of lectures for superintendents of training schools for nurses on "The relation of modern nursing to social problems." The first lecture was given on Tuesday, November 3, by Miss Lillian Wald, head worker at the Henry Street Nurses Settlement.

The only change in the faculty has been caused by the acceptance of the directorship of Cooper Institute by Charles R. Richards, Macy professor of manual training and head of that department since 1898. For the present his courses of instruction will be conducted by four other members of the department.

Leave of absence for the year has been granted to Professor F. M. McMurry, of the department of elementary education, and for the first half-year to Professor E. L. Thorndike of the department of educational psychology.

Professor David E. Smith has returned from a year's leave of absence spent collecting material illustrating the history and teaching of mathematics in Japan, China and India. Professor Charles H. Farnsworth has returned from a year devoted to investigating the status of music in schools throughout the United States and in Europe. Professor Mary S. Woolman has returned from part of a year spent in studying new industrial occupations for women in Germany. Professor Julius Sachs has returned from a summer spent in Germany as the representative of the Carnegie Foundation in the interchange of

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German and American teachers. Professor Paul Monroe has returned from a summer spent on the continent collecting rare books bearing on the history of education for the Bureau of Education at Washington. Professor Arthur W. Dow represented the College at the International Conference of Teachers of Fine Arts in London.

Professor David E. Smith's address at the International Congress of Mathematicians at Rome in April, which resulted in the formation of an international commission for the study of the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools, has been published in French for extensive circulation in France and Switzerland.

Professor Woolman has issued a report of her recent investigation of the education of women in Württemberg, Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria. She found small encouragement for women to enter academic careers, or for the poor to better their condition educationally. But for women of the middle classes she found admirable professional and domestic schools, especially in housekeeping, cooking and commercial photography.

A study of the public service of members of the faculty of Teachers College indicates that officers of the college have acted or are now acting as president of the National Educational Association, the Society of College Teachers of Education, the Headmasters Association of the United States, the American Philological Association, the American Society of Physiological Chemists, the American Physical Education Association, and the American Federation of Nurses; the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States, and the Modern Language Association of Ontario; of the New York State Science Teachers Association; the Physics Club, and the School Crafts Club of New York City.

In the way of new equipment the Bryson Library has received some five hundred fifteenth and sixteenth century works on education collected last year in England, France and Germany, by Professor Paul Monroe. Among the most interesting volumes are Melanchthon's "Education" (1519), Luther's "On the duty of sending children to school" (1524), and "Address on the establishment of public schools" (1530), and a number of first editions of educational works by Jean Jacques Rousseau.

The department of fine arts has received a collection of books gathered in Europe during the past year by Professor Dow. They comprise illustrated volumes on drawing, painting, composition, design and ornament; on modeling and sculpture; on illuminated manuscripts and

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heraldry; stained glass, wood-carving and ironwork; on architecture and landscape gardening. There are also numerous illustrated catalogues of famous galleries and museums. The Ross collection of artistic textiles and the College's acquisitions from the Drake collection of copper and brass have now been arranged for exhibition in the department.

The College has recently received as gifts from the manufacturers a number of mathematical instruments, of typical appliances for the household utilization of alcohol as a fuel, and a large collection of cotton, linen, wool and silk textiles. The College has also received an anonymous gift for the purchase of books bearing upon American literature.

The Educational Museum is showing for a month an exhibit arranged by the department of domestic art to show the evolution of spinning, weaving and textiles. Philippine hats, coats, baskets and other utensils of grass, rushes and leaves, illustrate the primitive forms of wattling and weaving. There are illustrations of Egyptian and all later looms, along with photographs and models illustrating their use, and a number of actual looms and fabrics of Oriental, American Indian and Colonial workmanship. Many kinds of fiber are also illustrated, from the plant to the finished fabrics.

From the exhibits of fifty American cities shown at the International Congress of Art Teachers in London in July, work from Teachers College and from institutions in Providence and in Denver has been selected for further exhibition in Leeds, Dublin and Paris.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have established in Teachers College a tuition scholarship, which will be awarded to representatives of the Southern States in rotation. The Southern Club inaugurated a special study of education in the south with an address by Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*.

The Cosmopolitan Club reports that thirty-six foreign students are now registered in Teachers College. There is a representation of five graduate students and four undergraduates from Canada; Mexico and Chile each have one; there are two students from Hawaii, four government scholars from the Philippines and three from Porto Rico, the former being men, the latter women; England has three representatives, one of them an officer of Victoria University, and there is one from Scotland; three students come from Germany, one of them holding the degree of Ph.D.; Italy, Russia and China have each one representative, while Turkey has two. Of two Japanese students, both women, one is a candidate for the degree of A.M., the other is taking

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work in domestic science as the representative of the Governor of Korea. The East Indian students, both men and both candidates for higher degrees, are also government representatives.

The publication bureau of the college, which administers a fund for issuing significant educational works that would scarcely justify commercial publication, has recently issued six important volumes. Two deal with educational theory: studies of "The Ciceronius" of Erasmus by Izora Scott, and of Lessing's "Education of the human race" by John D. Haney. Two are historical: "English grammar schools in the reign of Queen Elizabeth" by Ancel R. Stowe; and "The moving school in Massachusetts" by Harlan Updegraff. Two discuss current school problems: "Systematic study in the elementary school" by Lida B. Earhart, and "The factors determining arithmetical ability" by Cliff W. Stone. All of the authors are or have been graduate students in Teachers College.

The course of reading for children recently prepared by Professor F. T. Baker and published by Teachers College will be republished by the State of New Hampshire and placed in the hands of every teacher in the State.

College of Pharmacy

The number of matriculants at the College of Pharmacy shows an increase of about 40 per cent. over last year, while the other classes also show a gain. The following institutions are represented by graduates: University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Cornell University, New York University, Fordham University, College of the City of New York, Hobart College, Allegheny College, the Lyceums of Bologna, Catania and Palermo, Italy, the *Gymnasia* of Hamburg, Germany, and Dorpat, Russia, the University of Bombay, India, the Darmstadt Institute of Technology, and the Avellino (Italy) Seminary.

Department of Anthropology

Professors Boas and Saville attended the Americanists' Congress, held in Vienna in the month of September, as representatives of the Government of the United States and of the University. Professor Boas delivered the opening address at the Congress, on the results of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition; and Professor Saville presented a preliminary report on the results of the Heye Expedition to Ecuador. Professor Saville, before attending the Congress, undertook a second expedition to Ecuador, which formed part of the researches provided

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for by Mr. G. G. Heye. He was accompanied by Mr. Charles H. Barrett, who was a student in the department of anthropology during the past year, and who is to spend a year in Ecuador studying the languages of the natives.

Mr. Paul Radin, a student in the department, carried on researches during the summer among the Winnebago of Nebraska. Mr. Frank G. Speck has been appointed fellow in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Edward Sapir held the position of assistant in the department of anthropology of the University of California during the past year, and has been appointed to a research fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Robert H. Lowie has been appointed assistant in the department of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History. Both Mr. Sapir and Mr. Lowie received the doctorate from Columbia recently.

Department of Chinese

Dr. Berthold Laufer, until recently lecturer in Chinese, Tibetan, Mongolian and Manchurian, has accepted a call as assistant curator of the Field Museum, Chicago. He is now absent on a journey to China, Tibet and Eastern Turkestan, for the purpose of collecting objects of archæological interest for that institution.

Professor Friedrich Hirth represented the University at the International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Berlin, August 6–12, and at the International Congress of Orientalists held in Copenhagen, August 14–20. At the latter he was elected president of the section of China and Japan with Professors Giles of Cambridge (England) and De Groot of Leyden (Holland). At the meeting of August 17 he delivered a lecture on "The mystery of Fu-lin."

The Department is now in its seventh year. Since its opening in 1902 seventy-six students have registered for courses given by its staff, the majority of whom merely attended courses given in the anthropological and historical departments, while the number of those devoting themselves to the study of the language itself has averaged from five to ten each year, including theological students preparing for a missionary career, engineers and linguists. In addition a number of Americans who had studied the language in China for a number of years and several Chinese and Japanese students were instructed in the methods of research in Chinese literature. Several of the former students are at present doing good work in China.

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Department of Chemistry

During the past year Professor Pellew has been devoting considerable time to the subject of the application of modern dyestuffs to handicraft work, and has been publishing a series of articles, not yet completed, in the *Craftsman* upon different branches of the subject. He has been invited by the National Society of Craftsmen to deliver a public lecture upon the subject at the Arts Club on the evening of December 10, and the lecture is to be illustrated by an exhibition of the work of some of Mr. Pellew's friends and pupils. Exhibits have been promised illustrating the application of modern dyestuffs to the manufacture of tapestry and rugs, to tied work on silk, to leather, to raffia and basketwork, and, finally, in connection with stencil work on linen and cotton fabrics, as well as on silk and artificial silk.

Industrial

Early in November Professor Pellew began an extension course on advanced dyeing, designed expressly for persons engaged in different branches of Arts and Crafts textile work. The course consists of fifteen exercises with opportunities for extra laboratory practice, and covers a wide range of subjects. Students will be taught not only the use of modern dyes in the skein dyeing of cotton, wool, and silk, but also the best methods of dyeing and finishing leather, raffia, feathers, artificial silk, etc., and also of applying these dyes by means of stencils and block prints. In this connection Mr. Pellew has worked out some methods for stenciling and block printing upon linen and calico, so as to make the colors absolutely fast, not only to light, but also to washing, without the necessity of steaming or after treatment. These processes have not yet been published, but are certain to prove of considerable interest and value to handicraft workers all over the country. Professor Pellew has been invited to give a course of four public lectures on the same general subject during the month of January under the auspices of the school of fine arts.

At the close of the last academic year, Dr. Victor J. Chambers resigned as instructor in organic chemistry to become head of the department of chemistry of his *alma mater*, the University of Rochester. The instructorship in the department has been replaced by a tutorship and an assistantship. To fill these new positions, John M. Nelson (B.S. University of Nebraska, Ph.D. Columbia) was called from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as tutor, and Alfred Hoffman (A.M. Columbia,

Organic

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Ph.D. Berlin), honorary assistant in organic chemistry, was made assistant.

At the thirty-eighth general meeting of the American Chemical Society, held at Yale University, June 29 to July 2, under the presidency of Professor Bogert, several papers were presented from the organic laboratory embodying the results of recently completed investigations.

The fourth edition of Professor Morgan's "Elements of physical chemistry" appeared recently from the press of John Wiley & Sons.

Physical

Reston Stevenson, Ph.D. in physical chemistry, Columbia 1908, has been appointed instructor in chemistry in the College of the City of New York. Eric Higgins, Ph.D. in physical chemistry, Columbia 1908, has returned to England to reassume his position as chief research chemist with Messrs. Crossfields & Son of Liverpool.

Summer Session

The attendance at the last Summer Session in chemistry showed a very substantial increase over that recorded during 1907, although no new courses were offered. It is hoped that a course in assaying, consisting of five lectures and twenty-five hours' laboratory work a week, may be offered during the session of 1909.

Departments of Economics and Social Science

Professor Seager is to spend his Sabbatical year in California, where he will work at a new volume on economics.

Professor Seligman acted as one of the three representatives of the State of New York, and also as the official representative of Columbia University, at the International Tax Conference at Toronto in October. His paper was entitled "The necessity of precision in assessments." He was one of the speakers at the opening of the Budget Exhibit which was held in the lower part of New York City during October, under the auspices of the Greater New York Tax Payers' Association and the Bureau of Municipal Research.

During the year 1908–9 there is being given, for the first time in the history of the University, a course on economics to students of the schools of engineering. The course this year is in charge of Professor Seligman and Dr. Agger.

There are sixty-five students attending the course in Social Economy 285, on "The standard of living." The literature on this subject has been materially increased since the course was given for the first time,

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in 1906, notably by the exceedingly valuable study made by Professor Robert C. Chapin of Beloit College under the department of social economy and as secretary of a committee appointed by the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. This study will be published in the near future.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis, which met in this country during the three weeks from September 21 to October 10, was an event of academic, as well as of practical and scientific interest. For the first time in the history of the International Congress a section was devoted exclusively to the economic and social aspects of the tuberculosis problem. This section was under the presidency of Professor Devine. Among the hundred valuable papers presented were several by university professors, including Irving Fisher of Yale, Walter F. Willcox of Cornell, David S. Snedden of Teachers College, John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, Charles R. Henderson of Chicago, Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, and C. E. A. Winslow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the session devoted to methods and agencies for diffusing information on the subject of tuberculosis, a paper was presented by William Harmon Norton, professor of geology in Cornell College, Iowa, on the work that is being done in this direction by the colleges and universities of the country. Professor Norton finds that about half of them are taking some part in the movement, either by investigation, or instruction, or participation of their officers in anti-tuberculosis organizations.

The seminar in social economy is devoting most of its time this year to two topics: the legislation concerning public dependents in several typical States; and the history and present status of conscious social efforts for the improvement of social conditions in New York City.

Among the new numbers of the Series in History, Economics and Public Law, that have been published since June, 1908, are the following: Vol. XXIX, No. 2, New Hampshire as a Royal Province, by William H. Fry, Ph.D.; Vol. XXX, The Province of New Jersey, 1664–1738, by Edwin P. Tanner, Ph.D.; Vol. XXXI, No. 1, Private freight cars and American railroads, by L. D. H. Weld, Ph.D.; No. 2, Ohio before 1850, by Robert E. Chaddock, Ph.D.; No. 3, Consanguineous marriages in the American population, by George B. Louis Arner, Ph.D.; No. 4, Adolphe Quetelet as statistician, by Frank H. Hankins, Ph.D.; Vol. XXXII, The enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers, by Bertha Haven Putnam, Ph.D.; and Vol. XXXIII, No. 1, Factory legislation in Maine, by E. Stagg Whitin, A.B. There are now eighty-six monographs in the Series.

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Department of English

The present registration in the graduate department gives an enrolment of 246 in the 12 courses and 43 in the 4 seminars. There are 110 students taking English as a major and 43 taking it as a minor subject.

The following former students have been recently appointed to the positions stated: Victor E. Albright, graduate student 1906–08, instructor, Delaware College; Dr. E. S. Bates, Ph.D. 1908, professor, University of Arizona; Alice S. Butler, A.M. 1908, teacher, Miss Knox's School, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; Elizabeth A. Colton, A.M. 1905, professor, The Baptist University for Women, Raleigh, N. C.; Pearl H. Etheridge, A.M. 1908, teacher, Meridian Woman's College (Mississippi); Claude M. Fuess, A.M. 1906, instructor, Phillips' Academy; Edward H. Gardner, A.M. 1908, assistant, Barnard College; Louis B. Gillet, A.B. 1904, assistant in English, 1908–09, instructor, Wesleyan University; Helen E. Hardy, A.M. 1908, teacher, Phillipsburg, N. J., High School; Alice Haskell, A.M. 1908, instructor, Wellesley College; Adele Humphrey, A.M. 1908, teacher, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles; Charles F. Lawson, A.M. 1904, head of English department, Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; Caroline F. Lester, A.M. 1908, instructor, Mt. Holyoke College; Julia Patton, A.M. 1908, instructor, Vassar College; Anna F. T. Pettit, A.M. 1908, Friends' Intermediate School, Philadelphia; Hilda St. George, A.M. 1908, teacher, Unadilla High School; Blanche C. Williams, A.M. 1908, assistant, Teachers College.

Professor Brander Matthews will repeat his Lowell lectures on *Molière* at the University during December, under the auspices of the division of modern languages and literatures. He will also repeat the course in February at the University of Cincinnati.

Department of Germanic Languages

The total number of registrations in this department at Columbia is 493; the registration at Barnard is 417, an increase of twenty-one per cent over last year.

Professor Thomas has been reelected secretary of the University Council. During the last summer he gave two courses in the summer session of the University of California, one on Goethe's *Faust* and one on the German literature of the second half of the eighteenth century. Professor Hervey has been appointed registrar in place of Professor Tombo, who resigned to assume the duties of the newly created office of secretary of the Alumni Council.

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On the occasion of the anniversary of the dedication of the Goethe-Schiller monument in Wade Park, Cleveland, on Sunday afternoon, July 5, Professor Tombo delivered the German oration. During October and November he lectured under the auspices of the Board of Education on subjects connected with German literature and history in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. On October 21 he delivered a lecture on Hauptmann's *Versunkene Glocke* before the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein* of Newark, N. J., and repeated the lecture (in English) before the Teachers Association of Bayonne, N. J., on November 11, and (in German) before the Brooklyn *Germania* on November 22.

The Germanistic Society of America is offering this winter, in cooperation with extension teaching, a series of fifteen lectures on Masterpieces of German Literature. The lectures are being delivered on Tuesday evenings, in the English language, and the large auditorium in Schermerhorn Hall has been filled to overflowing at each lecture. The dates and subjects of the lectures are as follows:

October 20—The Stories of Siegfried, especially in the Nibelungenlied, Professor Camillo von Klenze, Brown; October 27—Walther von der Vogelweide, Professor Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins; November 10—Hans Sachs, Professor Adolf Busse, Ohio State University; November 17—Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzival," Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Columbia; November 24—Simplicissimus, Professor Harvey Waterman Thayer, Princeton; December 1—Lessing's "Laokoon," Professor Arthur F. J. Remy, Columbia; December 8—Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," Professor John F. Coar, Adelphi; December 15—Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," Professor William A. Hervey, Columbia; January 12, 1909—Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," Professor E. W. Bagster-Collins, Teachers College, Columbia; January 19—Goethe's "Faust," Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia; January 26—Schiller's "Räuber," Professor J. F. L. Raschen, Lafayette; February 2—Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," Professor Gustav Gruener, Yale; February 9—Schiller's "Wallenstein," Professor C. F. Kayser, Normal College; February 16—Heine's "Buch der Lieder," Professor Robert H. Fife, Jr., Wesleyan; and February 23—Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," Professor William H. Carpenter, Columbia.

On October 20 Mr. George von Skal delivered a lecture at the University under the auspices of the Germanistic Society on Carl Hauptmann, who gave a recitation from his own works in the Horace Mann Auditorium on the evening of November 9, also under its auspices.

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Mr. Heuser spent the summer in Germany and Switzerland, devoting a portion of the time to research in the libraries of Dresden, Berlin and Hamburg. During November he lectured for the Board of Education on subjects connected with German literature and civilization.

Three new courses were offered by the department in the summer session—one on Schiller by Professor Hervey, one on Contemporary German Literature (Fiction and Epic Poetry) by Professor Tombo, and one on Gothic by Professor Remy. During the present academic year Professor Thomas is giving a new course on the History of the German Drama, while Professor Remy has charge of the course in Old High German, hitherto given by Professor Carpenter. Further new courses offered are those by Professor Hervey on the Life and Works of Schiller, by Mr. Heuser on Grillparzer, Hebbel and Hauptmann, and by Dr. Richard on the History of German Civilization.

The teaching staff of the department has been increased by the appointment of Dr. Juliana Haskell as assistant at Barnard, and of Mr. H. J. Skipp as assistant at Columbia.

Departments of History and Public Law

Professor Sloane is still engaged in the revision of his work on Napoleon. Professor Dunning is collaborating with Dr. Frederic Bancroft in the continuation of the Reminiscences of Carl Schurz which had been brought down as far as 1869 by Mr. Schurz himself. Professor Robinson gave a course of twenty lectures at the University of Illinois during July on the intellectual history of Europe from Cicero to Voltaire. Professor Shotwell is giving a special course of public lectures on Friday evenings at the Wadleigh High School. Professor Shepherd attended the International Historical Congress at Berlin in August and is now absent from the University on leave as a delegate of the United States government to the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. His lectures in History A are given by Mr. Hayes and his work at Barnard by Mr. W. W. Davis, who was fellow last year in American history.

Professor Munroe Smith is serving for his second year on the Committee of Five of the Association of American Universities which is now preparing a report on the eligibility of universities applying for admission to the Association. During the second semester of the present academic year Professor Smith will be absent on leave.

Professor John Bassett Moore is expected to return to his work in the autumn of 1909 after an absence of a year and a half.

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Professor Goodnow has resumed his work at the University after spending a year in a trip around the world. While on his journey Professor Goodnow observed the conditions of tropical colonization in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, India and Burma, Java, British New Guinea, German New Guinea, and Manila. He devoted some time also to study of the social and economic experiments in Australasia.

Owing to the large registration in the undergraduate courses in politics, Mr. W. S. Gilbertson, A.B., formerly scholar in history, has been appointed assistant in politics.

Indo-Iranian Languages

Under the auspices of the Committee for American Lectures on the History of Religions, Professor Jackson has been delivering at the Lowell Institute, Boston, at the Union Theological Seminary, and elsewhere, a series of lectures on "The religion of Persia."

Two additional volumes of the Indo-Iranian Series were published by the Columbia University Press in November. The first contains a translation of the Iti-vuttaka, a Pali collection of sayings of Buddha, prepared by Dr. Justin H. Moore; the second brings together the Avestan, Pahlavi, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati texts of the Nyaishes, or Zoroastrian litanies, edited and translated by Ervad Dr. Maneckji Nusservanji Dhalla, a Parsi priest who studied at the University for over three years and has only recently returned to his home in India.

The Spiegel Memorial Volume, a collection of scholarly articles recently published in Bombay in honor of the late German Orientalist Friedrich Spiegel, contains papers by Professor Jackson, Dr. Yohannan, and eight present or former students of the department. This remarkable Columbia representation is specially referred to by the Parsi editor, Mr. Modi, in his prefatory remarks.

Department of Mathematics

One of the most hopeful signs that the time is coming when science and the things of mind in general shall be honored by the American people and advanced among them is the great and rapidly increasing mathematical activity now evident at many academic centers throughout the country. This spiritual awakening, previously mentioned in these notes, continues to be duly reflected in the demand for a wide range of advanced mathematical courses at Columbia and in the attendance upon them. A large and extremely important part of the

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activity of the department has come to be, in recent years, the giving of graduate instruction. The rate of growth in such demand is evident in the fact that the number of registrations for year-courses (two half-year courses being counted as one year-course) leading to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. was 60 for 1905–6, 83½ for 1906–7, and 95½ for 1907–8, making a total of 239 for the period of three years. Among the departments offering instruction in the school of pure science the next highest corresponding total for the same period is, according to the records in the registrar's office, 195½.

The foregoing numbers do not include the very considerable attendance upon the graduate mathematical courses that have been offered in summer sessions. It has been found necessary, in response to demand, to vary and to widen the range of the graduate courses offered in these sessions. In that of 1908, the following graduate courses were given: Advanced calculus by Professor Maclay, Differential equations by Professor Kasner, Modern higher algebra by Dr. Ling, and Theory of functions of the complex variable by Professor W. B. Smith of Tulane University. These courses were open only to holders of a first degree. Nearly all those who pursued the courses are candidates for the master's degree, and about half the number are officers of instruction in colleges and technical schools.

In the year 1907–8 eight or nine students with mathematics as major subject gained the master's degree. Of these Mr. C. A. Isaacs is at present assistant in the department, Mr. C. C. Van Nuys has accepted an adjunct professorship in The South Dakota School of Mines, and Mr. P. G. C. Kuschke has been appointed instructor in the University of California. Miss Elizabeth Cowley, who last year gained the doctorate, is an instructor in Vassar College. Mr. G. W. Hartwell, who was last year lecturer in mathematics at Columbia and who has satisfied all the requirements for the doctor's degree except that relating to the printing of dissertations, has been appointed adjunct professor in the University of Iowa. Mr. M. O. Tripp, who in October passed the public examination for the doctorate, is an instructor in The College of the City of New York. Mr. Joseph Lipke, for some time a graduate student at Columbia and last year an instructor in the University of California, has resigned the latter position to accept a call to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Carl Gundersen, Ph.D. 1902, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mathematics at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Owing to the recent revision of the schedule of studies by virtue

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of which the calculus is given five instead of three times a week to students in applied science, it has been found necessary to provide an additional course of three hours a week in the calculus for the large number of College students who have elected the subject. This course is being given by Professor Van Amringe, who also teaches a large section in the five-hour course.

Professor Fiske, who spent the year 1907–8 in Europe on Sabbatical leave, has returned to the University and resumed his activity as secretary of The College Entrance Examination Board. While abroad he spent some time as a visitor at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, Munich and Rome. In the last-named city he attended the International Congress of Mathematicians held there in April, 1908.

Professor Cole still continues his activity as secretary of the American Mathematical Society and as editor of its *Bulletin*. At recent meetings of the above-named society Professor Kasner has presented papers on "The contact transformations of mechanics," "The plane sections of an arbitrary surface," "The inverse of Meusnier's theorem," and "Conformality and functions of two or more complex variables." Professor Kasner is this year giving a new course entitled "The geometry of dynamical systems."

Professor Keyser has discovered the possibility of constructing, without the use of points and lines, a geometry of space satisfying the Hilbert axioms for Euclidean geometry, and is preparing a paper on the subject for presentation at the next annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society.

Department of Metallurgy

The summer school in iron and steel spent a fortnight visiting the works in and around Pittsburgh, while the non-ferrous summer school spent a week visiting plants in the neighborhood of New York, about thirty students being in attendance. In the summer session a course in metallography was well attended. During the summer vacation Professor Walker paid a professional visit to Idaho, and on the return trip visited the cyanide plants at Colorado City and the lead smelters of the southeastern Missouri district. Dr. Campbell joined the Canadian Mining Institute and their European guests in a trip to Nova Scotia, where the collieries and iron and steel plants of the Dominion Coal and Iron Companies and the Nova Scotia Iron and Coal Company were visited.

R. F. Böhler, of Kapfenberg, Styria, a student in the department

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during 1907–08, was awarded a Carnegie research scholarship by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. Professors Howe and Campbell were appointed on the board of editors of the new *Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry*. Professor Campbell has been appointed a member of the committee on uniform nomenclature of iron and steel in the International Society for Testing Materials.

Professor Walker is giving the lectures in lead, gold, silver, etc., this year, while Professor Campbell has transferred his work to iron and steel. Dr. Kern has added to his course on copper by an introductory course of lectures on general metallurgy.

Department of Mining

Dr. Walter R. Crane, for the past three years instructor, resigned his position at the end of the last academic year, to take charge of the department of mining in the Pennsylvania State College. The post thus vacated has been filled by the appointment of Edward Knight Judd, B.A., E.M. Mr. Judd graduated from Williams College in 1901, and from the School of Mines with the class of 1903.

During the summer vacation Professor Munroe was engaged in field work for the St. Lawrence Pyrites Co., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Professor Peele was occupied, in June and July, in making examinations of gold properties in South Carolina and Nevada.

Thirty-nine students have been engaged in mining field-work and study during the past summer. One division of the class, comprising seven members, in charge of Dr. Crane, spent five weeks at the extensive group of mines operated by the Federal Lead Co., Flat River, Missouri. A sixth week was occupied by this party in studying the mining and milling methods of the zinc district at Joplin, Mo., and vicinity. Of the remainder of the class, eighteen men, in squads of from two to four, made independent trips generally generally ranging in length from seven to eight weeks—in some cases, ten weeks. A number of different mining districts of the west and northwest were visited by these parties, including the copper region of Lake Superior, the Mesabi and Vermilion iron ranges; Leadville and Cripple Creek, Colo., Butte, Montana; the gold mines of the Black Hills, South Dakota; the copper and silver mines of southeastern Arizona, and the mines of the Tennessee Copper Co., Copperhill, Tenn. Several men, under leave of absence, have worked and studied in mines for considerable periods during the past year. Two worked in British Columbia and Idaho for about twelve months; two for five and ten months, respectively, in the northwest and in Nevada.

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Department of Neurology

Professor Starr read a paper at the meeting of the section on nervous and mental diseases of the American Medical Association, in Chicago, on June 8, on the subject of "Epidemic infantile paralysis." This aroused more interest and discussion than any other paper read before the section. Professor Starr was elected president of the section for the year 1908–09. He delivered the opening address at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on September 24, on "The duties of the medical profession to the public." The address appears in this number of the Quarterly.

Dr. Brill, who has just returned from a year's absence abroad, where he worked chiefly with Professor Bleuler and Dr. Jung at the University of Zurich; Dr. Haviland, of the staff of the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island; Dr. Pou, and Dr. Gregory are assisting Professor Peterson in the new department for cases of insanity opened at the Vanderbilt Clinic during the summer. The clinic days for this department are Tuesday and Friday, from two to four, and the medical men in charge will be glad to see poor patients afflicted with any form of mental disease who may be sent to them by the profession in the city. Out-door departments for mental cases are new in this country, and it is hoped that the profession will interest itself in the project. Patients will either be treated at the clinic or diagnoses will be made and sent to the physicians by whom they are referred. Opportunity for studying the cases will be afforded to the students. The instruction in psychiatry this year is expanded considerably beyond the limits of previous years. The section teaching is carried on one day weekly at the Vanderbilt Clinic or at the psychopathic wards of the Bellevue hospital. In addition the number of general clinics on insanity has been increased.

A new room has been fitted up at the Vanderbilt Clinic for the use of the department of neurology for purposes of special research. Dr. Scripture is making graphic records of the voice and of speech in certain diseases. The clinic for the instruction of stammerers, established in the spring by Dr. Scripture, has proven a great success, and many sufferers among school children have been benefited by his method of instruction during the summer. A number of new patients apply daily at present, as the success of the method is becoming known among public school teachers. Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe has been given a leave of absence for a year, as he is working under Professor Ziehen

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at the psychiatric clinic in Berlin. Dr. L. Pierce Clark has been largely instrumental in the organization of a special neurological service in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, where chronic cases of nervous disease accumulate. This service will be utilized for the teaching of students. It is the same kind of a collection of patients as is found in the celebrated Paris hospital, *La Salpêtrière*, where for many years Charcot held his clinic. In association with the departments of philosophy and psychology a special course has been arranged in neurology, which may be taken as a minor course in these departments. Students will be required to do work in microscopic anatomy and pathology, to attend section work in neurology, as well as to take the regular courses offered by Professor Starr.

Department of Orthopedic Surgery

The attendance of patients of the orthopedic department shows a steady increase of about twenty-five per cent. each year, the number of patients this year being about ten thousand. To assist in the proper handling of this large number of patients, a nurse has been assigned to the department. The need for her services has been amply demonstrated. The new rooms about to be occupied will be commodious and specially adapted to the peculiar needs of the department. Two spacious plaster rooms will permit of the more rapid treatment of patients, and a special room for clinical instruction has been provided. Through the generous gift of a patient of Dr. Jaeger, funds have been given for the embellishment of a department for mechano-therapy. This has been endowed in memory of Mr. Samuel Matshak by his widow, Mrs. Ray Matshak. It will be patterned after the corresponding department at the German hospital. The record of the latter, fourteen thousand visits during its first year, conclusively demonstrates the need of a similar establishment. Its value will be even greater at the Vanderbilt Clinic, for there will be more patients to draw from, and the large number of students will become familiar with the principles and practice of this treatment, which is new for America.

The instruction in orthopedic surgery, as given to the students, is very complete. Professor Gibney holds a clinical lecture every week and gives an operative clinic every Tuesday at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. Dr. Whitman gives instruction to sections at the bedside in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, there showing the more severe phases of orthopedic diseases. Dr. Jaeger

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has section teaching at the Vanderbilt Clinic, where patients able to walk or be transported are shown, and where students have practical work in applying plaster and other bandages.

Department of Physiology

Professor Lee has been continuing his experimental study of the problem of fatigue. His recent work, performed with the cooperation of Mr. Sumner Everingham, is on the fatigue of the nerve tissue of the spinal cord. No evidence of profound fatigue, even after prolonged stimulation, was obtained. The results are best interpreted on the theory which is now coming to be widely held, that the central nervous system, like the nerve fiber, persistently maintains a capacity for work, which is not easily exhausted. Interesting facts have also been brought to light concerning the fatigue of the protoplasm of muscle when stimulated directly and when stimulated through its nerve. During the past summer Professor Lee, with the cooperation of Mr. Max Morse, tutor in natural history at the College of the City of New York, investigated at the Harpswell laboratory on the coast of Maine, the peculiar physiological phenomenon known as summation of stimuli. This term signifies that a stimulus that is too weak to put protoplasm into activity when applied once, may be effective when repeated several times. The results indicate that the fatigue substances produced in small quantity by the weak stimulus act to raise the excitability of the protoplasm to and beyond the threshold of stimulation.

Professor Lee is president of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, a national organization of investigators which holds bi-monthly meetings in New York. He has been made a member of a committee of ten to report upon the teaching of physiology and physiological chemistry in a standard medical curriculum, to be devised and recommended by the council on medical education of the American Medical Association.

Professor Burton-Opitz has been investigating the blood supply of the kidney and intestine with the view of obtaining data regarding the quantity of blood which normally passes through these organs in a given time. The research will gradually be extended to other organs of the portal circuit, so that the abdominal organs as a whole can be arranged in series, in accordance with their vascularity. Besides the purely quantitative measurements, the investigation also includes a

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determination of the influence of the nervous system and different experimental procedures upon each of the organs. The results so far obtained have helped to render much clearer the hitherto practically unknown subject of the vaso-motor nerves of the portal system. Frequent publications on the successive steps of the research have appeared in the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie*. The study of experimental nephritis undertaken by Dr. Haven Emerson in 1906 has resulted in a report of his findings, and the conclusions he has reached were published in the *Archives of Internal Medicine* for June, 1908. Failing to find a sufficient cause for the great increase of nephritis, especially in the large cities of this country, experiments were devised to test a theory which seemed probable. The effect of drugs which cause marked vascular dilatation was tested over long periods in the effort to reproduce the conditions to which people subject themselves in the business world of today. Aside from the injury to the circulation done by the poisons of infectious diseases and by the use of narcotic and stimulating drugs, a considerable degree of circulatory fatigue, due to over-strain, excessive and prolonged activity and worry, can properly be attributed to the manner of living. The conclusions may be accepted as adding some strength to the theories of Loeb and Janeway regarding the alterations of circulation as accepted in clinical cases of nephritis.

Dr. Emerson offers for the present winter season a course entitled the pathology of function. Twenty weekly exercises will be given. The alterations of organic function in disease will be presented and the accepted methods of studying them by the aid of apparatus of precision will be demonstrated. The course is offered as a graduate course to physicians. Doctors I. Adler and B. S. Oppenheimer are studying the effect on the heart and blood vessels of various abdominal procedures, which reproduce certain clinical conditions. Dr. H. F. Wolf is investigating the relation of certain mechanical factors to the increase in number of the red blood corpuscles after cold and hot applications, the independence of reflex and local actions of cold applications on the peripheral blood vessels, and the question whether the amount of blood discharged by the heart at each beat is influenced by the viscosity of the blood.

Department of Romance Languages

The registration in the department of Romance languages and literatures has shown a remarkable increase for the year 1908–09, nearly

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every course in the department being affected thereby. In Barnard College every course offered shows an increase over last year, the increase running as high as fifty per cent. in French 1–2, and one hundred and fifty per cent. in French 5–6; while Spanish 3–4, which was not given last year, is called for this year. In Columbia College most of the courses show an increase, French A and B one of thirty-three per cent. and Spanish 1–2 one of ninety per cent. The figures are as follows: in Columbia College—French 247, Italian 14, Spanish 40 = 301; in Barnard College—French 260, Italian 28, Spanish 14 = 302; in Teachers College—French 3 = 3; in Extension—French 56, Italian 9, Spanish 6 = 71; and in the summer session of 1908—French 149, Italian 13, Spanish 19 = 181. Grouped under the three languages the undergraduate registration is French 715, Italian 64, Spanish 79 = total 858. The registration under the Faculty of Philosophy is no less satisfactory, showing, as it does, a general increase of twenty-six per cent. over last year. The figures are: French 111, Italian 11, Spanish 27, Romance Philology 34, and (since the instruction is given by one of the members of this department) Celtic 5 = total (deducting for courses counted under two heads) 178. The department has thus a total of 1036 registrations to its credit. By agreement with the Trustees, the *Alliance Française* gives at the University courses in French with an attendance of 275.

For the present year several changes have been made in the staff. Professor B. D. Woodward, after an absence of two years on leave, resigned his chair, and Professor C. H. Page was appointed to succeed him as professor of the Romance languages and literatures in Barnard College. Dr. J. G. Gill resigned his tutorship and has accepted a position at Harvard. To fill the vacancies created by the advancement of Professor Page and the resignation of Dr. Gill, the two lecturers in the department, Dr. J. L. Gerig and Mr. Dino Bigongiari, were advanced to tutorships.

Mr. Henry Bargy has resigned his position as instructor in order to accept the chair of French in the Normal College of the City of New York made vacant by the resignation of Professor Walker.

Mr. Bargy's services in Columbia began in 1898, when he was appointed lecturer in the Romance department, becoming later tutor and then instructor. He has published two remarkable volumes, *La religion dans la société aux Etats Unis* and *France d'exil*. He is now *secretaire général* of the Federation of the French Alliances in the United States.

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The following former students of the department have recently secured positions: L. H. Alexander, professor of Romance languages in the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; A. A. Livingston, instructor in Romance languages in Smith College; R. T. James, instructor in French in the Normal College of the City of New York; and H. Bierman, teacher of French in the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City.

In the summer session the work of the department was carried on by Professors Loiseaux, Jordan, and Lucien Foulet (of Bryn Mawr), and Doctors Fitz-Gerald and Gill. Thirteen courses were given, nine in French and two each in Italian and Spanish; and the registrations numbered 194.

In the extension teaching the work of the department is offered by Professors Cohn, Speranza, Page, Loiseaux, and Jordan, Doctors Fitz-Gerald and Gerig, and Messrs. Muller and Bigongiari.

The course of weekly French lectures given by the department was resumed on Thursday, November 5, in Schermerhorn Hall. The lectures are now given at 8.15 p. m. The subjects and lecturers for November were: November 5—*La langue auxiliaire internationale*, Professor Cohn; November 12—*Paris au jour le jour* (illustrated), Professor Loiseaux; November 19—*Henri Lavedan*, Dr. Louis Delamarre, College of the City of New York.

A Research Club, which will meet monthly for the promotion of original work in Romance philology, has been organized under the chairmanship of Professor Todd, with whom are associated Doctors Gerig and Fitz-Gerald as an executive committee.

On October 8 Professor Cohn lectured on "Molière" before the Women's Club of Upper Montclair, N. J. On October 26 he lectured on "French ideals in the eighteenth century" before the Women's Club of Orange, N. J. On October 31 he delivered a lecture in French before the *Alliance Française* of Baltimore, Md., his subject being "*La Jeanne d'Arc d'Anatole France.*" On November 7 he lectured in French before the *Alliance Française* of Albany, N. Y., his subject being "Molière's *Misanthrope.*" On November 14 he began a course of six lectures for the Board of Education in the hall of the Washington Heights Branch of the New York Public Library, in 145th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue. The subject of the course is "Great statesmen of the nineteenth century."

Professor C. H. Page has published his new translation of Molière, in which the verse plays are for the first time rendered into English

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verse, in two volumes of Putnam's series "French classics for English readers." This translation has already been recommended for reading in connection with Professor Brander Matthews's Lowell Institute lectures on Molière; and in critical notices has been spoken of as likely to become the standard version.

Professor Page has lectured before the Friday Afternoon Club of South Norwalk, on "French ideals in the eighteenth century"; he has lectured also at Mount Holyoke College on "American poetry of today"; and early in November he began a course of six lectures for the Board of Education on the "History of American poetry." He is also delivering a series of lectures on "English poetry of the nineteenth century" at the Veltin School and before the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

Professor Loiseaux has delivered, for the *Alliance Française*, the following lectures: October 6, in Brooklyn, "Morocco"; October 14, in Newark, *"La ville du Grand Roi: Versailles et les environs";* October 17, in Baltimore, *"Tolède et ses traditions";* and for extension teaching, November 7, in Public School 37, the Bronx, "Modern Paris."

The Spanish Royal Academy has asked Dr. Fitz-Gerald to edit an early Spanish text for the official series that is being published by the Academy. Last June Dr. Fitz-Gerald was reelected secretary-treasurer of the Columbia chapter, New York Delta, of Phi Beta Kappa; and recently he has been elected president of the High School Alumni Association, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Muller spent part of his summer in Limousin, studying some of the dialectic forms of modern Provençal. After spending some weeks in Italy, Dr. Gerig passed the rest of the summer at Paris, pursuing in the National Library some investigations in sixteenth century French literature and in Celtic. Mr. Bigongiari spent the summer in Italy studying dialects.

Department of Surgery

The newly developed surgical research laboratory has increased in popularity both among students and graduates. One reason for this is that its equipment has been improved, although its quarters have remained unchanged. A Hürthle kymograph, the generous gift of Mrs. Thomas W. Leggett, has recently arrived from Germany, and it is probably the most perfect apparatus of its kind in this country. With the help of its tracings a closer co-relation between the purely experimental work and the clinical side of surgery will be made possible. This is much to be desired, for it is in line with the most advanced

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work both here and on the continent. There has also been added to the equipment of the laboratory through the generosity of Doctors Nathan W. Green and H. H. Janeway, a positive pressure box and an automatic cut-off pump for supplying air pressure. These instruments have already brought the research laboratory into close relation with the clinical side of the department of surgery. The pressure sterilizing apparatus, also the gift of Mrs. Leggett, continues to be indispensable both in furthering the research work and in the practical teaching of students.

In January, 1908, the first volume of studies from the laboratory was published. Five hundred copies were distributed to the academies of medicine, hospitals and libraries of this country and Europe. The reception which has met this endeavor has been most gratifying to all concerned in its inception, for the demand was such that a number of copies might have been sold had a cash value been placed upon them. There have already been many applications for the second volume, and it is in the interests of all that it should be distributed as soon as possible. The sixteen papers comprising volume one all have a direct human interest; they are not dependent for their importance upon abstract scientific data alone, but relate ultimately to the relief of human ills and suffering. Striking as illustrative of this is the fact that Roosevelt Hospital is now equipped to enter the hitherto prohibited cavity of the human chest. This has been brought about by the brilliant laboratory researches of Doctors Green and Janeway, and the cooperation of Professor Blake. Another striking example of the practical value of this special form of laboratory research to the amelioration of human suffering, is the application of ether anæsthesia through the bowel instead of through the lungs. This work was first made practical in New York by the ingenious contrivance of Dr. Noel Bleecker Leggett, of this laboratory. It has been successfully employed at Roosevelt Hospital on more than one hundred occasions, and has done much to save life and lessen suffering.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago last June, the research workers from the laboratory presented several papers. Dr. Green and Dr. Janeway discussed the relative methods of the positive and negative air pressures, as used to facilitate operative work upon the chest, with Professor Sauerbruch of Germany. The Germans advocate the use of the negative pressure method. Largely on account of the work of Doctors Green and Janeway, American surgeons will undoubtedly, within the next decade,

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see in this country a very general introduction of the more adaptable positive pressure method. Dr. Leggett read a paper on the surgical treatment of diseases of the stomach, and dealt with the author's ingenious method of showing the course taken by particles of food, and indicated advantageous modes of draining that organ when diseased. Dr. J. W. Draper Maury read a paper on the cause of death in intestinal obstruction.

A course on the anatomy of fractures, given by Dr. Van Buren, has been added to those offered by the department.

The department has suffered an irreparable loss through the tragic death of Dr. Carlton P. Flint, whose brilliant work in fractures was recognized both at home and abroad. It was a lamentable coincidence that his death should have been caused by the very fracture in which he was most profoundly versed, namely, that of the base of the skull.

Dr. Alexander B. Johnson has been appointed professor of clinical surgery at the New York Hospital; Dr. Eugene H. Pool and Dr. Percy Turnure, instructors of clinical surgery at the New York Hospital; Dr. James I. Russell, instructor in clinical surgery at the Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. William Darrach, assistant surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Karl Connell, instructor in surgery.

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UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

The Trustees

October meeting.—The vacancies in the Board caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dix and of Bishop Potter were filled by the election of the Rev. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, and the Right Reverend David Hummell Greer, Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The President reported the death, on July 26, of Professor Maximilian Kress, of the department of architecture, and on July 25, of Dr. Carleton P. Flint, of the department of surgery.

The President announced the receipt of $100,000 bequeathed by the late D. Willis James, and the sum of $50,000 bequeathed by the late Laura Currier to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund for the Library.

Resolved, That the Trustees accept with grateful thanks the sum of $10,000 given by Ella de Peyster Shoemaker and Henry F. Shoemaker, to establish the William Brock Shoemaker Fund, in memory of the late William Brock Shoemaker, of the class of 1902, Columbia College, in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the letter addressed to the President of the University by Henry F. Shoemaker under date of September 21, 1908.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of the class of 1868, for his gift of $2,500 toward the Special Guarantee Fund for the year 1907–8; to Homer E. Sargent, of Chicago, for a gift of $500 to the department of anthropology; to the donors of $450 for scholarships in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry; to James Loeb, for his gift of $175 for the use of the Library; to the committee on the Boas Anniversary Volume for the gift of $90 toward the research fund of the department of anthropology; to R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, of the class of 1905, for his gift of $50; to Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds for her gift to the University of $1,300 for the maintenance of two Louis K. McClymonds scholarships in Columbia College for the academic year 1908–9; to W. V. Cranford for his gift of $1,250 for the assistance of deserving students; to the anonymous donors of $834 for the School of Medicine; to Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, of the class of 1863, for $500 to be added to the Bruce Fund for the department of astronomy; to the donors of the sum of $50, a contribution to the University for the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society for the year 1907; to Peter Cooper Hewitt, Sc.D., for his gift of two high tension dynamos; to Alexander Smith Cochran for his gift of Persian manuscripts; to G. Pouzet for his gift of material for the department of mechanical engineering; to Messrs. Kopp and Joseph, of Berlin, for their gift of material to be used in the teaching of hydrotherapy; to Charles A. A. Dürring for his gift of a musical library.

The legacy of $100,000 of the late D. Willis James was constituted the principal of the "D. Willis James Fund," the income to be applied, until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the professorship of geology, now held by Professor James F. Kemp.

The action of the Finance Committee in making deficiency appropriations for the year 1907–8 of $4,000 for fuel, $2,000 for repairs, and $830 for business administration was ratified and confirmed.

The expenditure by the Finance Committee of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the additional equipment of the University Commons was ratified and confirmed.

The annual report of the Vanderbilt Clinic was presented, showing a total of 48,494 patients and 163,649 visits for the year ending June 30, 1908.

The Trustees designated three blind students in the University as fit persons to receive the aid provided for under Chapter 608 of the Laws of 1907 of the State of New York.

Professor William Addison Hervey,

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A.M., was appointed registrar of the University; W. W. Davis, A.M., lecturer in history; Professor W. B. Pillsbury (of the University of Michigan), lecturer in psychology, and Irving C. Demarest, A.B., Edward Mitchell fellow.

The following appointments were confirmed: Charles A. Harriman and Charles P. Warren, instructors in architecture; John V. Van Pelt, Harvey W. Corbett and William A. Delano, associate directors of atelier; Francis A. Nelson and Thomas W. Ludlow, lecturers in architecture; Henry James Spencer, assistant in zoölogy; Harry Morgan Ayres, lecturer in English, *vice* Prof. G. P. Krapp, resigned; Percy Herbert Williams, instructor in gynecology, *vice* W. P. Healy, M.D., resigned; L. E. Pender, assistant in physics; Addison Cooke Armstrong, assistant in civil engineering; Joseph V. Breitwieser, assistant in psychology; John Maurice Nelson, tutor in organic chemistry; Alfred Hoffman, assistant in organic chemistry; Stanley F. Bond, tutor in electrical engineering; Edward Knight Judd, instructor in mining, *vice* W. R. Crane, resigned; Charles Buxton Going, associate in mechanical engineering; Charles U. Carpenter, Harrington Emerson, James Newton Gunn and Hugh M. Wharton, lecturers in mechanical engineering; Herbert A. Clark, assistant in physics; Hanford Curtis Adams and James Elijah Wilson, Ph.B., E.E., assistants in electrical engineering; Dayton James Edwards, assistant in zoölogy; Leighton B. Morse, lecturer in physics; Henry Grinnell Babcock, assistant in drawing, and Frederick Tilney, demonstrator of anatomy. Barnard College—Annie Louise Macleod, A.B., M.Sc., assistant in chemistry; Charles Jones Ogden, A.B., assistant in classical philology; Grace Langford, S.B., tutor in physics; Margaret A. Kingsley, A.B., assistant in botany, and Alice Dorothy Brewster, A.M., assistant in English, *vice* Clare M. Howard, lecturer, resigned. Extension teaching—Ralph C. Ringwalt, lecturer in English; Gertrude V. Schweiger, tutor in fine arts; George Elmore Clark, instructor in manual training; Walter G. Whitman, lecturer in chemistry; Victor S. Greiff and Francis J. White, lecturers in electricity; A. T. French, lecturer in mathematics; Allen M. Knowles, Albin H. Beyer and Harry Bradford Pond, lecturers in surveying and structures; Philander Priestly Claxton and Tsuru Arai, lecturers in education; Alfred Wilhelm Martin, lecturer in English and history; Jessie B. Rittenhaus, lecturer in English; Sarah Jane Freeman, instructor in manual training; James P. Lichtenberger, lecturer in political science; Claude Frederic Walker, lecturer in chemistry; J. Thacher Sears, lecturer in mathematics; Rev. Richard Morse Hodge, lecturer in Biblical literature; David M. Updike, lecturer in applied mechanics; Joseph L. Tynan, lecturer in English; William Rabenort, lecturer in supervision of elementary education; Stuart Henry Rowe, lecturer in educational psychology; G. A. Hubbell, lecturer in elementary education; John Franklin Brown, lecturer in secondary education.

Leave of absence for the academic year 1908–9 was granted to Joseph C. Pfister, A.M., adjunct professor of mechanics, and to Charles A. Strong, A.B., professor of philosophy, and for the first half of the academic year 1908–9 to William R. Shepherd, Ph.D., adjunct professor of history.

The resignations of Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Ph.D., as registrar of the University, and of George Philip Krapp, Ph.D., adjunct professor of English, were accepted.

November meeting.—The President submitted his annual report, which was accepted and ordered to be printed and distributed.

The President reported the death of A. Brayton Ball, M.D., emeritus professor of clinical medicine, on October 24, 1908.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to arrange for celebrations at the University of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Milton, on December 9, 1908, and of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allen Poe, on January 19, 1909, and to issue invitations to the same in the name of the Trustees.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Mr. Frederic Edgar Underhill, of the class of 1893,

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for his gift to the University of a cross, two vases, and an altar reading desk for St. Paul's Chapel, these being a gift in memory of the late Edgar Underhill, his father.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to the anonymous donor of the sum of $1,000 for the department of Oriental languages for the academic year 1908–9, and to the directors of the Germanistic Society of America for the gift of $1,200 toward the salary of a lecturer on the history of German civilization for the academic year 1908–9.

F. J. Miller was appointed lecturer in mechanical engineering, during the pleasure of the Trustees, and Christian K. H. Hülsen, lecturer in Roman archæology from February 1 to June 30, 1909.

Theodora George was appointed registrar of Teachers College, the appointment dating from July 1, 1906.

The following appointments for the academic year 1908–9 were confirmed: Charles Day, M.E., and Henry Hess, lecturers in mechanical engineering; Francis S. Foote, Jr., E.M., assistant in civil engineering; Alwin Max Pappenheimer, A.B., M.D., demonstrator of pathology; William Stockton Nelms, A.M., assistant in physics, from October 1, 1908; Abraham Flexner, A.M., assistant in philosophy, from October 1, 1908; Henry S. Gilbertson, A.B., assistant in politics. Extension Teaching—Nathaniel E. Griffin and Minnie Louise Bollert, lecturers in English; Fiske Allen, instructor in mathematics; James P. Lichtenberger, lecturer in politics.

Leaves of absence were granted for the second half of the present academic year to Munroe Smith, J.U.D., LL.D., professor of Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, and to George N. Olcott, Ph.D., adjunct professor of Latin.

University Council

October meeting.—Professor Calvin Thomas was elected secretary of the Council for the academic year 1908–9.

Resolved, That the title of the University Committee on Commencement be changed to that of University Committee on Public Ceremonies, and that until further action by the Council the Committee consist of Professor G. F. Sever, Chairman, the Secretary of the University, the Chaplain of the University, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Resolved, That a special committee of five consisting of Professors Thomas (chairman), Kirchwey, Perry, Russell and Munroe Smith be appointed to consider and report on the question of a uniform procedure for admission of students to candidacy for a higher degree.

The following appointments for 1908–9 to fill vacancies were made:

University Scholarship

Yoshihiro Takasugi, Hirosaki, Japan, A.B., DePauw, 1906, international law.

Additional appointments to those contained in the printed report for 1908–9 were made as follows:

President's University Scholarship

Homer A. Stebbins, Syracuse, N. Y., Ph.B., Syracuse, 1906, Ph.M., 1907, LL.B., 1908, history.

Special Scholarships

Walter L. Barrows, Greenwich, Conn., A.B., Princeton, 1907, geology.

Harry F. Harrington, Columbus, Ohio, A.B., Ohio State, 1905, English.

Fred. H. Rindge, Jr., New York City, A.B., 1908, social economy.

Francis W. Sullivan, Oak Park, Ill., Ph.B., Lafayette, 1908, English.

Russell D. Trebilcox, Stockport Center, N. Y., A.B., Syracuse, 1907, English.

William H. Vann, Wake Forest, N. C., A.B., Wake Forest, 1907, English.

Thomas H. Wade, Smith Station, Ala., A.B., Emory (Ga.), 1902; Oxford (Eng.), 1908, English.

Richard Butler Scholarship

John S. Robinson, Bessemer, Mich., A.B., Michigan, 1903, law.

Honorary Scholarship

Edward E. Pratt, Oberlin, Ohio, A.B., Oberlin, 1906, A.M., Tulane, 1907, social economy.

The following report from a special committee of the University Council was adopted:

The special committee appointed by the University Council on April 21, 1908, to consider and report upon the

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advisability (1) of extending to students from other colleges the privilege of options in the professional schools, and (2) of endeavoring to secure agreements with other universities and colleges under which collegiate degrees shall be awarded to such students by the colleges of prior residence, has the honor to report as follows:

Your committee has carefully considered the questions submitted, and has conferred with the College committee appointed May 15 to consider and report upon the same questions. The joint conference of the two committees, held May 30, and subsequent correspondence between their members have made it clear that the conclusions reached by your committee are not acceptable to the College Committee, and that the divergence of views is so great that further conference seems unlikely to lead at present to any practical result.

Your committee accordingly asks to be discharged from further consideration of the questions submitted to it by the resolutions of April 21.

MUNROE SMITH,
F. A. GOETZE,
S. W. LAMBERT.

Resolved, That the questions previously referred to the consideration of the special committee above mentioned, be referred to the Special Committee of Nine appointed at the meeting of May 19, 1908, to "take into account the whole state of the University."

At Professor G. R. Carpenter's own request he was relieved from further service on the Committee on Higher Degrees and the Committee on University Fellowships and Scholarships, and Professor Woodbridge was appointed in his place on both committees.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

October meeting.—The President appointed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year as follows: *Instruction*—Professors Carpenter, G. R., chairman, Kemp, Egbert, Thomas, Calkins, Shotwell, and Mitchell, H. B. *Admissions*—Professors Mitchell, H. B., chairman, McCrea, Odell, Jordan, Beard, and Curtis. *Scholarships*—Professors Van Amringe, chairman, Fiske, and Egbert. *Honors*—Professors Cohn, chairman, Seligman, and Peck.

The University Committee on Entrance Examinations reported for record the following resolution:

Resolved, That the University Committee on Entrance Examinations recommends that, beginning January, 1910, the January entrance examinations be held during the week preceding that in which the mid-year term examinations begins.

November meeting.—Professor H. B. Mitchell was elected secretary of the College faculty for the academic year 1908–9.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

November meeting.—Professor N. G. McCrea was elected secretary of the faculty for the academic year 1908–9.

It was resolved, that the whole question of the possibility of the rearrangement of graduate work be referred to a committee of five for consideration and report. The President appointed as such committee, Professors Perry, chairman, Thomas, Russell, Dewey, and A. H. Thorndike.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

June meeting.—It was resolved, that the instructors of Columbia University be admitted to all courses of the College of Pharmacy without cost, and that the University authorities be requested to take similar action with reference to instructors in the College of Pharmacy.

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STUDENT LIFE

Much interest was manifested on the campus in the presidential election, and both the **Republican** and **Democratic Clubs** of the University took an active part in the local campaign. The Republican Club held a very successful organization meeting in Earl Hall on October 1, at which Governor Hughes was the principal speaker. On October 15, Lieutenant Governor Lewis S. Chanler spoke before the Democratic Club in Havemeyer Hall. Two mock elections were held by **Spectator**, the first on October 21, at which Governor Hughes was elected by a large majority, and the second on October 28, which elected Taft president. Both elections were under the supervision of Professor Charles A. Beard, of the department of history, and he was assisted by Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, C. Schmelzel, 1910, and S. D. Stephens, Jr., 1911.

Kings Crown began what promises to be its most prosperous year on October 21 when more than two hundred men attended the meeting held in the Commons. President Butler was the guest of honor and he spoke on Columbia's history. It was decided to admit students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry to full membership in the society. C. E. Kayser, 1909, and J. M. Lovejoy, 1911, were elected vice-presidents for their respective classes.

The **Columbia Spectator** has been issued regularly as an eight page paper since the beginning of the academic year, and it contains many innovations which make it much more interesting than formerly.

To lessen the uncertainty and lack of method which have characterized all matters of class government in the past, the **Board of Student Representatives** has drafted a general class constitution, defining the duties of the class officers, the manner of conducting the elections, and all questions of a general nature. The constitution was submitted to each of the divisions of the four classes at regular class meetings, and unanimously adopted. The constitution will be presented to each incoming class as its organization meeting occurs.

President Butler, according to his custom, made addresses of **welcome** to the **new students** in the early part of the term. He addressed separately the divisions of the freshman class, and also made a formal address to the first year law students.

Important rulings were made by the Board of Student Representatives in regard to the management of the University **athletic teams.** It has been decided that all managers of varsity teams must be members of the senior class, and that no manager shall hold office for more than one year. All elections of a general nature among the undergraduates will hereafter be held under the supervision of the Board, in order that there may be no charges of unfairness.

After the investigations into the management of the **Commons** it was decided by the University to take it out of the hands of private individuals and place it in charge of an undergraduate manager, C. R. Jones, 1909. The report for the first month shows a deficit of $089, but this is explained by the fact that the initial cost of starting the new system was necessarily heavy.

The **class elections** for this year have resulted as follows: 1909—Hickman Price, president; A. E. Turpin, vice-president; W. H. Brown, Jr., secretary; C. E. Nighman, treasurer. 1909S—J. J. Ryan, president; H. O. Knapp, vice-president; P. E. Locke, secretary; G. E. Hutchinson, treasurer. 1910—W. Langer, president; Ransom Noble, vice-president; M. B. Doremus, secretary; E. W. Osborne, treasurer. 1910S—F. H. Saunders, president; F. S. Dellenbaugh, vice-president; T. S. Babcock, secretary; H. Williams, treasurer. 1911—Richmond Stephens, president; F. B. Spencer, vice-president; E. L. Newhouse, secretary; R. E. Brock, treasurer. 1911S—W. R. Wright, president;

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W. P. Braender, vice-president; R. Cobden, Jr., secretary; A. Mendelsohn, treasurer. 1912—R. S. Snevily, president; R. Mackenzie, vice-president; H. Bouillon, secretary; H. H. Anderson, treasurer. 1912S—J. I. Moore, president; W. F. Pyne, vice-president; C. G. Sinclair, secretary; H. S. Babcock, treasurer.

The committee appointed by the class of 1910 is planning to introduce several innovations in the regular events of **Junior Week.** It has been suggested that a varsity hockey game be held at St. Nicholas Rink on some evening during the week, to be followed by an ice carnival. This will be in addition to the annual ball, theatre party, basketball dance, concerts, and receptions that have marked the festivities of Junior Week in previous years. The committee has been appointed as follows: R. K. Murphy, F. N. Bangs, H. Williams, J. M. Holzworth, C. W. Cutler, Jr., A. M. Hamman, W. Remsen, R. Keator, E. W. Osborne, F. S. Dellenbaugh, C. H. Ramsdell, A. L. Broe, H. G. Henderson, R. H. Weber, and F. H. Saunders and W. Langer, *ex-officio.*

"Facing the Music" is the title of this year's **Soph Show,** which will be produced by the class of 1911 in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on December 17, 18, and 19. There will be four performances, one each evening and one on Saturday afternoon, the 19th. The play is staged by Mr. G. H. Kean, who has had charge of several Soph Shows in the last few years. The piece is well adapted for amateur production and the plot is full of humor.

The first **University tea** of the year was held in Earl Hall on November 10, and was well attended by officers and students. Professor Albrecht F. K. Penck, the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor for this year, was the guest of honor.

The **Brotherhood of St. Andrew** have organized a chapter at Columbia, and regular meetings are held in the Chapel.

The **Newman Club** will hold its annual ball at the Hotel Astor on April 16. The committee of arrangements has been appointed as follows: E. L. Newhouse, 1911, chairman, B. F. Donovan, 1904L, H. E. Chapin, 1907, E. R. Grimley, 1906L, and E. S. Mortimer, 1911. A successful informal smoker was held in the Commons on October 9.

The **Churchmen's Association** has elected J. W. Melville, 1909, president for the coming year, to take the place of L. C. Lewis, 1909, resigned. It is planned to hold meetings similar to those of last year, at which addresses were made by prominent churchmen in and around New York.

A **Cosmopolitan Club** has been formed by the students of the University who have either traveled abroad or are natives of some country other than the United States. Those interested in international culture have also been invited to membership, and the number of charter members exceeds twenty-five. Meetings will be held at regular intervals, at which topics of international interest will be discussed.

Elections to the honorary science fraternity of **Tau Beta Pi** have been announced as follows: G. A. Blow, T. Earle, L. E. Grant, F. A. Hayes, C. P. Jordan, W. T. Koken, D. G. Miller, W. B. Mucklow, L. D. Norsworthy, G. W. Roddewig, J. J. Ryan, B. P. Cerussi, G. E. Strehan, and H. P. Van Keuren.

The **Deutscher Verein** sent an official delegation to the *Kommers* held at the *New York Liederkranz* on November 16 after the performance in the new German Theatre of *"Alt Heidelberg"* by members of the *Deutscher Verein* of Cornell University. A *Kommers* is to be given on December 16 to Carl Hauptmann and Professor Penck in connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the *Verein.*

In order to promote the interests of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, it has been proposed to organize a general **Musical Club,** modeled on the Players Club. Much interest is being shown by the students at large in musical activities, and the year promises to be a most successful one in this direction.

The **1910 Columbian** is expected to be published and ready for distribution at the University shortly before Christmas. R. S. Erskine is the editor-in-chief and W. Langer the business manager.

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Both the **Philolexian** and **Barnard** literary associations are preparing for active seasons. Philolexian will probably have a return debate with the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania. The debate between Barnard Literary Association and Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania will take place early in December. The debates of the intercollegiate triangular league will come off in March, and the Columbia teams will be selected under the supervision of the Debating Union.

M. M. Roy

ATHLETICS

Because the boating of the 1908 crews had caused a deficit of $5,917.89 in the treasury of the crew management, the **Rowing Club** resolved to temporarily discontinue fall rowing at Columbia, and for this reason the Varsity crew candidates were not called out for the annual preliminary practice at the opening of the academic year. The Rowing Club also demanded a guaranty fund of $400 before the Freshmen were permitted to begin fall rowing. This condition is not unprecedented in the history of rowing at the University and, as on the former occasion, the students at once took steps to collect the money necessary for the crew. More than $1,500 was raised at a mass meeting in Earl Hall, and on Dec. 4 the directors of the Rowing Club announced that the $6000 necessary to discharge the deficit had been collected. The freshmen also collected the sum required by the Rowing Club, and about forty men in the first year class have been practicing since the middle of October under Coach Rice. No fall regatta was held, although the freshmen have rowed steadily since the first call for candidates was issued.

At the annual meeting of the Rowing Club for the election of officers held in Earl Hall on Wednesday, October 21, C. P. Jordan, 1909S, was elected president, L. H. Spalding, 1909S, vice-president, B. M. Whitlock, secretary, and M. L. White, 1909S, undergraduate director. Barent Lefferts, 1905, was elected graduate treasurer but he was unable to accept the office on account of press of other work. No one has yet been elected in his place. A. D. Alexander, 1909, is manager of the varsity crew for the season of 1908–9, and R. V. Mahon, 1910, is assistant manager.

Several members of last year's Varsity eight, including H. M. Snevily, 1908, P. Renshaw, 1910, J. J. Ryan, 1909S, and B. P. Cerussi, 1909S, rowed on the New York City eight-oared crew in the Inter City Races at Philadelphia on October 10.

Much enthusiasm was aroused among the undergraduates by the series of **interclass football** games for the championship of the University. The contests were arranged in a round robin series and were held on South Field. Six games were played and the junior class won the championship, not losing a single contest. The sophomores opened the series by defeating the freshmen by the score of 6 to 0 on October 16. The second game was won by the juniors on October 29, when they defeated the sophomores by the score of 16 to 0. On the following day the freshmen held the seniors to a 0 to 0 tie in a very fast game. The seniors then defeated the sophomores on November 4 by the score of 14 to 2, and two days later the juniors won a hard victory over the freshmen by the score of 12 to 11. The deciding game of the series was played in disagreeable weather on November 11, and the juniors took the championship by winning from the seniors in the hardest fought contest of the series by the score of 11 to 0.

The sophomores were victorious in the annual interclass **flag-rush** on South Field on October 2. The fight was one of the most bitterly contested seen in a number of years, occupying three periods of eight minutes each. Early in the first half the freshmen claimed a foul, and an extra period was held for this reason.

Interest in **track and field** athletics and **cross country** running started with a new impetus under the direction of B. J. Wefers as coach. Mr. Wefers was formerly coach of the New York

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Athletic Club, but on the resignation of Joshua Crooks, who had been coach of the Columbia track team for three seasons, he was selected as trainer for the University track association. Two handicap road races have been held, a large number of men taking part in each. On November 14 two cross country teams ran in the Junior National Cross Country Championships at Celtic Park, and on November 21 the Varsity team competed in the intercollegiate run at Princeton. B. Sanders, 1909, is captain of the team. Most of the training was done on the Riverside Drive course, although the squad ran over the course at Williamsbridge twice a week.

In the annual dual **underclass track meet**, the sophomores won by the score of 66 to 51. Two interclass records were broken and a number of freshmen showed up well. H. S. Babcock, 1912S, won the individual championship by scoring 20 points for the freshmen. The captain of the Varsity track team for the season of 1908–9 is B. Sanders, 1909. H. E. Hall, 1909S, is manager, and F. E. Wardlaw, 1910S, assistant manager.

In the only intercollegiate **tennis** match played during the fall season, Yale defeated the Columbia Varsity by the score of 6 to 0. No team or individual players were entered in the intercollegiate championships at Haverford in October. The University singles championship was won by W. S. Andrews, P. G., with A. S. Moses, 1909, as runner-up. A. S. Moses, 1909, is manager of the team for the coming year and K. M. Boorman, 1909S, is captain.

Soccer has taken a strong hold on the undergraduate body this year, and first and second Varsity teams have been put in the field. The first two games of the fall season were won by the Varsity eleven, but the next two were lost. The second team has one victory and two defeats to its credit. A number of games will be played in the late fall with local organizations in preparation for the intercollegiate championship series which will be played next spring, beginning late in March. P. Billingsley, 1910S, is captain of the team and the manager is W. D. Murphy, 1911L.

In spite of the fact that the Intercollegiate **Basketball League** has been suspended for the present year, the prospects for a successful season are bright, and a larger number of games than usual have been arranged. Practice began on November 9 with a squad of about twenty-five candidates for the Varsity team and the same number for the freshmen five. H. A. Fisher, 1904S, is again coach and J. J. Ryan, 1909S, is captain. The complete schedule includes more than twenty games, but the western and southern trip that has usually been taken in the Christmas vacation has been abandoned this year. It is expected that a game will be arranged with a western team before the close of the season to be played in New York. The annual Junior Week contest will be played with Georgetown, winners of the southern championship last year. G. E. Hutchinson, 1909S, has been elected manager of the team in place of W. A. Kimbel, 1909, who resigned. The assistant manager is E. H. Osterhout, 1910.

The **Golf Club**, which has been reorganized, played several unsuccessful matches in the early fall with local club teams. Dartmouth won a match played on the links of the Englewood Field Club, on November 6, by the score of 10 to 1. C. W. Hunt, 1909, is captain.

Plans for the **hockey** season are well under way, and the candidates for the varsity and freshmen teams are practicing two days a week at the St. Nicholas Rink. An out-door rink will be constructed on the tennis courts on the southwest corner of South Field as soon as the weather permits, and as much practice will be done there as possible. The rink will be 150 feet long and 80 feet wide. The captain this year is G. C. Shafer, 1909L. The schedule has not yet been announced, but it is expected that the team will take a trip to Pittsburg, Pa., and Cleveland, O., during the holidays.

The **Chess Club** is arranging for a dual match with Cornell to be held in New York after the close of the intercollegiate tournaments in December. L. J. Wolff, 1908, is the only member of last year's championship

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team who is not back in college, so that the prospects for another winning team are bright.

The schedules for the **swimming** and **water-polo** teams have not been announced, but a larger number of candidates than usual have been at work in the pool since early in the term. Meets will probably be held with Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and C. C. N. Y.

The **lacrosse** team has been practicing on South Field throughout the fall, and a strong team will represent the University next season. Most of last year's Varsity squad are still in college, and several new candidates of ability have made their appearance. D. D. Streeter, 1909, is manager of the team and A. E. Turpin, 1909, is captain.

The **gymnastic** team opened its season with an exhibition at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. on November 14. All the men on last year's team are still in college, and a successful season is anticipated. Manager A. T. Hopping, 1910L, has announced the following schedule: January 9, exhibition at C. C. N. Y.; January 13, dual meet with the West Side Y. M. C. A.; February 13, exhibition at Rutgers College; February 20, dual meet with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; February 27, dual meet with Annapolis, at Annapolis; March 6, dual meet with Lehigh, at Bethlehem, Pa.; March 1, dual meet with New York University; March 26, intercollegiate championships at Columbia.

Fencing practice is going on under the direction of Coach Murray in preparation for the intercollegiate season. Meets are being arranged with the teams of other universities, and the freshmen team will hold meets with the leading preparatory school teams and freshmen teams of nearby colleges.

M. M. Roy

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ALUMNI RECORD

Alumni Council

The annual meeting of the Alumni Council was held at the Columbia University Club on the evening of Wednesday, October 28. There were present Willard V. King, '89C, Robert C. Cornell, '74C, 76L, Gustavus T. Kirby, '95S, '98L, John B. Pine, '77C, Walter M. Mendelson, '79M, Linsly R. Williams, '99M, Alfred T. Osgood, '99M, Francis B. Crocker, '82S, and the secretary. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, J. Howard Van Amringe, '60C; treasurer, Howard Van Sinderen, '81S, '83L; secretary, Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98 A.M.

An amendment providing for the office of vice-chairman was proposed and will be acted on at the next meeting. A further amendment was submitted providing for a Standing Committee on Appointments, whose duty it shall be to aid graduates of the University in securing positions in educational or other institutions, and to promote, so far as possible, the interest of such graduates. A resolution was adopted approving the suggestion that a pamphlet be published containing the names of all graduates and all former students of Columbia College, and the secretary was instructed to confer with the Standing Committee of the College Association, and to arrange with this committee, if possible, to meet the expenses of such publication.

Subsequent to the meeting, Dean Van Amringe appointed the following standing committees for the year 1908–9: Committee on Alumni Organizations—John B. Pine, Dr. Walter Mendelson, Robert C. Cornell; Committee on Alumni Meetings—Willard V. King, Charles B. Going, '82S, Howard Van Sinderen; Committee on Athletics—Gustavus T. Kirby, William Fellowes Morgan, '80C, '84S, Dr. Linsly R. Williams.

The Alumni Committee in charge of the Alumni Day celebration, February 12, 1909, has been augmented by the addition of the members of the Standing Committee of the Alumni Council on Alumni meetings and the secretary of the Council, so that it is composed at present of Ernest Stauffen, Jr., 1904C, chairman, Frederick Coykendall, '95C, James D. Livingston, '80C, Arthur S. Vosburgh, '90C, Rudolph von Bernuth, 1903C, F. B. Irvine, 1902S, Willard V. King, '89C, Howard Van Sinderen, '81S, Charles B. Going, '82S, and Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98 A.M. This committee will cooperate with the University Committee on Alumni Day, consisting of Professors J. C. Egbert, '81C, R. E. Mayer, '79S, and the secretary of the University, Mr. F. P. Keppel, '98C. Ex-Senator Spooner, of Massachusetts, will deliver the principal address.

Association of the Alumni of Columbia College

The annual meeting of the Association and reunion of the alumni was held Monday evening, October 26, 1908, at Sherry's. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Julien T. Davies, '66; vice-president, William T. Lawson, '82; treasurer, William C. Cammann, '91; secretary, Ernest Stauffen, Jr., 1904; members of the Standing Committee, to serve for three years from October, 1908—James Duane Livingston, '80, Theodore L. Van Norden, '90, Clinton G. Abbott, 1903, Chester W. Cuthell, 1905; member of the Standing Committee to serve for one year from October, 1908—Frederic R. Coudert, '90; representative to the Alumni Council to serve for three years from October, 1908—J. Howard Van Amringe, '60.

Mr. Julien T. Davies, in accepting the office of president of the Association for the ensuing year, spoke of the progress made towards realizing alumni representation in the Board of Trustees of Columbia University. He also referred to the need of a Columbia preparatory school, and stated that it was not impossible that a movement for such a school would be started in the near future.

Dean Van Amringe submitted the report of the Standing Committee for the year. The report discussed in some detail a number of matters of great importance to the College and

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LEMUEL WHITAKER, '81C
PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JULIEN T. DAVIES, '66C, '68L
PRESIDENT, COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HENRY SNYDER KISSAM, '86F.A.
PRESIDENT, FINE ARTS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HARRIS GRAY SHERMAN, '80M
PRESIDENT, NORTHERN OHIO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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the alumni, and a few extracts in regard to some of the principal topics are given below:

"A sub-committee was appointed early in the year to inquire into and report upon the alleged apathy of the students with regard to all those activities that lie outside of the curriculum, and which play so important a part in the full development of a college student and in the making of loyal and attached alumni. This sub-committee, in its report of progress, stated that they had conducted inquiries at the College among students and others particularly interested; that they had learned much of the matter committed to them, but were not prepared to make an extended report; that the dormitory system had done something, but apparently not so much as had been hoped and expected, to bring the members of the student body into closer and more cordial relations with one another and so to lead to a more general and hearty participation in student enterprises, athletic and other; that life in the chapter houses, as conducted at present, while beneficial in many ways, yet seemed to absorb so much of the time and attention of those living in them, in fraternity and social affairs, that the general College activities were not given the importance which they deserved and should command. They reported, further, that a number of students were earnestly engaged in an endeavor to increase the beneficial effect of the dormitories by gathering the College students more generally in Hartley Hall, which was generously provided for their especial accommodation; and that any detriment to general College interests, occasioned by the present chapter house life and its absorptions, is remediable and may, at least until further inquiry, be left for correction to students and alumni living in several of the houses, who are devoted to such general interests.

"A significant and encouraging event of the year was the establishment of a Board of Student Representatives. This board, representing the entire University and elected by the general body of students, is, for the coming year, composed principally of College students and their close associates of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry; and if the members of it exercise judiciously, as this committee is fain to believe that they will, the privileges and powers conferred upon them as to the extra-curricular activities of the students, a long step forward will be made in the self government of students through their representatives, to the improvement in the general interest and value of College life."

The Standing Committee has had under consideration the revision of the rules for the awarding of the Alumni Prize of $50 to the "most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class," and, after consultation with the president of the University, the dean of the College, and students of prominence, issued a revised set of regulations. "The new regulations differ very little from the old and are intended to revive the interest of the students in the prize, by giving it prominence in their principal class events at Commencement time. The faculty choose, as before, the three candidates; the class choose, as before, that one of them who is to be the recipient. But the faculty make their selections—through a committee which exercises great care—and announce them in the first week of March, much earlier than hitherto, thus giving the class ample opportunity to canvass the relative merits of the candidates proposed. And then at the time at which, and in the manner in which, the class elect their officers for Class Day and Commencement, the prize man is elected. The award is noted, not only on the Commencement program, but also on the program of Class Day, which has become a much more interesting day than that of Commencement to the students themselves and their immediate friends. All the original features of the prize are retained and much greater individual student interest has been infused into it. The first application of the new rules was made to the class of 1908, with gratifying success. The members of the class, with very few exceptions, voted at the election and gave a substantial majority to one of the three candidates proposed by the faculty. The award was given a prominent place on the Class Day program, the announcement of the successful competitor was, by the unanimous request of the class,

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made by the dean of the College, and the recipient received an ovation from his classmates and their friends in the well filled gymnasium."

The report details the steps that have been taken towards securing alumni representation on the Board of Trustees, and states: "Direct alumni representation is not favored because of any dissatisfaction with, or lack of confidence in, the government of Columbia by trustees selected, as they have been for more than a century, under the revised charter of 1787. It is urged rather as a plan for bringing into more intimate, cordial and helpful relations the University and her children. Should the alumni be given, as there is every reason for believing that, in the near future, they will be given, the annual privilege and duty of voting upon, and by their votes of deciding, so important a question as the selection of members of the governing board, it must be that their attentiveness to all that concerns Columbia, their solicitude for its continued prosperity, their sense of responsibility for the conservative progressiveness of its management will, one and all, be quickened and magnified, to their own honor and benefit and to the exaltation of their University."

In reference to the proposed Alumni Day on Lincoln's Birthday, the report stated that the sub-committee of the Standing Committee had been enlarged by adding to it graduates of other schools of the University. "This enlarged committee, in conference with the president of the University, has arranged the scheme of Alumni Day for the coming year. The exercises of the University will proceed as usual, except in so far as they may be enlivened by the alumni in their tours of inspection. In the afternoon, at three o'clock or thereabouts, there will be a meeting or meetings of alumni and students; appropriate exhibitions will be given and exercises held, which cannot be more particularly noticed at this time than to say that the Hon. John C. Spooner, recently a Senator of the United States, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address. As February 12, 1909, will be the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Association will thus be enabled to bear a fitting part in honoring the memory of one of the most compelling of public leaders, one of the greatest of patriotic statesmen and one of the most impressive and interesting personalities of all time."

P. & S. Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will hold a clinical meeting in December. At this meeting the work which is being done in the departments of the College will be presented in a clinical or an experimental way. The purely social meetings of the Association will not necessarily be discontinued, but it is hoped that a more intimate knowledge of the College and its work will in this manner be shown to the alumni and that they will thus renew their interest in their *alma mater*.

Mechanical Engineering Alumni

The first dinner of the alumni of the Department of Mechanical Engineering was held at Reisenweber's on Saturday evening, November 7. Thirty-two men were present, including members of the classes from 1901 to 1908, and representing about sixty per cent. of those who are now engaged in engineering practice in and near Greater New York. The meeting was purely informal, D. M. Myers, 1901S, president of the Society, acting as toastmaster. Professor Lucke gave a brief talk on the advantages of organization, and it was decided to hold meetings every other month, in the form of a smoker or dinner, and to invite prominent engineers to deliver addresses on engineering topics. Any graduate of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, or any former student who has been enrolled in the department for a period of at least one year and whose class has graduated, is eligible for admission to the Society. All those desirous of joining the Association are requested to communicate with Mr. L. C. Biglow, 1904S, secretary and treasurer, 50 Church Street, New York. The next meeting of the Society will probably occur shortly after the Christmas holidays. John J. Howell, 1904S, is chairman of the committee on meetings.

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Barnard Alumnae Association

At a meeting of the Barnard alumnae held on October 31, the following officers were elected to serve for two years: Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, Jr. (Madalene Heroy), 1901, president; Elizabeth Carpenter Roberts, 1901, recording secretary; Ruth B. Howe, 1903, treasurer. Alice G. Chase, '96, was elected director at large for five years.

Ph.D. Association

The annual meeting of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy was held at Columbia University on the afternoon of Commencement Day, Wednesday, May 27, 1908, with Dr. Frederic Ludlow Luqueer, '94C, in the chair. The following officers were unanimously elected for the academic year 1908–09: President, George Albert Soper, Ph.D. '99; vice-president, Frank Wadleigh Chandler, Ph.D. '99, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; secretary, Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Ph.D. 1901; treasurer, Allan Perley Ball, Ph.D. 1903, of the College of the City of New York; members at large of the executive committee: political science, Dr. Samuel Erasmus Moffett, 1900C; philosophy, Frederic Ludlow Luqueer, Ph.D. '96, and pure science, Lorande Loss Woodruff, 1901C, Ph.D. 1905, of Yale University. Dr. Moffett, who was an editor of *Collier's Weekly*, was drowned during the summer, and the vacancy in the executive committee will be filled at the regular meeting of the committee to be held in December.

Fine Arts Association

The publication committee of the Society published the Society *Bulletin* No. 2, Vol. 2, November, 1908.

The Society was incorporated last spring, and through an inadvertence the corporate name was recorded as "The Society of Columbia Architects." This, however, with the assistance of the Board of Trustees of the University, in correspondence with the Board of Regents at Albany, has now been amended, so that the corporate name corresponds with the organization name, being "The Society of Columbia University Architects."

The Society was invited by the National Academy of Arts to send a delegate to Washington on October 12 to consider the organization of a National Art Federation, or Federation of Art Societies and Institutions. Responding to the invitation, George O. Totten, Jr., of '91, a resident practicing architect in Washington, was commissioned the delegate of the Society.

A committee has been appointed to solicit books and photographs for architectural libraries to be established in connection with the down-town ateliers.

The Society is considering the plan of stimulating the interest of the student body of the Department of Architecture in the Alumni Association through offering a medal or a diploma to the student in the Department of Architecture who, at the end of his second year, has shown the greatest improvement in his work through a period of two years.

Inasmuch as the class of 1884 was the first class in which graduates from the Department of Architecture went forth, the suggestion has been made for the class to establish a scholarship in the department in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class next June. A committee has been appointed to present the project to the committee on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class of '84.

The committee on education of the Society has prepared and will shortly publish in the Society *Bulletin* a list of some fifty former students of the Department of Architecture, who are now or have been in the past doing educational work at schools, colleges or universities.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors held on October 27 the Constitution of the Society was amended so as to make eligible for membership graduates and former students of the "School of Fine Arts," instead of merely the "School of Architecture."

The usual fall meeting of the Society was superseded this season by a joint meeting with the Architectural League of New York. The gathering was called a "fellowship" meeting, and was a most successful one.

Connecticut Alumni Association

A meeting of this Association was held in New Haven, Conn., on Friday

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evening, November 20, the night before the Yale–Harvard football game, the arrangements having been in charge of the secretary, Professor John Duer Irving, '96C, '99 Ph.D. Professor Frederic S. Lee of the P. & S. attended the meeting as the representative of the University, and Professor James S. Kemp, '84S, was also present.

Illinois Alumni Association

John Pierre Roche, 1911C, has been nominated by the executive committee of the Association for a scholarship in Columbia College for the second term of the present academic year.

An informal luncheon in honor of Professor David Eugene Smith will be given by the Association on December 29.

Kansas City Alumni Association

A luncheon in honor of President Butler was given by this Association on Friday, November 20, and much enthusiasm for the University was displayed in connection with the President's visit.

Montana Association

Efforts are being made to establish a Columbia Alumni Association with headquarters in Butte, Mont. All alumni and former students interested in the organization of such an association are requested to communicate with Howard Brown Merrell, 1902C, 402 Clark Block, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey Alumni Association

The annual dinner of the Association will be held on Saturday, December 19, 1908, at the Essex Club in Newark, N. J. For information address the secretary, Arthur F. Egner, 1903C, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association

On the evening of October 31 the Alumni Association of Northern Ohio held an informal meeting at the home of its new president, Dr. Harris G. Sherman, '80M, in Cleveland. Frank P. Bachman, 1902 Ph.D., recently appointed assistant superintendent of Cleveland schools and principal of the normal school, was the guest of honor.

Philadelphia Alumni Association

Seventeen members of the Philadelphia Alumni Association met at the Cornell Club on the evening of November 19th. After an hour spent in getting acquainted with one another, an informal business meeting was held, at which a new constitution was read and discussed, preparatory to its formal presentation at the annual meeting. It was decided to hold the annual meeting and banquet on the last Thursday in January each year, and the meeting for 1909 will, therefore, be held on January 28. The arrangements have been left to the executive committee.

Washington Alumni Association

James Y. C. Kellogg, 1906L, who was made secretary of the Association at the meeting of organization held last year, has recently been chosen president to succeed Charles McNamee, '77L.

Western New York Association

Cross-country running has recently received a strong impetus among the high-schools of Buffalo through the decision of the Columbia University Alumni Association of Western New York to offer a prize, consisting of a handsome silver trophy valued at several hundred dollars, for which teams from the schools are to compete. The rules concerning the runs, as set forth by the Alumni Association, provide that at least three high-schools must enter teams in each contest, each school entering as many runners as its athletic supervisor sees fit, though only the first seven men on each team to finish will be counted. The offer of the cup is the result of a desire on the part of the Alumni Association to encourage the work of school-boy athletes along proper lines, the members feeling that there is no sport so well qualified to bring out the good qualities of the participants as cross-country. The first run was held on November 28 at the Park Club, and three high-schools—Masten Park, Lafayette and Technical—entered teams, Lafayette being victorious.

Wisconsin Alumni Association

The Columbia University Alumni Association of Wisconsin assembled

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about the Round Table in the Amen Corner of the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wis., in honor of Professor John F. Woodhull of Teachers College, on the evening of Friday, November 13. Among those present in addition to Professor Woodhull were: Charles King, '65C, J. E. Friend, '78L, president of the Association; H. W. Buemming, Arch., Arthur C. Kletzsch, '93C, '96L, Dr. Leopold Schiller, '82M, C. S. Carter, '79L, G. A. Carhart, '99M, Judge Warren D. Tarrant, University of Wisconsin, and Louis G. Nolte, '86M. Judge Tarrant has never been known to miss a meeting of the Association, and takes as much interest in it as though it were that of his own *alma mater*.

Sigma Xi

The first regular meeting of the Kappa chapter of the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi was held with the department of physics in Fayerweather Hall, on the evening of October 29. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the transaction of business, and at the completion of this the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Alfred Norton Goldsmith, graduate student in the department of physics, addressed the members upon the topic "Modern practice in color photography." Mr. Goldsmith described and illustrated by apparatus and specimens the present method of producing color photographs, and discussed also the commercial status of the art.

Alumni Literary Notes

The November magazines contained many contributions by graduates and former students or instructors of Columbia, among which the following may be mentioned: *Harpers Magazine*—"The tradition," by Emery Pottle, lecturer in English, 1905-6; *The Century*—"The Lincoln-Douglas debates: fifty years after," by Frederick Trevor Hill, '89L; *Scribners*—"The greatness of Raphael," by Professor Kenyon Cox; *Review of Reviews*—"Daniel Coit Gilman, builder of universities," by Nicholas Murray Butler, '82C; "Tall buildings and their problems," by Herbert T. Wade, '93C; *Metropolitan Magazine*—"The play and the plain people," by Brander Matthews, '71C; *The Popular Science Monthly*—"Zoölogy," by Professor Henry E. Crampton, '93C; *Success Magazine*—"Kearney's test," by Emery Pottle, lecturer in English, 1905-6; *The Forum*—"Hits and misses among recent plays," by Clayton M. Hamilton, 1901 A.M.; "Undramatic criticism," by Brander Matthews, '71C; "Herculaneum known and unknown," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L; *The Bookman*—"Daniel Coit Gilman," by Harry Thurston Peck, '81C; "Gustave Flaubert," by Pearce Bailey, '89M; "The playhouse revisited," by F. M. Colby, '88Pol. Sc.; "The earnings of the dramatized novel," by George Middleton, 1902C; "The Woman's Choice and some recent novels," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L.

News of the Classes

1857C.—The Right Reverend Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, A.M. '60, S. T. D. '67, Bishop of Missouri and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University, England, last July, during his attendance at the Lambeth Conference. Bishop Tuttle was present at the annual meeting of the College Alumni Association in New York City.

1864L.—F. W. Stevens contributed an article to the November issue of the *Columbia Law Review* on "The proper use of the writ of injunction—from the standpoint of legal history."

1866C.—Julien T. Davies, president of the Alumni Association of the College, is the senior member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and is the son of the late Henry E. Davies, Justice of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. He was born in New York City in 1845, and received his preliminary education at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New York, and at Walnut Hill School, Geneva. In the Civil War Mr. Davies served as a private with Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, his most active service having been in the Gettysburg campaign. At the time of his enlistment he was a student at Columbia, and upon his discharge he resumed his studies and was gradu-

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ated in 1866. Two years later Columbia conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of laws, and in 1869 he received the degree of master of arts. Before his graduation from Columbia, Mr. Davies began the study of law with Alexander W. Bradford, and on Judge Bradford's death, in 1867, he formed a partnership with Richard M. Harrison, Judge Bradford's former partner. Judge Henry E. Davies became the head of the firm on his retirement from the bench in 1868. When the Manhattan Railway was organized in 1875, Julien T. Davies was retained by it, and in 1884 he succeeded David Dudley Field as general counsel for the company and still so acts. He was president of the Tax Reform Association of New York for many years. In 1886, at the request of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the New York State Senate, he prepared a compilation of the statutes and decisions relating to taxation and assessments. The compilation was accepted by the State, distributed to assessing officers, and has since been used as a manual by public officers throughout the State. Mr. Davies was one of the founders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and its vice-president during the formative period. As counsel for the reorganization committee of the directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, he assisted last winter in bringing about its resumption of business.

1868C.—Professor William M. Sloane is a member of the Cleveland Memorial Committee appointed by Mayor McClellan of New York.

1869C.—Hamilton Fish, '73L., has been elected to Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, running on the Republican ticket. Mr. Fish has been for some time assistant treasurer of the United States in New York City.

1869L.—Francis Lynde Stetson was appointed chairman of the Cleveland Memorial Committee by Mayor McClellan. He was one of the principal speakers at the Laymen's Meeting in memory of the late Bishop Potter held at the Synod Hall of the Cathedral on November 16.

1870C.—"The writ of injunction as a party issue," a political essay of timely interest by ex-president Seth Low, was published in the *Century Magazine* for October. Mr. Low treats his subject from the point of view not of the lawyer, but of the layman, and points out the attitude taken towards the question by the two leading political parties.

1874L.—Abram Heaton Robertson was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He was born in New Haven in 1850, and for a time studied at Yale. After a short general practice of law, he was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly. For eight years he was a judge of the Probate Court in New Haven, resigning that post to become corporation counsel. Civil service and corporation law have occupied him for years, and he is acknowledged to be an authority in those subjects. Mr. Robertson ran unsuccessfully four years ago on the same ticket.

1875L.—Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of lectures of the City of New York, was chosen second vice-president of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York at the annual meeting of this body in October.—Morgan J. O'Brien is a member of the Cleveland Memorial Committee recently appointed by Mayor McClellan of New York.

1875M.—Professor W. H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, is chairman of the general local committee in charge of this year's annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

1876L.—DeLancey Nicoll is a member of the Cleveland Memorial Committee appointed by Mayor McClellan of New York.

1877L.—J. Van Vechten Olcott was reelected Congressman from the Fifteenth District of New York.

1878S.—Richard A. Parker announces that he has moved his office to 404 Colorado Building, Denver, where he will contine his practice as consulting mining engineer.—Cortlandt E. Palmer moved his office in November, to the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, where he has taken professional quarters jointly with Mr. John Hays Hammond.

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1878L.—Abel E. Blackmar was elected Supreme Court Judge in the First New York District, including the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, on the Republican ticket.

1879S.—Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, has returned from his fourth trip of botanical exploration of the Island of Jamaica. More than 3,000 specimens have been added to the collections of the Botanical Garden as the result of Dr. Britton's trip.

1879L.—Alrick H. Man was elected president, and Bernard Loth first vice-president of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York at the annual meeting in October, and William H. Kenyon of the same class was made a member of the executive committee.—The Boston Book Company have published "The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States by Frederick E. Stimson.

The "Early Eighties"

The Early Eighties Association of Columbia University recently gave a dinner to Arthur Lucien Walker, '83, a member of the organization, who was recently appointed professor of metallurgy at the University. The dinner was given at the Faculty Club, immediately following the reception of President Butler to the newly appointed professors on October 8, and in spite of the fact that a notice of only five days was given to the members of the Association, thirty-five were present. The invited guests were Professor Charles F. Chandler, Dean Frederick A. Goetze, and Professor Walker. James Duane Livingston, '80, president of the Association, was toastmaster, and on his right were Professors Walker and Chandler; on his left were President Nicholas Murray Butler, '82, and Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, '60, both members of the Association. The speakers of the evening were Professor Walker, President Butler, Deans Goetze and Van Amringe, Charles Buxton Going, '82S, and Charles Pike Sawyer, '81S. Among the members of the Association present, in addition to those mentioned, were Girard Romaine, '82, secretary and treasurer; L. H. King, P. St. G. Bissell, and C. M. Roome, '80; R. H. Sayre and R. A. Anthony, '81; Robert Arrowsmith, F. M. Burr, J. B. Nies, F. B. Smidt, W. O. Wiley, E. L. Young, and E. R. Greene, '82; G. H. Barnes, O. K. Hand, W. L. Hazen, James Brown, and H. H. Frost, Jr., '83; J. R. Brinley, J. W. Dowling, J. F. Kemp, C. E. Pellew, W. L. Dusenbury, and J. Foster Jenkins, '84.

The Early Eighties now has a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty and the list is steadily increasing. The annual dinner will be held on December 10.

1880C.—William Fellowes Morgan, '84S, is chairman of the Graduate Advisory Committee of the Christian Association of Columbia University.

1880M.—Harris G. Sherman, the new president of the Ohio Alumni Association, was born at Garretsville, Ohio, in 1856. He graduated from the Kent High School, attended Buchtel College for three years, and the University of Michigan for one year, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Doctors Scott, Bennett and Everett at Cleveland. Subsequently he became the pupil of Dr. Herman Knapp of New York, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with the class of 1880. He then traveled in Europe for two years, studying one year at Berlin, and spending much time in Vienna, Paris and London. In 1882 he entered practice at Cleveland, specializing on the eye and ear. When the several medical societies of that city organized as the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, he was elected its first president. He is now president of the Cleveland Medical Library Association, and has done much to bring it to its honorable position as fifth in size and wealth among the medical libraries of the United States. Dr. Sherman is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, and The American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology.

1881C.—Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., won the revolver championship of the U. S. Revolver Association for 1908.

1881C.—Dr. Lemuel Whitaker, president of the recently organized Phila-

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delphia Alumni Association, is one of the best known educators in Philadelphia. He was born in Cape May County, New Jersey, and received his elementary education in the public schools of Camden. He entered Columbia College in the fall of 1877 and received the degree of A.B. at the Commencement of 1881, graduating with honors, and being elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1894 he received the degree of A.M. from Columbia, and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. His early training as a teacher was received as principal of graded schools in various smaller cities. Later he became head of the Department of Literature and Language in the North East Manual Training High School of Philadelphia. In 1907 he was made principal of the Southern High School of that city. He has been a lecturer at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua; is vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Pocono Pines Assembly and has been a member of the faculty and Board of Trustees of the Assembly since the organization of this institution. He is a member of the National Education Association, of the State Teachers Association of Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Teachers Association, of the Modern Language Association of America, and the Camden Astronomical Society of New Jersey; and is officially and actively connected with several clubs and organizations of Philadelphia.

1881L.—William G. McGuckin was elected third vice-president of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York at the annual meeting in October.

1881M.—Major Edgar A. Mearns, M.C., U. S. A., has been selected to accompany President Roosevelt on his hunting trip to Africa. Major Mears is a native of New York, and an old friend of the President. He has been stationed of late at Fort Totten, and was recently ordered up for examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

1882C.—President Nicholas Murray Butler is chairman of the Committee of Public Services. He also has been appointed a member of the Cleveland Memorial Committee by Mayor McClellan.

1883C.—Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott is the president of St. John's College, the most famous institution of learning in the eastern part of the Chinese Empire. Dr. Pott went to China as a missionary, and in 1886 he became headmaster of a country school in Shanghai, which laid the foundation for the college of which he is at present the head. He has succeeded in raising at different times a sum of over seventy thousand dollars, which was spent in erecting three spacious and handsome buildings for the school. With the charter granted by the United States government two years ago to confer the degree of A.B. upon its graduates, the college stands today as one of the foremost institutions in the East, having an enrollment of over 350 students, with three-fourths of the applicants for admission each year turned away on account of lack of accommodations. Dr. Pott expects to visit New York next spring and to attend the alumni reunion at Commencement. He is president of the Columbia Alumni Association of China.

1883Pol. Sc.—Harper Bros. have published "The genial idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs. Mr. Bangs recently contributed an article on "My house designed by my neighbors" to *Suburban Life*.

1883L.—Charles H. Beckett, for many years employed in the surrogate's office, in New York City, and latterly Surrogate by appointment of the Governor, was an unsuccessful candidate for this office in the November election.

1884C.—Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright was chosen State Senator from Westchester County in the November elections.

1884L.—Charles Evans Hughes, one time prize fellow and tutor in law at Columbia, was reelected Governor of New York, defeating the democratic candidate Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who attended the Law School from 1888 to 1890.

1885C.—Thomas Buchanan Gilford, Jr., was married on October 5, to Mrs. David Trumbull Lauman Robertson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Gilford received

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the A.M. degree in 1886, and that of LL.B. in 1887. Mr. Gilford's father is the oldest living alumnus of Columbia College, his class being that of 1835.

1886C.—Rev. Elwood Worcester, of Boston, leader of the so-called Emmanuel Movement, has been lecturing in New York City—in St. George's Memorial Building and in Mendelssohn Hall—on the plans and scope of the work in which he is so deeply interested. He has been selected by Bowdoin College as one of its preachers for the present academic year. Moffatt, Yard & Co., have recently published "A letter of hope" by Dr. Worcester.

1886L.—Albert H. Harris is vice-president of the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo, and general counsel of the New York Central Lines east of Buffalo, with headquarters at the Grand Central Station, New York.

1886S.—Ernest R. von Nardroff, E.M., formerly head of the department of physical science at the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, has been appointed principal of the Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan.

1886F.A.—Henry Snyder Kissam, president of the Alumni Association of the School of Fine Arts, graduated from the School of Mines with the degree of Ph.B. after a four years' course in architecture. Immediately upon graduation he sailed for Europe, and spent the years from 1886 to 1888 in travel and study abroad. In the winter of 1888 Mr. Kissam was sent by Mr. Bruce Price, in whose office he was employed as a draftsman, to Tacoma, Washington Territory, where, after finishing his duties, he established a practice which grew rapidly in that booming country until the general trades depression of 1892 wiped out extended investments and paralyzed industries in the Northwest. Mr. Kissam returned to New York City in the winter of 1892, and became connected with the offices of various prominent architects, supervising the erection of various kinds of large structures, such as hotels, churches, hospitals, libraries, model tenements and office buildings. In 1896 he became general manager of the practice of Ernest Flagg. Three years later Mr. Kissam accepted an appointment as supervising architect of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and consequently resigned his position in Mr. Flagg's office. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Kissam returned to New York City and established a personal practice, which consists largely of suburban residences and the altering of city residences, also the designing of large manufacturing buildings and storage buildings.

While at college Mr. Kissam became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and also of the then famed, but now extinct, *Cyclopes*. He is a member of the University Club, the Columbia University Club, the Architectural League, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and was one of the organizers of the Society of Columbia University Architects.

1887C.—A double wedding of interest to Columbia men occurred at the Holland House, June 17, 1908, when Leonard D. White and Edward McKinstry Whiting, of New York, lifelong friends and classmates, were married to the Misses Margaret and Mary Louise Boyd, of Chicago. The wedding was attended by nearly all the members of the class, who gave the bridegrooms silver loving cups. Mr. White is the Stock Exchange member of the banking firm of White & Blackwell, of 52 Broadway.

1887S.—The class will hold its regular annual meeting on December 8, having met every year since graduation.

1887L.—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. was appointed on the Cleveland Memorial Committee by Mayor McClellan.

1888C.—Professor John Dyneley Prince has been reelected to the New Jersey Assembly, of which he has been chosen speaker.

1888S.—The class held an informal dinner on Wednesday, November 18, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its graduation.—R. P. Miller, a consulting engineer with offices at 527 Fifth Avenue, has rewritten two chapters of Kidder's "Architects and engineers handbook."

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1888L.—"The incorporation and organization of corporations," by Thomas G. Frost, has just been published by Little, Brown & Co.—Edward B. La Fetra was elected justice of the City Court in New York City.

1889C.—Willard V. King is president of the Columbia Trust Company, with offices at 135 Broadway.

1889L.—Alexander Brough, Jr., was elected N. Y. State Senator.—Elisha K. Camp, who was seriously injured on the Sandy Hook steamer "Asbury Park" on July 8, has recovered. He was the Republican candidate for Justice of the City Court in the first election held under the last charter in 1897.—Harper and Brothers have just published "The story of a street," by Frederick Trevor Hill, which is the story of Wall Street from the time when Wilhelmus Kieft, the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, marked its direction with a cattle guard, to the latest period of its development.

1890Pol. Sc.—Clarence Marion Brune is studying at the School of Philanthropy. He is also a candidate for the doctor's degree at Columbia, with social economy as his major subject.

1891C.—Cortlandt Field Bishop is president of the Aero Club of America.—Victor Elting, president of the Illinois Alumni Association, recently visited the University.

1891M.—Dr. Theodore Irving Townsend, of the Dannemora State Hospital, was married in St. Paul's Chapel on October 14 to Miss Katherine Burdick, a daughter of Professor Francis M. Burdick, of the School of Law.

1891F.A.—An immense auditorium with a seating capacity of 30,000, built over one of the bridges spanning the Allegheny River; a 700 foot tower ornamented with a mammoth clock, erected over the courthouse, and a city hall of equal height are some of the plans submitted to Pittsburg by Mr. Henry Hornbostel and his partner, Mr. Palmer, '87F.A. The two alumni organized their partnership in 1899 in this city, their first great success being won in the competition for the Carnegie Technical School buildings of Pittsburg. In New York they designed the building for the State Educational Department at Albany. The architectural plans of many prominent bridges originated in their office, among them the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across Hell Gate, the Blackwells Island bridge and the new Manhattan bridge. Three years ago Mr. Hornbostel accepted the professorship of architecture at the Carnegie schools, going to Pittsburg one day a week.—G. O. Totten, Jr., of Washington, D. C., has recently received a prize in a competition for the best design for an ornamental use of the sandstone columns that were being removed from the U. S. Treasury.

1892C.—J. A. Barnard has recently been commissioned captain in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and is in command of Company "K," on whose roll are many Columbia graduates and former students.—Randall Comfort has compiled for the *North Side News* a "History of Bronx Borough, City of New York," a large quarto volume of 432 pages.—John C. Travis has removed his office to 2 Rector street, New York City.

1892S.—Dr. Heinrich Ries, '96 Ph.D., professor of geology at Cornell University, recently returned from several weeks' travel and exploration in Canada, where in company with German and English engineers, he visited the coal and metal fields of Ontario and British Columbia.

1893C.—Dana C. Wells, '96S., assistant in physics, 1896-9, is submaster of the Newburyport School, Newburyport, Mass.—A. P. Terhune has recently published (Dodd, Mead & Co.) "The world's great events," a series of brief sketches first printed in the *Evening World*, of whose editorial staff he is a member.—H. T. Wade contributed to the October issue of *The Engineering Magazine* an article on "The United States National Bureau of Standards."—F. E. Underhill has recently presented to St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, an altar cross and other brasses.

1893M.—The new address of Dr. William Van V. Hayes is 34 West 50th street.—Lea & Febiger, publishers, of Philadelphia and New York, have just issued a "Text-book of physiology for students and practition-

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ROBERT VAN IDERSTINE, '94L
SECRETARY, LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HENRY EWING HALE, JR., '96M
SECRETARY, P. & S. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JAMES MYERS, 1904C
SECRETARY, EARL HALL

ERNEST STAUFFEN, JR., 1904C
SECRETARY, COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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ers," by George V. N. Dearborn, '99 Ph.D., professor of physiology in Tufts College, Medical and Dental Schools, Boston. It is a book of 552 pages with 300 engravings and 9 colored plates. The book was written primarily for medical and dental practitioners and students. It emphasizes, however, the mechanism of sense-organs, nerves and muscles as the basis of the individual's efficiency, and it is the first text-book of medical physiology to recognize the more and more insistent demands of the mental process. For both of these reasons it is also especially adapted to the needs of students and teachers of physical education and of psychology.

1894C.—Dr. C. Reese Satterlee, '98M, has opened an office in The Sevillia, 117 West 58th street, where he will be associated with Stanley O. Sabel, '98M.—Walter H. Liebmann, '97L, running on the Democratic ticket, was beaten by only a small majority for the Senate in the Seventeenth District of New York City.

1894L.—Robert Van Iderstine, secretary of the Alumni Association of the School of Law, was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1890, and from 1890 to 1892 pursued a special course in the Columbia School of Political Science, whereupon he entered the School of Law, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1894. He has been practicing the profession of law in New York City since graduation, his office being at 100 William street. Under the administration of Mayor Low Mr. Van Iderstine was deputy commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for the Borough of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Columbia University Club, of the National Arts Society, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Drug and Chemical Club, the Municipal Arts Society, the National Society of Craftsmen, the Graduate Club of Theta Delta Chi, and is president of the Italian Settlement and secretary of the Federation of Churches.

1894F.A.—Kenneth M. Murchison is the architect of the new station for the D. L. & W. R. R. at Scranton, Pa. This building for its ornamental character and splendid design has received much praise from both architects and railroad men. It contains decorative panels in faience after paintings by Clark G. Voorhees, A.M. '93. Mr. Murchison is also the architect of the imposing terminals and ferry-houses for the D. L. & W. R. R. at New York and Hoboken.

1895C.—Prof. J. E. Spingarn, of the comparative literature department, was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress of the Republican party in the 18th Congressional District. This district comprises the Bronx and the extreme northern end of Manhattan, and is the largest congressional district in point of population in the United States, having a population of over 400,000.—Lewis Nathaniel Chase, 1903 Ph.D., has left the University of Louisville, where he was head of the English department, to spend two or three years in study and literary work abroad. He is at present in Bordeaux, France (14 *rue Duplessis*).

1895S.—George F. Archer, consulting and constructing engineer, with offices at 39 Cortlandt street and laboratories on Liberty street, published an article on "The value of water storage" in the *Western Electrician* under date of April 4, 1908.—W. C. Andrews is now at the Harrison lamp works of the General Electric Company, to which he was transferred from Schenectady last summer.—Henry Kraemer is the editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, published by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—P. R. Moses, president of the Engineering Supervision Company, is starting the publication of a bi-monthly magazine to be known as the *Isolated Plant*, the first number of which appeared on November 15. Mr. Moses contributed to the September and October and November issues of the *Engineering Magazine*, articles on "Storage batteries, their construction and use." Among the most important pieces of work that Mr. Moses has designed as consulting engineer are the plants of B. Altman & Co., 34th-35th streets and Fifth Avenue; the South Porto Rico Sugar Co., Guanica, Porto Rico; the Hearst Building, San Francisco; the Security Mutual Building, Binghamton, and the Chatsworth Apartment House, 72d street

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and Riverside Drive. He is at present engaged on the Riker's Island Penitentiary work, on a number of 12-story apartment houses, on the Briarcliff Lodge addition, and on several factory equipments.—Gustavus T. Kirby is a member of the executive committee of the Public Schools Athletic League. Mr. Kirby was also a member of the United States Committee for the Olympic games at London, and published a striking account of the controversies arising therefrom in a pamphlet, which has had wide circulation.

1895F.A.—Richard M. Schell is a member of the firm of Bannister and Schell, architects, who have designed the giant building to be erected on the property Nos. 25–29 Beekman street, and 57–61 Ann street. The total rental area after deductions for courts, corridors, etc., will amount to about 160,000 square feet, and the completed structure, exclusive of the land valuation, will cost $800,000.

1896C.—Irving Lehman, '98L, has been elected Supreme Court Judge on the Democratic ticket. He is one of the youngest lawyers ever elected to so important a position on the bench.

1896S.—S. D. Benoliel, E.E., is general manager of the International Chemical Company, of Camden N. J. He has recently moved to 4508 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Edwin C. Holden, E.M., has been appointed to the professorship in mining engineering in the University of Wisconsin.—Elliot M. Sergeant, E.E., is superintendent of the Roberts Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

1896M.—Henry Ewing Hale, Jr., secretary of the P. & S. Alumni Association, received his collegiate education at Princeton University, being awarded the degree of A.B. in 1892, and that of A.M. in 1896. In the latter year he graduated from the Columbia Medical School, which he had entered in the fall of 1892. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed interne on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York, in which capacity he served for two years, his hospital experience being supplemented by a three months' residence in the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Since then he has been in active private practice in New York City, and has served on various dispensary staffs. At present he is one of the chiefs of clinic at the Babies' Hospital, and assistant in the department of applied therapeutics at the Vanderbilt Clinic, as well as assistant visiting physician at the Randalls Island Hospitals. Dr. Hale served as demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1900 to 1908.

1897C.—Albert W. Putnam, 1900L, is engaged in the practice of the law at 32 Liberty street.

1897L.—Jesse W. Ehrich was married on September 13 to Miss Alice Morgenthau, daughter of Maximilian Morgenthau, president of the Hudson Realty Company. The wedding took place at the summer home of the bride's parents in Far Rockaway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, '92.

1898C.—Lewis Einstein has just been promoted by President Roosevelt to the position of first secretary to the American Embassy at Constantinople. He has held positions in the diplomatic service at London, Paris, Constantinople, and Algeciras.

1898S.—Clarence Mackenzie Lewis, C.E., was recently married to Miss Annah C. Ripley, of 110 East 19th street.—Joseph Goodman, C.E., is assistant engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and is in charge of the high pressure fire service in the Borough of Brooklyn.

1898Pol. Sc.—A large stained-glass window has been placed in the living-room of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity house as a memorial to Irwin Augustus Powell, who died last year. The window is the gift of Mrs. Powell.

1898Hon.—B. W. Dodge and Company have just published "The book of the pearl," by Dr. George Frederick Kunz, Hon. A.M.

1899C.—The decennial committee of the class, which has in charge the reunion to take place on June 2, 1909, is composed as follows: From the College—Ernest A. Cardozo, Frank S. Hackett, George S. Hellman, Otto Hinck, Frederick K. Seward, James D. Pell, George Ehret, Jr., William A. Bradley, John Marcus, Bernard M. L.

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Ernst, and A. A. Fowler, *ex-officio*. From the Science—H. C. Carpenter, Phil. H. Godwin, E. L. Satterlee, F. R. Kneeland, P. K. Hudson, O. R. Foster, H. Chapman, and H. H. Oddie, *ex-officio*.—A Class Book, similar in style and features to the Fifth Year Book of the class, will be published in the spring.—Otto H. Hinck is president of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League.

1899S.—Rhinelander Waldo resigned as chief of the Aqueduct police force, to which position he was appointed by the Board of Water Supply. He was nominated by Tammany Hall to run for Congress from the Fifteenth District, but was defeated.—Frank S. Dickerson, E.E., is a contractor and builder, with headquarters at Pelham Manor, New York.

1899M.—A committee has been appointed by the class of '99P. & S., which is to consider the advisability of holding a decennial dinner early next year, following the plan put into practice last year by the class of '98P. & S.—Dr. Palmer A. Potter has announced his engagement to Miss Ida Bennett, of Montclair, N. J.

1900C.—J. D. Fackenthal is now secretary of the class, and Melville H. Cane was recently elected president in place of H. Starr Giddings, resigned. —Harry Hull St. Clair, Jr., is in the office of Senator William Clark, with headquarters at 49 Wall street. He has been traveling in the West, visiting Goldfield, Tonopah, and Butte.— James Edwards is treasurer of the Graduate Advisory Committee of the Christian Association of Columbia University.—W. M. L. Fiske, Jr., is manager of the Chicago office of William A. Read & Co., bankers, New York, with headquarters at 240 La Salle street.—Sylvester L'Hommedieu Ward, Jr., was married on October 7, 1908 to Lucile P. De Witt.— Professor William Underhill Moore, 1902L, has married Miss H. M. Wilhelmi. Professor Moore has been for two years connected with the Land Department of the University of Kansas, and has recently been appointed to a professorship at the University of Wisconsin.—G. W. Dillingham Company of New York have just published "Strongheart," a novel by Frederick R. Burton, founded on the play of William C. de Mille, A.B.

1900S.—James Farley McClelland, E.M., has been appointed associate professor of mining engineering at Stanford University, California. His present address is Box 1066, Palo Alto, California.

1900M.—Dr. Charles Ward Crampton has been made director of physical training of the City of New York, and has also succeeded Dr. Luther Gulick as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League. He will be a member of the executive committee, and of the games committee of the League and one of its directors.—The *Journal of the Outdoor Life* for October contains a review of Dr. Norman Ditman's (1900M) article on a "School of preventive medicine" in the June supplement of the QUARTERLY, by Reuben A. Meyers, 1902C.

1900F.A.—Eugene J. Laug has opened an office for the independent practice of architecture at 481 Fifth Avenue.

1901C.—The class of 1901 held its annual reunion on Commencement day, and a dinner was given at which Harrison, Haydock, Frank, Buhler, Beusel, Shepard, Burroughs, Smith, Corn, Van Cise, Meyer, Ernst and Wise were present. Julian Harrison was reelected president and Henry M. Wise was reelected secretary and treasurer of the class. The class also authorized the president to appoint a decennial committee to consist of ten members. The committee has since been appointed, and consists of the following members of the class: White, Cardozo, Bensel, Shepard, Van Cise, Nash, Buhler, Shoemaker, Haydock, and Frank, and Harrison and Wise, *ex-officio*. Nash was elected chairman of the committee and Cardozo secretary. Shoemaker was elected chairman of the finance committee and Buhler of the entertainment committee. The college committee will cooperate with a similar one from the Science division.

Stephen Barker was married on October 21 at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church to Miss Helen Read, daughter of Mrs. William G. Read, Jr., of Orienta Point, Mamaro-

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neck. Dr. Perceval M. Barker, 1905M, was his brother's best man, and Dr. Frederick D. H. Coerr, 1900, 1904M, was one of the ushers.—Waters Field Burrows is now a practicing physician in New York City.—David H. Ray was married last June; his present address is 2273 Creston Avenue, Bronx.—J. Boyce Smith, Jr., 1904L, and Pliny W. Williamson, 1903L, have formed a partnership for the practice of law, with offices at 32 Liberty street.

1901S.—D. M. Myers, Mech.E., is president of the Mechanical Engineering Graduates of Columbia University.—John Wiley and Sons have recently published a text-book on "Highway engineering" by Charles E. Morrison, C.E., Ph.D., 1908, tutor in civil engineering in Columbia University. Mr. Morrison was married in November to Miss Mary Dalton White of New York.—Robert S. Woodward, Jr., C.E., was married on June 11, 1908, to Miss Madeline Heroy, a sister of James Harold Heroy, 1902C.—Reginald H. Thayer, E.M., is in charge of a rutile prospect for the General Electric Company, near Tye River, Virginia.—Howard Bayne, E.E., is vice-president and treasurer of the Columbia Trust Company.

1901L.—Beverly R. Robinson was elected to the New York State Assembly, from the Twenty-seventh District.

1901A.M.—Clayton Meeker Hamilton recently published "Materials and methods of fiction," for which Professor Brander Matthews wrote an introduction.

1902C.—George Middleton has contributed to a recent issue of the *Bookman* an article on "The librettist and his profits."—Armour Caldwell, who served as assistant professor of English at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., during the past year, has returned to New York as instructor in English at the Union Theological Seminary, being the first occupant of that position at the Seminary.—John C. A. Gerster, 1905M, has gone abroad to complete his studies in medicine before commencing active practice.—Gilbert Oakley Ward, author of "Stand Columbia," is a librarian at the Pratt Institute Free Library in Brooklyn.—Harry Steers Holland, 1905M, was married on September 29 to Miss Caryl Campbell Schurman, at Truro, Nova Scotia.—Arthur G. Hays, 1905L, and Alfred M. Hellman, 1905M, also recently joined the ranks of the married men of the class, who now number about thirty.

1902S.—Mason Tyler Adams, E.M., married Miss Juliette Emily Hubbell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, on October 31, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh street.—Henry Radcliffe Burt was married on September 4 to Mrs. Clara MacGregor at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Mr. Burt is a sergeant-major in the 7th Regiment N. G. N. Y.—Ambrose Hardenbergh was married to Miss Bessie Sperry on October 17 at Larchmont, N. Y.

1902L.—George S. Mittendorf, a son of Dr. William F. Mittendorf, 73M, was married on November 25 to Miss Marie Eleanor MacGuire at the home of the bride's parents, 120 East Sixtieth street. Dr. Alfred Derby Mittendorf, 1904M, was his brother's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Mittendorf will live at 140 Madison Avenue.

1902M.—A son was born to Edward A. Spitzka on November 20. Dr. Spitzka is professor of anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

1903C.—Gerald Stuart O'Loughlin and Miss Laura Ada Ward, 1905B, were married recently in St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and 141st street. The wedding was in the nature of a college reunion, as many friends and former classmates of the bride and groom were present. Mr. O'Loughlin was captain of the Varsity crew and rowed at Poughkeepsie four years. His ushers at the wedding were all Columbia men.—Marcellus Hartley Dodge is secretary of the Graduate Advisory Committee of the Christian Association of the University.

1903S.—Lemuel C. Biglow, Mech. E., secretary of the new Association of the Graduates of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, is with the Morris Chain Company, with offices at 50 Church Street.

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1903F.A.—Thomas W. Ludlow is doing some editorial work for the *Architectural Record* Company in connection with the editing and publishing of Sweet's Index.

1903M.—Dr. Isaac William Kingsbury was married on October 17 to Edith Leib McCoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. McCoy at Park Hill, Yonkers. Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury will reside at 903 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.—Dr. Jesse G. M. Bullowa was married on September 25 to Miss Sadie S. Nomes.

1903L.—Maurice B. Dean has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and as special counsel representing the People of the State of New York, filed a bill of complaint against the State of New Jersey and the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commissioners. This suit will exceed in importance the famous Chicago Drainage Canal case. Mr. Dean is the author of Dean's "Digest of corporation cases" recently published.—Tristam Burges Johnson is an alderman of New York City. He has recently married.—Ernest E. Wheeler is engaged in the practice of law with offices at 42 Broadway. He resides in Yonkers.

1903B.—Mrs. Walter L. Morse (Mary F. Harrison) has a daughter, born in June.—Adele N. Wallach was married on September 7 to Dr. Louis G. Kaempfer, 1905M, of New York City.

1903A.M.—James F. Dilworth has joined the department of history of the University of Cincinnati.—"The broken snare," a novel by Ludwig Lewisohn, has just been published by B. W. Dodge & Company, New York, the publishers of Upton Sinclair's (Phil. 1897–1901) "The Moneychangers."

1904C.—William P. S. Earle has opened a studio for the practice of artistic photography at 546 Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street, New York.—William Sidney Bryant, Jr., has incorporated the Realty Increment Company, with offices in the Singer Building, New York City. It is his intention to specialize in different phases of the real estate business.—Grant Knauff was appointed some months ago archdeacon of Knoxville, Tenn.—James Latimer Robinson is an attorney and counsellor-at-law, with offices at 60 Wall street, New York City.—R. C. Gaige and Alfred Harcourt have recently published "Books and reading," a volume containing selections from various essayists.

1904C.—James Myers, secretary of Earl Hall, entered Columbia College from the Collegiate School, New York City, and as a student took a prominent part in college activities. In his freshman year he coxswained his class crew at Poughkeepsie, and in his sophomore year the "Junior Varsity" crew at Philadelphia. In this year he was class treasurer. In his junior year he became assistant manager of the Crew, debated on the Philolexian Team, and won "general honors" in his studies. During his senior year, he became manager of the Varsity Crew, was president of the class, of *Philolexian*, and of the Christian Association, and a member of the Kings Crown council. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and of the senior society of *Nacoms*. Since graduation Mr. Myers has spent several years in business, but has lately entered Y. M. C. A. work, and is at present general secretary of the Columbia Christian Association at Earl Hall, the first Columbia man to occupy that position.

Ernest Stauffen, Jr., secretary of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, also prepared for college at the Collegiate School. As a student he was manager of the Track Team, manager of *Morningside*, president of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and chairman of the Class Day committee. He received the degree of A.B. from Columbia in 1904, and graduated from the New York Law School the following year, being admitted to the Bar in 1906. On July 1, 1908, he became a member of the firm of Gould & Wilkie, counsellors at law, with offices at 2 Wall street. Mr. Stauffen was a graduate director of the Columbia Track Team from 1904 to 1908. He was elected to the standing committee of the College Alumni Association in October, 1906, and has been secretary of the Association since 1907. He is also secretary of the Drug and Chemical Club. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, and of the senior society of *Nacoms*.

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1904S.—William R. Hulbert, Mech.E., is with the Goldschmidt Thermit Company with offices in the West Street Building, 90 West street.—Leonard Kebler is president of the Ward-Leonard Electric Company, Bronxville, N. Y.—Harry de Forest Sergeant is with the New York Telephone Company, his home address being Summit, N. J.

1904F.A.—H. W. Frohne is one of the associate editors of the *Architectural Record*, of this city.—The Baker and Taylor Company have recently published a very interesting book, entitled "Building a home," of which Mr. Frohne is one of the joint authors.

1904L.—H. Alexander Smith has formed a partnership with Franklin E. Brooks under the name of Brooks & Smith, for the general practice of the law, with offices at the First National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

1904B.—On June 20, 1908, Marjorie Kate Bacon was married to Clayton Worthington Nicholas, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas will live in Brooklyn.

1904A.M.—Waldemar Eric Metzenthin, assistant professor of Germanic languages in the University of Texas, represented Columbia at the installation of the new president of the University of Texas on November 25.

1905C.—Robert Le Roy, 1908L, paired with Gustave F. Touchard, won the doubles championship of the New York Lawn Tennis Club on the courts at 123d street and St. Nicholas Avenue on October 23. He also won the singles championship in three straight sets, thereby making the New York championship cup his personal property. He faced Theodore R. Pell as his challenger in the final competition and defeated him 6–3, 6–3, and 8–6. —Leonard Flagg Otten, 1908S, was married on November 10 to Miss Florence Seiter at the home of the bride's parents, 177 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Curtis Lublin is managing editor of *Town and Country*.

1905S.—Harold Newbold Lawrie is a mining engineer in the Portland Analytical Laboratory located in the Worcester Building, Third and Oak streets, Portland, Oregon. He was married on Wednesday, August 5, at "Oak Hill," White Salmon, Washington, to Miss Cora Columbia Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Duncan Cameron.—Conrad D. Trubenbach, C.E., was a member of the United States swimming team at the Olympic Games in London.

1905F.A.—H. M. Kedian is in the office of T. D. McLaughlin of the same class, at Lima, Ohio.—E. Russell Ray, special, is practicing in the firm of Higginson and Ray, Santa Barbara, Cal.

1905M.—Hugh Auchincloss was married on September 29 to Miss Frances Newlands.—Raynham Townshend has been appointed demonstrator in anatomy and assistant in surgery in the Medical School of Yale University.

1905B.—Margaret Byrnes has been appointed teacher of Latin and mathematics at Bryant H. S., Queens Borough.—Emma Shaw Calhoun was married to Willis Clarke Stephens on June 18.—Alice O. Draper was married at Christ Church, Dark Harbor, Maine, on August 5, to Edward Carter, of Andover, Mass.

1906C.—Percy B. Tripp has become an active figure in the movement for the Christianizing of China, taking for his agency the Young Men's Christian Association of Tientsin. He has found athletics a great help to him in his work, and ran off a field day at Tientsin on October 19, 1907.—Charles A. Stewart, who was an assistant in geology at Columbia 1906–08, has been appointed instructor in geology at Cornell University.

1906S.—John Robertson Hoyt, E.M., was married to Miss Katherine Rapelye Van Nostrand, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Van Nostrand, on September 30, at the Dutch Collegiate Church, in West End Avenue. Miss Helen Van Nostrand was her sister's only attendant, and Norman Van Nostrand, 1905C, her brother, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt now live in West Wendendale, Arizona.

1906B.—On September 5, 1908, Mabel E. W. Rich was married to Claude M. Horton.

1906A.M.—John Maurice Clark has been appointed instructor in political economy at Colorado College.

1907C.—At the annual meeting of the class held on Commencement Day,

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Harold Perrine was elected president, and William Grant Palmer additional vice-president. The latter is now editing another trade-journal, *The Stationer*.—Carolus R. Webb is studying at the General Theological Seminary, and is at the same time a candidate for the degree of master of arts at Columbia.—C. Edward Miller, who left college at the end of his sophomore year to enter the New York Law School, was admitted to the New Jersey Bar a year ago, and is now one of the attorneys for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with an office at 143 Liberty Street, New York City.—Roy S. McElwee, who has been in business in Paris, France, since graduation, will probably enter a new house in Berlin, Germany, in the near future.—Horace Thurber Aplington is assistant managing editor of *Town and Country*.

1907S.—Kenneth B. Millett, Mech.E., is with the Protal Company, located at 1 Madison Avenue.—Wm. T. Peacock, Mech.E., is superintendent of the U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Number six works, at Gary, W. Va.—Albin H. Warth, B.S. (Chem.), has left the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was acting chief chemist, to become chemist at the new plant of the Procter & Gamble Company at Port Ivory, Staten Island, N. Y.

1907B.—Bessie Batena Bates was married this fall to Carl Branch of Ashville, North Carolina.—Laurie Manley has returned to her home in Cape Town, South Africa, where she expects to do literary work.

1907A.M.—D. Appleton & Co. have published the "Biography of Porfirio Diaz" by Rafael de Zayas Enriques, a translation from the Spanish by Thomas Quincy Browne, Jr.—Royal P. Jarvis is professor of mining and metallurgy in the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. He has recently published some "Investigations on jigging."—Edward A. Fitzpatrick, of the High School of Commerce, is president of the Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers.

1908C.—Arthur H. Otis is in charge of the modern language department of the College School at Kenilworth, Ill.—Foster Ware has joined the staff of the New York *Evening Post*.—R. P. Marshall is with The Investors Agency at 52 Wall Street.—Edwin M. Borchardt is connected in a legal capacity with one of the departments of the Government in Washington.—Edward Goodman, Jay H. Donohue and B. Russell Herts (also G. B. Lappolla, 1910C), are editors of *Moods*, a monthly magazine of individual contributions, the first issue of which appeared in November.

1908S.—Addison Cooke Armstrong, C.E., of the department of civil engineering, was married on October 24, to Miss Alice Seth Whiteley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Holmes Whiteley of 120 Riverside Drive. The ceremony was performed at the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore, Maryland.

1908B.—Mary W. Murtha has won a fellowship in zoology at Bryn Mawr, and will study at that college during the coming winter.—Ellen O'Gorman is teaching in Normal College.—Elsie Quinby is teaching in White Plains.—Gladys Quinby is doing library work in the Newark Library.

1908A.M.—Charles Kuschke is connected with the department of mathematics of the University of California.

Ph.D. Notes

1895.—Frederic Taber Cooper is editor of the *Forum*.

1896.—Delos F. Wilcox is chief of the Franchise Bureau of the Public Service commission, New York.

1897.—Milo R. Maltbie is commissioner of the Public Service Commission, New York.

1898.—Matthew B. Hammond is professor of economics at the Ohio State University.

1899.—Edwin Grant Dexter is United States Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, and president of the University of Porto Rico. He has been in this country securing material for the libraries of the Island, and also looking up new teachers for the Porto Rican Schools.—Frank Wadleigh Chandler is one of the lecturers engaged by the University of Cincinnati on the Nathaniel Ropes foundation.

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1900.—The Houghton, Mifflin Company have just published "The life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich," by Ferris Greenslet, author of "The life of Lowell." The volume is illustrated with rare and unfamiliar portraits of Aldrich and his friends, pictures of homes and haunts, facsimiles of manuscripts, caricature drawings, etc., etc., and contains in addition a complete and accurate bibliography of Aldrich's writings. In addition to an uncommonly rich mass of manuscript material which Mr. Greenslet has had at his disposal, he had the advantage of intimacy with the poet during the last years of his life.

1902.—Frank P. Bachman has been elected assistant superintendent of schools, Cleveland, Ohio. His assignment and part in the system is to manage and direct the Cleveland City Normal School, and contribute so far as possible to educational policy and methods of instruction.—Professor U. B. Phillips, of the University of Wisconsin, has gone to Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

1903.—Three volumes have thus far been published in the Macmillan Latin Classics, one of which consists of "Selections from Seneca," by Dr. Allan P. Ball, of the College of the City of New York.—Dr. Phillip Bovier Hawk has been appointed chairman of the ranking committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.—Alvin S. Johnson is professor of economics at the University of Texas.

1904.—Dr. H. W. Shimer has been appointed assistant professor of paleontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1905.—Enoch M. Banks is professor of economics at the University of Florida.—Jesse D. Burks attended the vacation assembly of Filipino teachers, at Baguio, P. I., last April.—Leonard Hatch is chief statistician of the Bureau of Labor, Albany, N. Y.—Howard D. Marsh has been appointed instructor of philosophy in the College of the City of New York.—Edmund H. Oliver is now in Rome, Italy.—The Hill Publishing Company has recently published "Mining, mineral and geological law," by C. H. Shamel.

1906.—John Lewis Gillin has been designated by a committee consisting of President Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, Professors Julius Sachs and Calvin Thomas, of Columbia University, and Headmaster James G. Croswell, of the Brearley School, as one of the twelve teachers to represent the United States in the exchange of teachers between Prussia and our country.—Royal Meeker is assistant professor of political economy at Princeton University.—James M. Williams has been appointed assistant professor of economics and sociology at Hobart College.—Samuel R. Williams has been appointed head of the physics department at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

1907.—N. A. Brisco and William B. Guthrie have been appointed instructors in economics in the College of the City of New York.—David S. Snedden is joint author with Professor S. T. Dutton of the "Administration of public education in the United States."

1908.—Claude R. Fountain is instructor in physics at Williams College.—F. H. Hankins has been appointed assistant professor of economics in Clark College.—Reston Stevenson has been appointed instructor in chemistry at the College of the City of New York.—Harlan Updegraff, chief of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has returned from an extensive trip to Alaska.—E. W. Wassam is assistant professor of economics in the University of Iowa.—Justin H. Moore has been appointed instructor in Latin at the College of the City of New York.—George B. L. Arner is instructor in history, politics and economics at Princeton University.—L. D. H. Weld is instructor in economics at the University of Washington.—Bernard Franzen-Swedelius is instructor in modern languages at Middlebury College, Vermont.—Albert A. Snowden is secretary of the Industrial Commission of New Jersey. He is delivering this year at New York University a lecture course on "Foreign school systems," and giving a seminar course on "Industrial education."—Leighton B. Morse has been appointed lecturer in physics at Columbia.

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NECROLOGY

BACON, Wilbur Russell, LL.B. 1867, A.B. Yale 1865, died in New York City on May 9, 1900, aged fifty-five years.

BADGER, William, M.D. 1861, died at Flushing, N. Y., on February 13, 1908, aged seventy-four years. He was an assistant surgeon in the Civil War.

BALL, Alonzo Brayton, M.D. 1863, A.B. Yale 1860, died of pneumonia in Boston on October 24, 1908, aged sixty-eight years. See page 55.

BRENNAN, Isaac Bell, a member of the class of 1892 in the Law School, died at his home in New York City on September 28, 1908, aged thirty-seven years.

CORCORAN, Walter Jerome, M.D. 1882, A.B. Holy Cross 1878, died at his home in Brooklyn, on November 5, 1908, aged fifty-two years.

GILLETTE, Walter Robarts, M.D. 1863, A.B. Colgate 1861 and A.M. 1864, died at the Roosevelt Hospital, of cancer, on November 7, 1908. He was for thirty years connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was for several years its vice-president.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, LL.D. (hon.) 1887, A.B. Yale 1852 and A.M. 1855 and LL.D. 1889, LL.D. Harvard 1876, LL.D. St. John's, Maryland, 1876, LL.D. University of North Carolina 1889, died suddenly of heart disease at Norwich, Conn., on October 13, 1908, aged seventy-seven years.

GRANT, Harry Allen, LL.B. 1860, A.B. Hamilton 1858 and A.M. 1861, A.M. Yale 1861, died at Tarrytown, N. Y. on August 19, 1898, aged sixty-one years.

HILLHOUSE, Mansfield Lovell, LL.B. 1879, secretary of the Hispanic Society of America, died on February 6, 1908.

HILTON, Edward Banker, LL.B. 1871, died suddenly in Milan, Italy, on October 4, 1908, aged fifty-seven years.

HOUGHTON, Rev. Edward Clark, A.B. 1866, A.M. 1869, died in London, England, on September 7, 1908. He was ordained in 1869 by the late Bishop Potter, and recently became curate in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

HYDE, Clarence Melville, A.B. 1867, LL.B. 1869, A.M. 1870, died at his home, 284 Madison Avenue, on November 23, 1908, after an illness of nearly two years, aged sixty-two years. He was engaged in the active practice of the law with his brother, E. Francis Hyde, '63L, for many years. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur deputy consul-general of the United States at Vienna, Austria, and served for three years.

IRVING, George, A.B. 1845, died at his home in New York City on October 6, 1908, aged eighty-four years. He was the last surviving nephew of Washington Irving.

MERRIAM, James Sheldon, A.B. 1854, LL.B. elsewhere, died recently at his home in New York City, aged seventy-eight years.

MEYER, Arnold William, A.M. 1905, Ph.D. 1908, died of appendicitis at his home in Alton, Iowa, on August 2, after an illness of less than a week. Dr. Meyer graduated from Iowa College in 1899, and received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1905. In the fall of that year he returned to Iowa College as instructor in chemistry, which position he occupied for two years. He then resumed his graduate study at Columbia, and received his doctor's degree in June, 1908. He was chosen research assistant in the Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, but his death prevented him from taking up this work.

MORRIS, Robert, LL.B. 1861, A.B. Yale 1858, died at San Francisco, Cal., on November 15, 1901, aged sixty-three years.

NORTON, Charles Eliot, L.H.D. (hon.) 1888, died at Cambridge, Mass., on October 21, 1908, aged eighty years.

POST, Richard Bayley, B.S. (Arch.) 1893, died in New York City, of pneumonia, on October 28, 1908, aged thirty-eight years.

TOWNSEND, Rev. Israel Leander, A.B. 1847, A.M. 1850, and A.M. Trinity 1862, S.T.D. St. Stephen's 1877, died in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, on October 8, 1908, aged eighty-two years. He was the oldest living member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. From 1874 to 1896 he was pastor of the Church of the Incarnation in Washington, D. C., and was Chaplain of the House of Representatives from 1875 to 1877.

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Students registered in:	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Columbia College	446	464	481	485	493	527	557	606	609	645
Freshmen	106	124	141	157	119	145	157	160	133	171
Sophomores	113	95	102	85	111	113	130	156	168	135
Juniors	89	99	98	128	112	117	112	128	141	151
Seniors	93	88	94	70	110	106	113	111	111	120
Non-matriculated	45	58	46	45	41	46	45	51	56	68
Barnard College	223	292	328	345	399	363	371	398	420	467
Freshmen	54	82	99	92	101	110	103	112	122	139
Sophomores	38	51	73	79	74	75	95	89	92	113
Juniors	39	39	48	73	81	70	77	109	115	108
Seniors	39	52	50	49	77	83	81	64	58	66
Non-matriculated	53	68	58	52	66	25	15	24	33	41
Total undergraduates	699	756	809	830	892	890	928	1004	1029	1112
Faculty of Political Science	118	109	142	150	143	148	174	177	210	239
Faculty of Philosophy	108	239	280	317	382	392	490	492	532	556
Faculty of Pure Science	53	64	51	57	95	160	140	139	155	158
Barnard College	71	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Auditors	22	20	18	23	17	9	—	—	—	—
Total non-professional graduate students	372	432	491	547	637	709	804	808	897	953
Schools of Mines, Engin'g and Chem.	464	546	604	685	719	589	566	524	585	677
First-year	130	153	193	222	177	156	140	137	186	211
Second-year	114	132	156	184	226	164	198	158	189	237
Third-year	111	123	127	149	146	156	112	118	123	125
Fourth-year	69	99	91	87	104	85	94	87	64	85
Non-matriculated	37	33	31	38	53	28	22	24	23	19
Graduates	3	6	6	5	13	†	†	†	†	†
Fine Arts						109	139	112	147	156
Architecture	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	74	107	87	123	131
Music	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	35	32	25	24	25
Law School	377	427	443	468	384	342	277	261	247	318
First-year	166	172	165	182	104	106	70	92	85	112
Second-year	111	151	150	135	149	98	107	69	83	102
Third-year	99	100	126	129	119	127	92	85	59	76
Non-matriculated	1	4	2	22	12	11	8	15	20	28
Medical School	757	751	815	777	669	560	424	352	298	306
First-year	226	215	269	203	107	97	79	86	60	84
Second-year	159	190	199	205	164	106	83	80	67	59
Third-year	155	145	179	151	101	156	100	79	76	72
Fourth-year	173	147	148	171	178	190	152	96	80	82
Non-matriculated	41	21	20	17	29	11	10	11	15	9
College of Pharmacy						435	353	254	229	284
First-year						261	97	107	120	163
Second-year						157	232	106	90	112
Graduates						17	24	41	2	5
Non-matriculated						—	—	—	17	4
Teachers College	317	448	557	563	624	640	792	726	891	950
First-year	42	24	17	43	29	29	24	—	—	—
Second-year	19	30	28	21	46	44	51	43	—	—
Third-year	80	93	141	155	201	237	308	273	314	353
Fourth-year	46	76	79	145	174	195	236	239	314	309
Non-matriculated	38	49	19	51	40	23	32	22	49	72
Graduates	92	127	162	83	95	99	141	149	182	216
Auditors and unclassified students	—	58	111	62	39	13	—	—	—	—
Total professional students	1915	2172	2419	2491	2396	2675	2551	2229	2356	2691
Double registration §	—	105	136	120	189	218	266	155	182	216
Net total resident students	2956	3255	3586	3750	3736	4056	4017	3886	4100	4540
Summer Session		417	570	643	1001	961	1018	1041	1192	1398
Double registration **		108	86	91	180	184	280	277	336	383
Grand total regular students	2956	3564	4070	4302	4557	4833	4755	4650	5156	5555
Students in extension courses	750	721	420	535	732	684	964	1017	3055	2879
Officers	412	440	449	473	509	551	573	571	646	655

In addition to the above there are this year 999 pupils in the Horace Mann School and 218 in the Speyer School.

* From October, 1900, women graduates registered under the University faculties.

† Graduate students in applied science are now registered under the faculty of pure science.

‡ Students in architecture are included under mines, engineering and chemistry previous to 1904.

§ Students in music are included under Barnard College (non-matriculated) previous to 1904.

‖ Includes candidates for University and Teachers College degrees.

** Includes Summer Session students who returned for work in the fall.

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COLUMBIA
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VOL. XI — MARCH, 1909 — No. 2

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES

WHY is it worth while to devote one's life to teaching and research in the natural sciences, and how may fitness for such a life work be measured? Probably many men who have chosen this career have at some time asked themselves these questions. What word of counsel may their experience offer to the younger man who considers the outlook in this field? I have said "many men" advisedly. In the ranks of every science there are some to whom the question why it is worth while would never occur; for they have from the beginning followed a call so insistent as to have almost the compelling force of a natural instinct. These men devote their lives to the study of nature because they cannot help it; and the man of genius, born under a lucky star, cannot help doing it supremely well. We may not fairly measure others by the standard of such men. We may fairly say that without some touch of their spirit, some share in their view of life, the best rewards of a life-work in science will not be attained by any man.

But aptitude, sometimes even capacity of a high and rare order, may be slow to find itself. In many a man, no doubt, lie dormant great scientific abilities that might have been called into action by a favorable environment but have been suppressed by the pressure of other occupations or duties, or have for some other reason

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been deliberately set aside. High success, even eminence, has been attained in the scientific career, as in others, by men who have at first failed to measure their own capacity, who have long hesitated and counted the cost. Sometimes the decision has been made by the force of circumstances, by a fortunate opportunity, almost by accident. It is interesting to recall that Darwin first entered upon the study of medicine and afterwards seriously considered the ministry before his passion for natural history swept all else aside. Huxley's first desire was to become a mechanical engineer, and long after he had risen to eminence in biology he was, in his own words, "not sure that he had not been all along a sort of mechanical engineer *in partibus infidelium.*" The call to scientific service is not always clearly heard, even by men who seem in many ways well qualified to take up this career; and in the lack of a decisive word they may be turned aside to the more "practical" and lucrative professions. Should such men be encouraged to choose the scientific career? How may they be helped to make a decision? What inducements are offered to them by the life of the teacher or investigator as compared with that of the physician, engineer or man of affairs?

Men certainly should not be advised to devote themselves to science unless it is quite clear that they have aptitude for it; and the more strongly they respond to its call the better worth while they are likely to find it. It is equally evident that men should not and do not become teachers or investigators for the sake of large material rewards. As a rule scientific service does not meet such rewards. But even were it otherwise it would remain perfectly apparent that he who aspires to make a life work of science should have a different standpoint from that of commercial or even of professional life in the ordinary sense. The practical demands of life, an adequate means of livelihood, the fulfillment of duties towards others, cannot of course be disregarded. When Agassiz said that he was "too busy to make money," he did not mean to disregard these demands nor to undervalue the uses of wealth. But his remark suggests an essentially different standard from the commercial one. It opens a perspective of life in which the foreground is filled by work that is undertaken for its own sake and brings its

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own chief reward. Agassiz asked only not to be diverted from the pursuit of knowledge and the encouragement of others to the same pursuit; and in his view these were the essential things that make the scientific career worth while. The lives of great men of science everywhere reveal the fact that they have labored in a spirit of devotion, have been held captive by a high ideal. The splendid discoveries of Michael Faraday form the basis of almost all the applications of electricity to practical life, and have made great fortunes for other men. Faraday himself might easily have accumulated wealth. But he turned aside from lucrative professional work and deliberately relinquished fortune. A man of winning personality and social gifts, an investigator keenly appreciative of the recognition that his work received from others, his single aim was to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge; and for the sake of this he chose to live almost in poverty and even put aside the most distinguished honors that English science had to offer him. Such men have often been called dreamers and enthusiasts, but it may be doubted whether many men have served the world better, or whether many lives have brought greater rewards, if usefulness, happiness, and the zest of living be so counted. Such lives clearly reveal the real motive power that leads to scientific achievement. Men of Faraday's fine and rare type are not a product of every day; we must not demand too much of others. But something of the spirit of such men may be caught by those less richly gifted; and any man of good mental endowment who takes up a scientific career with some instinctive feeling of devotion to the study of nature has placed his foot on the road of success.

We must, however, look squarely at the practical outlook for such a career. Laying aside for the moment the industrial applications of science, what are its opportunities and its limitations in the field of teaching and research? It is certainly desirable that the teacher of science should be able to give some part of his time to original research, though it is a perfectly legitimate ambition to devote one's life to teaching alone. On the other hand, the investigator must very often also be a teacher; it is in many cases highly desirable that he should teach. For both the teacher and the investigator great encouragement is to be found in the extraordinary

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development of scientific activity that is taking place in the United States. The extent of progress during the last thirty years can be fully realized only by those whose student days fell at the beginning of this period. Then the outlook was indeed precarious. The teaching of science in the schools was almost unknown. In the smaller colleges the situation was not much better. If science was given any place in the curriculum of "liberal" education it was too often in the form of that homeopathic and innocuous subject known as "natural science"; and few indeed were the teachers who had opportunity, even if they were qualified, to offer thorough scientific courses of real educational value. The investigator, as distinguished from the teacher, still dwelt in an undiscovered country. Now the sciences are almost everywhere taught, at least from the high school upwards, and the demand for competent teachers, well equipped in special branches of science, is steadily on the increase. In a recent public discussion on the opportunities for teaching and research in the biological sciences, to which many leading teachers of these subjects contributed, no more noteworthy fact was elicited than that this demand, from the secondary schools up to the university, exceeds the supply. Neither in the college nor in the schools of the best class is the teacher now compelled to face the discouraging task of dispensing instruction in scientific things in general, but he may devote himself to one science, or at most to a group of nearly related ones. The college or university teacher is chosen for his proficiency in a single science or even in one of its subdivisions. The work of teaching is thus made more congenial and effective, is emancipated from much of the drudgery with which it once was burdened, and gives greater opportunity for productive scholarship.

If we turn to the field of investigation apart from teaching, progress has been perhaps even more noteworthy. The opportunities in this direction have steadily multiplied through the development of the scientific bureaus of the national and state governments, of public museums, of laboratories of special research. Almost unlimited fields of scientific activity have been opened by the splendid progress of medical and sanitary science, of mining, civil and mechanical engineering, of the chemical and electrical

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industries, and many others. The significance of this is not lessened by the fact that many of these activities involve the application of scientific discovery to practical or commercial ends, that they graduate almost insensibly into work of a purely technical or industrial character. The boundary between "applied" and "pure" science has almost vanished. The day is past when the investigator could hold himself aloof from the applications of his science to practical affairs. He whose life is given wholly or in part to new applications of knowledge to human welfare may be as truly an investigator, and may serve mankind as well, as he who seeks only to extend the boundaries of knowledge. The aim of a Lister or a Pasteur is not less lofty than that of a Laplace or a Lyell. What counts is the spirit in which work is done.

No able and well trained man therefore need hesitate to choose the scientific career for lack of opportunity or through fear that it will not afford a reasonable means of livelihood. It is of course true that the higher levels of success are not to be attained without an apprenticeship, more or less long and trying, at the lower ones; but in this respect the scientific career is perhaps not very different from others, and on the whole the law of natural selection doubtless operates here, as elsewhere, to the good of the species. The limit of achievement will in the long run be found within and not without; but fortunately there is no lack of opportunity at every stage of advancement. In this respect, I repeat, the outlook is full of encouragement, and there is no sign of a backward movement.

But we are now brought to two other aspects of the question in regard to which the truth should be frankly spoken. One is the fact, already touched upon, that teachers and investigators often do not receive a money compensation that is commensurate with their ability and scholarship. Only the distinguished expert in applied or industrial science may hope for any approach to large material rewards as measured by commercial standards. Many of our educational institutions suffer through inability to solve the problem of adequate salaries, particularly for the lower grades of service; and the same is true of many institutions of pure research. We need not dwell on a fact that is so patent. It would be idle

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to maintain that it does not constitute a serious difficulty, that it does not in some cases impose limitations that find but a partial compensation in the relative freedom of the scholar's life and the agreeable and stimulating associations amid which it is so often passed. But while these facts cannot be ignored they should not be exaggerated. Viewed as a whole, conditions in this respect are incontestably far more encouraging today than in former years, and there are signs of a widespread movement for further betterment. In many directions the tendency is apparent to provide more adequate salaries, to lighten the burden of routine drudgery, to make better provision for termination of service. Especially the system of pensions for long service, age, or physical disability will go far to solve one of the most serious and perplexing problems that the teacher has had to face. In view of these facts we need not take a pessimistic view of the scholar's life on its purely material side; and indeed the compensation of scientific service of the best type does not compare unfavorably with that of many other of the occupations of educated men.

Another and not less important fact should be recognized. In every field of her activity science calls not merely for greater numbers but for higher competence—for men of greater natural capacity and more thorough training. The rapid march of science, never more remarkable than now, makes constant new demand for men of first-rate ability. A limit can hardly be set to the possibilities of achievement that are offered to them. That a larger number of such men are not drawn into this career is doubtless due to several causes. One certainly is found in the material limitations to which attention has just been drawn. It is no discredit to men of high general capacity, conscious of their power to make a way in the world, if they sometimes will not, perhaps cannot, make what seems to them too great a sacrifice even for the sake of a very real and deep interest in science. If there be any reply to this it is that scientific work brings happiness and is a work of service for which it is worth while to sacrifice something. It is certain that few really successful teachers or investigators would willingly exchange their life work for any other. It is equally certain that no man imbued with the true spirit of science can waver in the conviction that

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his work is worth while, to himself and to his fellows. Are there higher aims than to enlarge knowledge, to open the minds of others to the deeper meanings of things in the world in which we live, to labor for the welfare of others? None, certainly, brings greater or nobler satisfaction. And these are the aims of science. Many of her activities may seem far away from the daily interests of human life; but the history of scientific progress abundantly demonstrates that no object is so insignificant, no problem so remote and abstruse, that it may not be filled with meaning for all that makes life worth living. The individual may add but little to the growing edifice of science, he may but dimly perceive its relation to the whole; but each block that he lays is built into a splendid and enduring structure that stands as a monument of our civilization.

It is these things that should speak the decisive word to one who hesitates, and the response that they call forth will give the best answer to his doubts. If we have any measure of capacity for scientific teaching and research, it is the love of science and of teaching. Ability, knowledge and training, are essential but not enough. The teacher must of course be a well-trained scholar. The effectiveness of his work will be greatly increased by acquaintance with pedagogical theories and technical methods. But he must first of all love teaching; and he must have the instinct to teach with sympathy and with common sense. Still more emphatically are these things true of the original investigator. He, too, and in still higher degree, must combine mental grasp, constructive imagination and natural aptitude, with acquired mastery of his subject. But these will not avail if there be not added an impulse that grows from a lively interest in the phenomena of nature and a spirit that demands to know the truth. The great theories of science possess a very high degree of fascination, her sweeping generalizations make a powerful appeal to the imagination. But they have been built up little by little through the hard and plodding study of concrete facts; it is only through such study that science moves forwards. Those who have not a first-hand acquaintance with the actual methods of research have no conception of the amount of "dead work" that it demands, of the concentrated patience that

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must be expended on purely technical processes, on the painstaking and conscientious accumulation of data that may long seem to give no tangible result. The investigator must prove all things, and he must have an insight and imagination trained to hold fast to that which is good. The motive power that carries him through his tasks is something akin to the artistic impulse, though it finds so different a mode of expression. It is in the best and largest sense the love of nature. It is a spontaneous interest in the world of natural phenomena that will spare no labor to find out the least as well as the greatest things and finds its best reward in the discovery of their orderly relations. Let the student ask himself in what way he feels drawn to the study of science and what will be his attitude towards his daily work. Is his imagination stirred only by the grand theories of science or the hope of making great discoveries? Science calls for something more direct and substantial than this. Her first demand is to know what things are and what they do. Her first interest is in concrete phenomena; in the physical features of the earth, in the substances of which things are made, in animals and plants; in the actions and interactions of things, in the relations of cause and effect among them. One who is conscious of such an interest, who can find satisfaction in the truth-seeking study of natural phenomena for their own sake as well as for the larger meanings that underlie them, has at least one of the best grounds on which to base the hope of success, and he will find scientific work worth while. Such an interest will broaden and deepen as he goes forwards. It gives the impulse that has led to all the great discoveries and all the great generalizations of science. He may be assured that no career offers greater possibilities of achievement or opportunities for usefulness. He may not attain the highest level of success; most men must be content with less. The world has not brought forth many Newtons or Darwins. She has produced, and will continue to produce, many men capable of moving science forward; and the man who renders a good account of his one talent may find as great a reward as he who has ten.

EDMUND B. WILSON

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THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE popular impression that the University of the State of New York owes its origin to Alexander Hamilton is a tribute to his constructive genius and to the broad statesmanship evidenced in the conception of such an institution. But history not only affords no justification for the assumption, but clearly disproves it; since Hamilton was not a member of the Legislature of 1784, and had no part in framing or passing the act creating the University on February 19, 1784. James Duane, then a member of the Senate, introduced the bill to establish the University; and so far as the official record shows he was its author. The following petition to the Legislature signed by all the surviving Governors of Kings College, of whom Duane was one, closely identifies the College with the introduction of the bill:

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The Petition of the Subscribers Governors of the College commonly called Kings College.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That the greater Part of the Governors of the said College have since the commencement of the late War died out or departed this State whereby a sufficient number of Governors cannot be convened for the carrying on of the Business of the said College agreeably to its Charter. . . .

That many Parts of the said Charter are inconsistent with that Liberality and that Civil and religious Freedom which our present happy Constitution points out—and that an Alteration of that Charter in such points as well as an Extension of the Privileges of the said College so as to render it the Mother of an University to be established within this State would tend to diffuse Knowledge and extend Literature throughout this State.

Your petitioners therefore influenced by these motives humbly submit the said Charter to the Revision and correction of the Legislature so as to render it more adequate to these important Ends, humbly hoping that your honorable Body will confirm to the cor-

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poration of Kings College such Estate as was unquestionably appropriated to its use.

New York 24th March 1784.

Leonard Lispenard	Geo: Clinton
Jno Livingston	Ricd Morris
Wm Walton	Jas Duane
Sam Bayard, Junr.	Gerard Bancker
	Egbt Benson
	J: H: Livingston
	Saml Provoost
	John Rodgers
	John Morin Scott

The petition is endorsed:

To the honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Petition of the Governors of Kings College praying a Revision of their Charter, & that the said College may be erected into an University.

In Senate, March 30th, 1784, read and Committed to the whole on the Bill for establishing a University within this State.*

It is scarcely possible to read this petition† without noting the peculiar language in which the proposal for the reorganization of Kings College is expressed: "so as to render it the Mother of an University to be established within this State."

Going back ten years in the history of the College, as is now possible on the evidence of a document recently discovered in the Rolls Office in London,‡ it will be found that in 1774 the Governors prepared and approved the draft of an elaborate charter, entitled "Charter for the American University in the Province of New York," to take the place of the Royal Charter granted to Kings College in 1754, and submitted it to the Earl of Dartmouth, at that

* N. Y. Leg. Papers (MS.), No. 2, in State Library.

† The list of names appended to the petition is of especial interest as nine of the thirteen subscribers are men who have not heretofore been known as Governors of Kings College, and who are not included in the list of Governors published in the General Catalogue, viz: George Clinton, Samuel Bayard, Jr., Richard Morris, Gerard Bancker, Egbert Benson, J. H. Livingston, Samuel Provoost, John Rodgers, and John Morin Scott. It is to be presumed that they were elected Governors during the period between 1774 and 1784, the records of which have been lost or destroyed.

‡ Colonial Papers, America and West Indies, Vol. 185, folio 55.

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time principal secretary of state for the American Department. This provided that the College should be constituted a University, and that "Kings College shall be the Mother of the American University," under the charge of the "Regents of the University in the Province of New York." With the provisions of this draft Duane must have been thoroughly familiar, and, as he had been a Governor of the College for some twelve years prior to its adoption and was then one of the leading members of the New York Bar, it is at least probable that he had considerable to do with its preparation. At this time Myles Cooper was President of the College, and to his familiarity with and admiration for his own *alma mater*, Oxford, are clearly traceable many of the essential and entirely new features introduced in the proposed charter. It contemplated a university of colleges, and was an adaptation of the Oxford system to the conditions which it was hoped might arise in the Province of New York.

This charter further provided that the Regents should include the Archbishop of Canterbury and other officials resident in England, *ex-officiis;* also the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Eldest Councillor, of the Province; the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretary, Attorney-General, and the Treasurer of the Province; the Speaker of the General Assembly, the Mayor of the City of New York, the Rector of Trinity Church, the Senior Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Ministers of the Lutheran Church, the French Church, and the Presbyterian congregation, and the Governors of Kings College; and gave the Regents power to increase their number to fifty, exclusive of the official Regents living in England, by appointing inhabitants of the Province. The officers were to be a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor, and each of the colleges belonging to the University was to have a president and a vice-president. Full power was given to the Regents to confer degrees in philosophy and the Municipal law, as well as in every other Art, Science and Faculty whatever, and the general control of education and discipline was entrusted to an "Academical Senate," consisting of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Presidents of the respective colleges, and Professors chosen by the Regents. A "Minor Academical Senate" was also to be estab-

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lished in each college, consisting of the President of such college, and its Fellows, Professors and Tutors. The corporation so created was vested with power to take and hold real and personal estate, including that belonging to Kings College and such as might afterwards be acquired; and it was given the unusual privilege of sending two representatives to the General Assembly, such representatives to be elected by the regents, professors, fellows, tutors, masters of arts and other holders of superior degrees. In this last provision the analogy of Oxford was conspicuously before the minds of the framers of the charter. These plans and anticipations were frustrated by the Revolution, and the undertaking was abandoned for the time being. Upon the opening of the first Legislature under the new form of government, however, when some legislative action was absolutely necessary to continue the corporate existence of the College, the Governors again proposed that a University be established within this State, of which Kings College should be the "Mother," as set forth in the above quoted petition.

A comparison of the proposed charter of 1774 with the act passed in 1784 discloses numerous points of similarity. The latter was originally entitled "An Act for establishing a University within this State," but the title was amended to read: "An Act for granting certain Privileges to the College heretofore called Kings College, for altering the name and Charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State."

The preamble recites that by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, dated October 31, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the Second, a body politic was created by the name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the City of New York in America; that there are so many vacancies in the Corporation as to require the interposition of the Legislature, and that the remaining Governors of the said College have prayed that the said College may be erected into an University.

It is then enacted that all the rights heretofore vested in the Governors of the College of the Province of New York shall now be vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who are by the terms of the act created a corporation under that title. The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the President

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of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the City of New York, the Mayor of the City of Albany, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State, are created *ex-officiis* Regents; twenty-four individuals are named as Regents, their successors to be appointed by the Governor; and the Clergy of each of the religious denominations in the State are authorized to elect Regents, with power to fill vacancies. A subsequent section of the act provides that the Fellows, Professors and Tutors appointed by the Regents shall also be Regents of the University, *ex-officiis*, with power to vote in cases relating only to their respective colleges, and when they are not personally concerned. The Regents so constituted are authorized to choose a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Treasurer and Secretary; to make ordinances for the several colleges which may compose the University, and to appoint the several presidents, professors and other officers. After the first election, all future presidents are required to be elected from out of the professors of the colleges composing the university. The Regents are also specifically empowered and directed as soon as may be to elect a president and professors for the college theretofore called Kings College, no such professor to be in any way accountable for his religious tenets. The act further provides that the estate held by the Governors of the corporation of Kings College shall be applied solely to the use of that College; that they may receive for the use of that college an estate of the annual value of £3500, and that the Regents may also hold estates of the annual amount of forty thousand bushels of wheat, and may found schools and colleges in any part of the State and may endow such colleges and invest them with the power of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts, retaining however the right to visit such colleges and to control their government. All other degrees may be conferred by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor under the direction of the Regents.

The act permits any person or body politic to found and endow a college or school, which may become part of the University or which may remain independent; and also permits any religious body to institute a professorship for the promotion of its particular tenets, or for any other purpose not inconsistent with religion, morality and the Laws of the State, upon an endowment of not less than two

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hundred bushels of wheat per annum. By the last section the name of Kings College is changed to "Columbia College." In the original draft the name was "the Columbian College."

This act was passed on May 1, 1784, and its phraseology and distinctive features bear such a close resemblance to those of the charter proposed in 1774 by the Governors of Kings College as to leave little or no doubt as to the origin of the idea of a State University, composed of a group of colleges, governed by regents and a chancellor.

Even a sketch of the origin of the University would be incomplete, however, which did not go a step further; since the University cannot fairly be said to have been actually organized until the passage in 1787 of a new act "to institute an university within this State and for other purposes therein mentioned." For this act the State and the College are chiefly indebted to Hamilton, then serving as a Member of the Assembly. Almost immediately upon its enactment the original act developed defects in operation, and scarcely more than six months after it went into effect an amendment was passed, reciting that owing to the dispersed residences of the Regents it had been impossible to procure a quorum at meetings, that the interest and prosperity of the University had been thereby obstructed, and that doubts had arisen as to the construction of the act; and enacting various provisions to remedy these defects, and appointing additional regents. The experience of the succeeding three years further demonstrated that the University as originally created was an unworkable piece of machinery, and a draft of an act making radical amendments was approved by the Regents for submission to the Legislature. Hamilton had been appointed one of the additional Regents by the amendatory act of 1784, and subsequently he had been elected a member of the Legislature of 1787. Almost his first act on taking his seat in the Assembly on February 16, 1787, was to introduce the bill approved by the Regents. It was entitled "an Act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an university within this State." Eleven days later, on February 27, 1787, L'Hommedieu introduced in the Senate a bill entitled "An act for erecting an university and for grant-

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ing privileges to colleges and academies within this state, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned." The titles of the two acts indicate the different points of view of the introducers; the general purpose of the former being the restoration of the original charter rights and privileges of Kings, now Columbia College; and of the latter, the development of the schools and academies throughout the state. Both acts impliedly conceded the necessity for revision, and their points of difference were by no means irreconciliable. The Regents promptly took steps to secure the passage of a compromise measure by appointing a Committee for this purpose consisting of the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of New York (James Duane), Col. Hamilton, Mr. Williams, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Jay. As a member of this Committee Hamilton rendered services of inestimable value both to the State at large and to his *alma mater*. Always a believer in the theory of centralization, Hamilton was keenly alive to the great advantage which would accrue to the people from a well-organized central body which should direct and control the general educational policy of the State, and which should promote the establishment of educational institutions. But he realized no less the impracticability of vesting the management of all educational institutions throughout the state in the hands of a single board, as was contemplated by the act of 1784, and he resented the injustice which that act had done to Kings College by depriving it of its property and divesting it of its charter rights. It was his effort to reconcile these conflicting interests, and to this end he devoted himself with all the energy and skill which characterized his struggle for the adoption of a national constitution. As the result of his efforts, seconded by Duane and Jay, a compromise measure was reported, entitled "An Act to institute a university within this State and for other purposes therein mentioned," which met the approval of both parties and was passed on April 13, 1787. The first seven sections of the act provide for the establishment of a state university under the control of a Board of Regents, with power to visit and inspect all the colleges, schools and academies in the State and to grant charters and degrees; and the remaining fourteen sections provide for the confirmation of the Charter granted in 1754 to the Governors of the College of the Province of

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New York in the City of New York, changing the name of such college to Columbia College, and granting to the Trustees of the College all the franchises, rights and property formerly enjoyed by Kings College, with the right of perpetual succession. In its essential features the law as enacted embodied Hamilton's ideas to the exclusion of those of L'Hommedieu, who aimed to make all the colleges directly dependent upon the state, and to place all higher education directly under political control. To Hamilton's regard for sound principles and his strict sense of justice are attributable those features which distinguish the act of 1787 from that of 1784. The University Statute as redrawn by Hamilton rescued the educational institutions of the State from political control and established a system of state supervision which has remained substantially unchanged to the present time; and it restored to the College the property and privileges which were its birthright, results for which both the state and the college may well be everlastingly grateful. But it should not be assumed, therefore, that he was the founder of the University, nor can it be properly described as "a bold effort of his genius." Much less should it be asserted that Ezra L'Hommedieu is entitled to any such distinction. The individual most closely and continuously associated with the efforts to establish the University from 1784 to 1787 was James Duane, who introduced the original bill in 1784 and the amendatory act in the same year, who was one of the regents first named and a member of the committee which in 1787 reported the proposed amendment, and who was also a member of the committee, appointed by the regents in 1787, which secured the passage of the compromise measure. But if it is sought to ascertain whether Duane originated the idea of a State University or gained it from some other source, a conclusive answer has now been furnished by the Charter of Kings College, which, as a Governor of the College, he assisted to prepare in 1774, and which aimed to create Kings College the "Mother of the American University in the Province of New York."

JOHN B. PINE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

*Ad caedes hominum prisca amphitheatra patebant, ut discant longum vivere nostra patent.**

"The art of medicine in ancient Egypt consisted of two branches—the higher, which was the theurgic part, and the lower, which was the art of the physician proper. The members of the theurgic class devoted themselves to magic, counteracting charms by prayers, and to the interpretation of the dreams of the sick who had sought their aid in the temples. The inferior class were practitioners who simply used natural means in their profession as healers."

Indeed, among the earliest known records, one reads that the efficacy of bruised herb, of flint lance, or mussel shell bistoury was invariably augmented by the magician's spell. Thus it appears that at a period which is not far from eight thousand years ago, the practice of the healing art was in many ways closely related to the art as it existed in the days of our very recent forefathers. Without injustice to the medical fraternity, it may be said that even at the present day, except in so far as its fellows make use of the very newest therapeutic agents which are of laboratory origin, nine-tenths of the good done by this extraordinary body of men has been accomplished, as they themselves have frankly recognized, through the influence of the mind over the body. They are today then, these medical men, what they were when medicine was cradled on the banks of the Nile—theurgists. What were their oils, their pills and powders without the magic power of suggestion? Who understood the limitations of medicinal therapy better than Oliver Wendell Holmes? The men who came into actual contact with bodily lesions and treated them according to their interpretation of natural phenomena were also, as they are today, men who cut and trimmed and sewed, men who righted visible wrongs, men who in the past may have thought too exclusively of the physical and too

* Verse over entrance door of surgical amphitheater, St. Come, Paris. "The amphitheaters of old were opened to take men's lives; ours to preserve them."

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little of the psychical side of their work—these were the surgeons. Whether in modern Europe, or America, whether on the banks of the Tigres, the Euphrates or the Nile, they are the same simple, unassuming interpreters of natural phenomena. The physician of today is the descendant of the theurgist; the surgeon, of a class intellectually and socially inferior.

This is the first point which should be made clear. Except for striking exceptions, which prove the rule, the surgeon of antiquity, the man who came into actual physical contact with the dead or diseased body, was placed by society on a much lower plane than the physician, who never came into physical touch with disease and whose line of treatment lay entirely in the mysterious sphere of psychotherapy. What Barnum said of New Yorkers is equally true of Egyptians.

From earliest times, human ailments have been treated indirectly through the power of suggestion and directly through instrumentation or by the application of healing agents. Primarily in Egypt, throughout the Grecian archives, from a study of Roman medical history, with the Jews, among the Mohammedans—wherever men and women lived and died, be the civilization however spare, there, side by side in work but far apart in social scale, are found the physician and the surgeon. The very arrangement of the words in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons suggests that we have inherited from ancient history a symbol of the overweening importance of the physician.

Neolithic man was morphologically the counterpart of the man of today. It may be assumed, also, that he was in some degree intellectually comparable to the man of today, although he lacked the knowledge of material facts upon which to build evidences of his intellectual capabilities. There is reason to believe that the intellectual development, although outstripping the morphological evolution, has in turn and in much greater proportion itself been outstripped by the moral development of the individual and the resultant sociological development of the race. In the growth of the sympathies and particularly of altruism, as Nathaniel Southgate Shaler has often said, the man of today is monumentally in advance of his early ancestors. But that is not the side of human

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nature which deals exclusively with the point at issue. The fact that the man of today, in relation particularly to the affairs of his own body, is a mystic, perhaps even to a greater degree than was his primeval ancestor, is the point of interest, for herein, among other things, lies the explanation of the attitude of physician to surgeon and also of certain healing sects and societies toward each other and toward the community.

The members of these healing sects—the precise duplicates of which have existed since the dawn of thought—in blind response to a guiding power which they do not recognize and cannot interpret, and with what seems to their medical friends amazing audacity or mendacity, arrogate to themselves, not alone the healing of the sick, but the power of making diagnosis. Thus they assume the function of the physician, and may not unfavorably or unjustly be classified with the theurgists of ancient Egypt. That the healing of certain sicknesses is easily accomplished by the power of suggestion has been axiomatic since the earliest times, but to differentiate correctly between the lesions of the body and the lesions of the mind, it has been necessary to await the findings of modern medicine. History has repeated itself, inasmuch as the present healing sects have chronicled in their short career an exact counterpart of the longer and more involved history of mankind, somewhat as the embryo of man in its rapid morphological development recites the ancient history of the race. From the members of these sects there has recently been wrung an unwilling confession that there is a physical body, a body as indestructible in its essentials as the soul's body and furthermore a body, the gross lesions of which often demand physical care. This confession of the "healers" is one of the most interesting proofs recently adduced of the dual need of the community: for the physician, who for purposes of argument may be considered as represented at his extreme by the modern "healer"; and for the surgeon, represented at his extreme as a mere technician, a parter of tissues and a tyer of knots. Consequently, far from decrying the prevalence of these interesting sects, we should rather congratulate ourselves that we live at a time when a philosophical interpretation of scientific facts has made the existence of these seeming anomalies intelligible. Furthermore,

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these considerations make one more in harmony with conditions as they are and less hostile toward those individuals whose sympathetic development has been carried so far out of the ordinary as to lead them in many cases often actually to attempt to arrest, by legal and other measures, the development of modern medicine. One should, in charity to all, consider the ancient and inviolable source of the influences which actuate these people, for respect of which the individuals themselves should be considered neither knaves nor fools.

In what Germans so aptly call the *Zeitgeist,* is foreshadowed then the play of the same influences which have been striving against each other since evolution, weary of changing man morphologically, devoted herself to his moral and sociological uplifting. While man's body, ill adapted for the upright position and for other requirements of nature though it may be, is at rest, his moral being is a storm.

Finally, as regards the underlying causes of the relationship of physician to surgeon, who can contemplate the best there is in any human being and deny that there is within us a subordination of matter to mind? And this, be it noted, is true alike in the rural village and in this city, the greatest mart of the world, and even at the moment of a colossal material expansion. Little wonder then that, except for certain striking exceptions, notably in the time of Aristotle, the relation of physician to surgeon has been precisely what one would expect: that of artist to artisan, of engineer to engine driver, of the creative, imaginative mind to the practical executive mind. Little wonder that the mystic Egyptians classed their mental healers among the gods and endowed them with priestly power, while to the mere body healers, the surgeons, was accorded no more than the strict laws of the land demanded, their operations or their dissections finished, the populace frequently stoning them!

Of the persistence of man's mystical nature the following is suggestive. The wild natives of Australia live in constant dread of a mysterious influence called "Bol-ya." The "Tal-guill-augh," who in his primitive habitat corresponds to our successful society physician, can throw "Bol-ya" into whomsoever he pleases: may by "Wingo" slip a fiber noose around the sleeping victim's neck

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and by pressure on the carotid or stupefying arteries, so anesthetize the sleeper that the caul or kidney fat may be removed without awakening him. Therein resides the savage's strength. Conquered by "Wingo," he steals away to the bush to die. Who, pray, would not respect the "Tal-guill-augh," or man of supernatural gifts, who, without incision or pain can steal the caul fat, the strength center, and leave the lusty savage to perish? How much more such a person appeals to one's own imagination than the natural, ordinary, matter-of-fact man who rights a dislocation or opens a boil, always with much pain and without any nice show of magic. Is not the "Tal-guill-augh" a familiar figure in many modern households, where the same forces, "Bol-ya" and "Wingo," masquerade under other names? Is the mystic of Broadway much different, except in intellectual attainment and in altruism from the mystic of the bush? From a recognition of the persistence of "Bol-ya" and "Wingo" in our very midst may come chairs of philosophical medicine and psychotherapy in our great medical institutions.

Throughout Europe, the twenty-seventh day of September is distinguished as a feast day memorable to every surgeon. It commemorates the patron saints of the Surgeons' Company, Cosmus and Damianus. According to the legend which comes down from earliest antiquity, they were two brothers, Arabians, who were to be executed by burning at the stake. As was not infrequent in the case of saints, the fire lost its power, and even stones and arrows were turned aside. In consequence of this alleged supernatural power and of their many virtues, they were canonized and raised in the odor of sanctity to preside over the fortunes of surgery.

In 1462, Edward IV granted a charter to the "Surgeon's Guild of London." Granted avowedly to a community of barbers, it is significant that little in the charter related to barbery and much to surgery. That the charter was given for the purpose of regulating certain surgical abuses then extant in London, there can be no doubt, for the preamble recites that through the "ignorant negligence and stupidity" of various barbers and other practitioners in surgery, many of the King's lieges had "gone the way of all flesh." None were to practice surgery until examined and approved by the mas-

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ters of the corporation. A valuable privilege granted to the members of the company was the exemption from jury duty.

In 1631, there is recited an entry which somewhat humorously details a present pressing need of the department of surgery at Columbia, where, alas, a former stable serves the purpose of a laboratory. The entry is as follows:

This Court takeing notice of the lack of a private dissection roome for anatomicall imployment and that hitherto those bodies have beene a greate annoyance to the tables, dresser, boardes, and utensills in our upper kitchin by reason of the blood, filth and entrails of those anathomyes and for the better accommodateings of those anatomicall affaires and preserving the kitchin to its owne proper use doe nowe order that there shall be a faire convenient roome built over the greate staircase next the back yard to be employed onely for dissection of private anathomyes.

Throughout the annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London, one notices that they struggled with the selfsame conditions which confront us today. Prominent among these was the difficulty incurred in obtaining bodies for dissection. This reminds one of the days in old New York when Valentine Mott and Gunning S. Bedford visited Potter's Field by the light of the moon in an empty butcher's cart. Certainly as early as 1462, the Company took care to provide for the professional education of its members and apprentices. At a very early date there were anatomical readers appointed by the Society, and " muscular," " ventor " and " osteology " lectures were given.

In France a very similar condition of affairs existed. *" La chirurgie française, été creé par les barbiers; ceci est hors de doute."* (An idler in old France, Hopkins.) In his charming chapter on the surgeon-barbers, Hopkins calls attention to the fact that the influence of the medieval church was distinctly directed against the surgeon and his work. The doctrine *" Ecclesia abhorret a sanguine "* had much to do with keeping the young men of the best families from entering a profession which was in recognized hostility with the all-powerful Roman hierarchy. A most illuminating commentary on this particular subject is found in Draper's " Intellectual development of Europe," the substance of which is as follows: During the tenth and eleventh centuries, nearly all the phy-

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sicians of Europe were Jews. They looked upon the practice of surgery as altogether mechanical and therefore ignoble. It is significant that it was to Saracenic Spain that the Jews went for their training. "Mohammedanism had all along been the patron of physical science; paganizing Christianity not only repudiating it, but exhibiting toward it sentiments of contemptuous disdain and hatred. With men of education, it was different. Bishops, princes, kings and popes had each in private his Hebrew doctor, though all understood that he was a contraband luxury." This animosity of the ecclesiastics toward the physicians led, in 1306, to the banishment of all Jews from France. Any one especially interested in the history of the relation of the popes of that period to medicine and surgery should read on the same pages abstracts from the life of Arnold de Villa Nova.

In France, as elsewhere, during the Middle Ages, the profession was early subdivided into three groups: the physicians, who knew Latin, constituted the faculty of medicine, and were clothed throughout with a fatal conservatism; the surgeons proper, who were men of education and often of means; and the barber-surgeons. It is significant that although the society of surgeons of St. Come had a college, wore gowns and gave degrees, and were beginning to be recognized socially, they were losing their skill as operators and could not compare in this respect with the barbers, who did not speak Latin and were humble socially. A truce between the surgeons and barbers was concluded and a decisive step in advance for surgery was taken in 1686, when Louis XIV, the most splendid sovereign of France, was successfully operated on by the surgeon-barber Felix. Hereafter surgery presented an unbroken front to medicine and compelled recognition from the Academy.

For an American institution, the Columbia department of surgery is of relative antiquity. At the close of the war between the States, it was already one hundred years old. Through the agency of the able men who have occupied it, this chair may be considered as having played an important part in three movements. First, it has enfranchised the American surgeon, making him the social equal of the physician. Second, through the great number of army

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surgeons trained under its auspices, it has contributed to the preservation of the country and the Union. Third, it has contributed unsparingly to the field of instruction, of research, and of technique. In general, the work was done when the need for it arose, but in a broad sense, it corresponded to three periods in time: the first, which accomplished the enfranchisement of the surgeon, ended with the outbreak of the Revolution; the second, with the close of the war of secession; while the third may be said to have begun with the introduction of modern surgery twenty-five years ago.

John Jones, the first occupant of the chair of surgery in Kings College, raised to its present moral standpoint the science of surgery, debased and divorced as it was from the legitimate practice of medicine. He welded these then widely separate entities into the constructive whole as we know it today and as it had existed in the days of Aristotle. Moreover, it is to the great credit both of the man and of the chair, that this revolution from English doctrine so proverbially inviolable, was effectually accomplished without a break in the professional relations between England and America, and this at an hour when every other connection was strained to a snapping point.

With the introduction of modern or aseptic surgery in the seventh decade of the last century, there began the development of the pathological era and of modern technique. With this period are ineffably associated the names of Sands, McBurney, Weir and Bull. No correct estimate of the monumental contributions made by these men to modern surgery can be made. It may be said that what they personally left undone has been finished by their students and successors. Their retirement coincided with the beginning of the present period.

The present period is characterized by the broadening out of surgery into allied fields of medicine, most notably physiology. Indeed, it has been aptly termed " the physiological era " of surgery.

What have these successors at hand with which to meet the requirements of the new era? The department of surgery has at present a staff of forty persons and offers twenty courses. These consist of lectures on surgical pathology and general regional surgery; clinics in general surgery at the Vanderbilt Clinic and at

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Roosevelt Hospital; practical work in operative surgery on the cadaver; practical instruction in surgery in the wards of Roosevelt, Bellevue, Presbyterian, City, St. Mary's hospitals, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and at the Vanderbilt Clinic; recitations in general and regional surgery and surgical pathology; and practical instruction in surgical technique in the laboratory for surgical research. It will be perceived that most of the work of the department is performed in hospitals and clinics and in the laboratory.

The surgical laboratory as a teaching unit is a very recent institution and at present exists at its best in America. The laboratory at Columbia was established five years ago. The recently completed Hunterian Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, occupied jointly by the departments of surgery and physiology, affords enviable opportunity for teaching and research. It is not surprising that through it many medical students are attracted to Baltimore. Other universities, notably Tulane, are providing suitable accommodations for this new work.

What does the present enlarging of the field of surgery signify? First, as to requirements in regard to the teaching force; second, as to requirements for equipment.

In the first place, it means that there shall be employed by a department which is expected to meet the requirements of modern teaching, a corps of men whose fundamental training has been technical surgery and philosophical medicine, but whose side interests have been developed along the lines of chemistry, physics and physiology. These men ought to spend at least one half of their time in laboratory instruction and research, and the other half at the bedside, where they shall become familiar with the needs of surgical diagnosis and treatment. Bedside work is necessary in order that the laboratory studies may be made thoroughly practical. Such a body of men working in disinterested harmony and correlating their work with similar men of other departments will necessarily give to surgery the academic position to which it is justly entitled in the university idea. It is significant that a heritage remaining from certain old English and French limitations which were placed upon surgery by the royal medical academies, lingers

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to this very day in the fact that the department of surgery is not at present empowered to direct graduate work which shall count toward the higher degrees bestowed by the University. This may be explained by the fact that the surgery, even of today, is not considered a science. This view applies to the surgery of the past and perhaps of the present. It does not apply to the surgery of the future. Yet, hidden in the folds of the academic gown, there are still vestigial remnants of medieval views.

It is self-evident that the task of developing a large department along lines which are recognizedly new and untried, is attended by constant delays and disappointments. Certain of the innovations will necessarily be imported from Europe, others will have their origin at home.

One of the most novel suggestions is the application of the German system of extramural elective courses. These it is proposed to give in various hospitals of the city of New York, there being no compulsory attendance. The students will very quickly decide which of the teachers should become intramural, and thus permanently attached to the department and to the university hospital. Such a system would of course carry with it the custom of hospital dressers, by which much of the routine work of the hospital may advantageously be done by the students of the upper classes.

The present policy of increasing the laboratory and bedside work at the expense of the old-fashioned didactic method of teaching will be preserved and encouraged. This of course means the ultimate extension of university habits and customs to students and teachers alike. The university idea, it may be noted, has been largely lacking in the medical schools of New York City. Socially, conditions are much the same today as when Draper and his associates lectured to classes of eight hundred men, recruited from the wilds of Canada and our own frontier, for two short semesters, then to be turned out as graduates of medicine to forge their destinies in the wilderness! The number of these very men who afterwards became great operators or great teachers, leads one to wonder what they might have become under modern teaching conditions.

It cannot be too freely emphasized that the department stands in great need at the present moment of men whose entire time can

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be devoted to research work. This does not mean research on animals alone, but in the human and animal hospital as well. They should be relieved, by the existence of a suitable endowment, of the necessity for self-support, and the salaries should be adequate to guarantee a comfortable living. The new laboratory, which the needs of the physiological era now demand, may be foreshadowed by the present quarters, which infinite pains and ingenuity and much personal sacrifice have turned into a working laboratory, though a sadly deficient one.

What has this laboratory already accomplished? In the first place, through the generosity of friends, it has been endowed with sufficient apparatus to make possible the giving of a course in surgical technique to the third-year students. In accordance with the spirit of modern teaching, this course has been and always should remain elective in character. Neither merit nor demerit in regard to his degree follows in the wake of the student taking it. From an extremely modest beginning, the laboratory is now obliged to make room for the entire third-year class. A medical student is a practical sort of creature, who minimizes unprofitable work. He is intense in his loyalty to progressive ideas and wishes to "get the best." The illustrious surgeon, W. W. Keen, has said that students are like a pack of dogs, snapping at the heels of the older men. The eagerness of the student body to take this elective course attests its timeliness and also the truth of Draper's remark, made more than half a century ago, that much of the future progress in the study and teaching of medicine would be along the lines of animal experimentation.

In addition to accommodating the sections of the third-year class, every possible attention that the limited space and equipment will allow, has been bestowed upon graduates who desire to use the laboratory for the furtherance of research problems which seem important. Here it may be suggested is an opportunity for the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to do something of a practical nature for its members. Why not provide more ample accommodations, so that the laboratory may accommodate graduates who are already on the waiting list? Should they be obliged to go elsewhere? The first volume of the

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transactions of the laboratory has already appeared. The second volume is well under way. Without going into great detail, it may be said that the object of the laboratory is to elucidate practical problems in surgery, not alone of technique, but also and more especially of surgical function, *viz.*, the conditions which exist after certain operations have been performed.

These laboratory researches, which are carried out by graduates, the students being allowed to do only that portion of the technical work for which their training fits them, divide themselves naturally into groups which follow the anatomical arrangement of the body. For example, the surgery of the chest is being studied by one group of graduates, the surgery of the kidney and ureter by another, the surgery of the brain by another, the surgery of the gastro-intestinal tract by another, and the surgery of the reproductive system by another. In the chest the researches have progressed so far as to justify the reproduction at Roosevelt Hospital of the apparatus for positive pressure used for inducing artificial respiration when the chest is opened. It is hoped that at an early date the installation of this apparatus for human use will result in saving lives which otherwise would have been sacrificed. A useful technique has been elaborated in connection with the diagnosis of abscess of the kidney. This technique is based upon the use of methylene blue, and it has already been employed successfully in the case of a number of human patients. One of the most satisfactory results of the studies on the gastro-intestinal canal from the simple standpoint of ends attained for human benefit from animal experimentation, is the result of the laboratory studies on rectal anesthesia. This method of giving ether via the lower bowel is not new, but the modern technique has made it entirely safe, and it may be conservatively stated that over one hundred and fifty human patients have recently been anesthetized by this method as a direct result of experimental work on dogs. Unquestionably several human lives have thus been saved.

Other studies on the gastro-intestinal system have demonstrated certain very important facts in regard to the cause of death in acute intestinal obstruction, it having been shown that all previous ideas on this topic were erroneous. A layman can readily under-

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stand that this direct practical information cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the operating surgeon and of resultant importance to the community. For, to succeed, all operations must be based on accurate knowledge of all the conditions which make operative intervention necessary. The surgery of the future will have a lower mortality not so much because of better technique, but because of a better knowledge of the impaired function which it seeks to restore. To lay readers, it should further be said that while this work is necessarily all done upon living animals, these are placed for operative work under the same degree of surgical anesthesia as is used in man, and no unnecessary pain is permitted. There has been much opposition of late to the experimental method of medical research. In commenting upon this, it should be repeated that the results obtained in this laboratory have already been of such a practical nature as to call for their transfer to Roosevelt Hospital, where they are now being used to the advantage of the human patient.

If Columbia is to keep her place with the other universities, in the matter of medical teaching, there is one absolute essential, which must come and come quickly. It is a properly equipped university hospital. The knowledge of the need of this cannot be too widely spread among her graduates. Together with the equipment necessary to run it and pay the salaries of the men attached to it, a large endowment will be necessary. There will naturally be included in the University hospital the laboratory for surgical research already referred to, and a museum where all the component parts of teaching will be gathered into one comprehensive unit. Here the students will be taught surgical pathology, from a comparative as well as from a human standpoint, while in the laboratory they will be taught what is apt to become of the functions of their patients after operation has been performed. Such studies are of inestimable value, it requiring no far discernment to realize that they will as often stay the surgical hand as steel it to human operative intervention.

Of the present course in surgery, it may conservatively and in all fairness be stated that there is no course at present given either at home or abroad which is its superior. Both the didactic and

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the clinical teaching furnishes unsurpassed opportunities for study. One element in the conduct of the department, which appeals particularly to the thoughtful person, is the conservative and undemonstrative manner in which its really great work is done. Let not the fireside dreams of what the future may bring forth blot from our immediate realization the work which these men are doing, the extraordinary opportunities which are being offered through their efforts to the undergraduate body, and the benefit which accrues to mankind from their continuous, tedious and often ill-requited labors.

JOHN W. DRAPER MAURY

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CAMP COLUMBIA

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CAMP COLUMBIA DAYS

Tune—*I've Been Working on the Railroad*

Sing a song of the survey,
I'll tell you what to do;
Topography is strenuous,
Plane Table's that way, too.
Solar work's just loafing round,
Waiting for the sun;
But when you get on Leveling,
Your troubles have begun.

Chorus—

We've been working on the survey,
All the live-long day.
We've been working on the survey,
So that Foote can earn his pay.
Don't you hear old Jonesey tooting,
On that old cracked horn?
Don't you hear Prof. Lovell shouting,
"No more smoking in the Dorm."

That is the song, sung by lusty voices, which might be heard almost any summer evening toward sunset should you be touring afoot or awheel among the circling Berkshire hills near Bantam Lake. Just where the song comes from would not at first be apparent, for no houses are visible from the road-side, but if the twilight were not too deep, you might discern just over the knoll-top a light blue flag, still flying at the head of a slender pole, on which are the words, "Camp Columbia."

The Camp is the Summer School of Surveying, and the song one which truly expresses its life and its spirit. It is a place of work, steady and hard, yet when the short hour comes after supper and the men lie on the grass before the row of tents or sit on the porch of the "St. Regis," they always join with delight in singing the parody wherein the day's experiences are recounted.

No more fortunate location for a camp of this sort could be

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imagined; three hours distant from New York, reached by a winding, single-track road which dodges in and out behind every wooded point; set nearly a thousand feet above the level of the sea, with the air never humid by day and always refreshing at night; before the camp to the south and west a deep ravine whose farther bank rises like the tiers of a huge stadium with Mount Tom, towering 1325 feet high, as the immovable gate-keeper; to the east more level, tilled lands and orchards, while from a protecting ridge to the north and rear of the camp may be seen Bantam Lake, barely half a mile away.

The camp buildings were not, of course, built for beauty, but there is a rough picturesqueness about the group, nevertheless. The administration building and the Y. M. C. A. are the most favored architecturally. The dining hall, dormitories and wash-house, plain in outline and white in color, would not be mistaken for a summer villa, but you like the suggestion of business about them just the same. A row of tents, just off "Broadway," adds the right touch to the scene. The officers' quarters are provided with some of the marks of luxury: hair-mattresses, a bath-tub, etc.; hence the name, "St. Regis". The Y. M. C. A. or library, the gift of a generous friend, the place where the men usually gather, is attractively fitted up with heavy oak furniture, a big fire-place, a piano, and a good selection of books and magazines. Upstairs is the "auditorium", where the Sunday evening services, weekly lectures, and entertainments are held. The "Dorms" and tents are always inviting after a day in the field, even though you may never have slept on straw before. A high drawing-table and stool, two large lamps, and a photograph and soft pillow you have brought along, plus a few original verses or mottoes on the wall, make you as snug and comfortable as any engineer could wish to be. The wash-house is fitted up like a modern gymnasium with showers and basins and is supplied from a spring beyond the ravine, which throws a two-inch stream cold enough to bring a glow after a bath any day. But "Rector's", the dining hall, is really the most popular building. The farm run in connection with the camp furnishes a good supply of milk, vegetables, poultry and eggs, having a far different flavor than city-market food, and the

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skill of the chef is a camp tradition. The dean of the department is a man named Jones, a student working his way through the University, who can find the small apples in the bottom of the barrel every time. Not only does the pudding served at "Rector's" come up to the proverbial test, but the whole menu as well. As the verse-writer of the Camp describes the daily spectacle:

> And how they eat, great Cæsar's ghost!
> Didst ever see the hungry host?
> Just watch them get outside the roast—
> Aint it awful, Jonesey?

All of these conditions go to make possible the amount and grade of work for which the school is noted. An enumeration of the various tasks which are required of the different groups of engineers, civil, mining, mechanical, or chemical, need not here be given. They can all be had in precise, technical language in the announcement of the school. But it would be difficult to find a place where the students as a whole work as hard as they do here, and where at the same time they are so unanimous in declaring that they would not avoid the work if they could.

The secret of this is found at once in some of the things which Professor Lovell tells the new men the first day they come to Camp. The first fact emphasized, and one which they can see for themselves to be true, is that the work to be done is real. The problems to be solved and the difficulties to be overcome are precisely of the same character as those which will be encountered when they are sent out to make a report involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The theoretical part of the instruction has been given in classroom. Here now is the farm to be surveyed, the railroad to be laid out, the mining claim staked, the mountain measured or tunneled, and the lake sounded and mapped. The instruments are given and the test is, has the man sufficiently mastered the subject in class-room so that he knows at least how to make an intelligent beginning in the field? Not infrequently it happens that the one who is letter-perfect in reciting formulas finds considerable difficulty in transferring his knowledge from his head to his hands.

The entire work of the Camp has thus for its one object to train men both in original thinking and in original doing. There is no

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such thing as "pattern-work." Each assignment involves something new. Specific tasks are of course graded according to the progress of the student and the instructors are always so closely in touch with the work each man is doing, that unnecessary waste of time can be prevented; but from the moment the student is given a pencil and note-book and started on his pacing-survey, or a chain and compass for the farm, up to "shooting Polaris" and disentangling a mine-claim in conflict with other established surveys, he has to think for himself and to act upon what he thinks. "Surveying in the widest sense," says Professor Lovell, "rests upon the ability to see for yourself, to verify the truth of what you see, and so to record the truth that other men may see it." Ingenuity, independent judgment, quick decision, power to plan—these are the qualities demanded and developed.

The Summer School of Geodesy, in charge of Professors Jacoby and S. A. Mitchell, established its station at Camp Columbia last season, instead of at Cape Cod as in previous years. The change of location proved in every way satisfactory for the special work of the students in this department. A small field observatory was set up and on every clear night you might have seen a student sighting through the telescope, his finger on the chronograph key, in order to register the exact moment when the expected star sailed under the line, while his squad mates were ready at hand to make the necessary notes and calculations. According to the envious "miners" and "civils", geodesy men have an easy time of it, for instead of tramping through swamp and field, they sit in the grass and gaze into Mercury puddles or else go sailing on the lake. But the men themselves give quite a different description. Sextant observations, sounding and adjusting quadrilaterals bring their own brand of troubles.

There is another fact which goes to make the grade of work high at Camp Columbia and which also adds to the attractiveness of its life. A great number of the men have already had a taste of actual work in the outside world. They have found out by the test of experience just wherein they needed further preparation, and have come to secure the additional training. You can tell such men at once, a hardy lot with an air of strength and

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adventure about them. Here is one who, besides being an engineer, can also qualify as an expert ship builder and recently worked as a diver on the Panama Canal. Another navigated the balloon "America" in which Wellman attempted to reach the North Pole, and before that was an officer of a ship cruising in eastern waters. He can keep you interested by the hour with stories of drifting on ice-floes and catching the air currents which spin around the Arctic Circle, and it is a safe wager he has in mind making the attempt again with an aeroplane just as soon as he has completed his engineering studies. Another can tell you what it means to tunnel the Hudson and not be shot up through the bottom when the air-pressure about you is fifty pounds to the square inch. And there is not a man from the West who has not had his share of adventure, from Mexico to Alaska. If ever there is need to organize a band of "rough-rider" engineers, Camp Columbia can supply the men.

In spite of the strenuousness of the work, however—and some of the lights are scarcely out in the tents when dawn shows other men at work in the field—there is still time for amusement and recreation. One lucky idea was to start a newspaper, *The Fabricator*. It was easy to see that there was abundance of news, and where news failed, imagination could be drawn on. So a board of editors was formed to collect and stimulate note-keeping and a box labelled "Fab Knock-Box" placed for free contributions on the porch of the Y. M. C. A. From the beginning of the season up to the end there was no doubt about the success of the *Fab*. On a certain night each week every man was on hand in the reading room, sitting on chairs and tables around the editor, the scene true to real camp life when the news from home arrives.

Serious issues were always kept out, for the sole mission of the *Fab* was to furnish entertainment. Some incident of the week was always suitable for the "editorial"; for instance, when a number of men hired a hay-rig and attended a traveling circus exhibiting at Litchfield, six miles away. The trained elephant, hardly larger than a cow, was the chief attraction and was led in with much ceremony. The boys good-naturedly gave a cheer for "Jumbo", whereat the elephant bolted for the door, causing some flurry

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among the spectators. The next day a New York paper heads an article, "Rah, Rah Boys Frighten Elephants and Women", and it is said the report was even cabled abroad. The *Fabricator* becomes the only medium through which such a misrepresentation can be properly characterized and corrected.

As slight souvenirs of the Litchfield expedition, two men carried back to Camp a twenty-five pound cannon ball and set up therewith a bowling alley in the hall of South Dormitory, until the game was at last checked by the officer in charge and the order was given to return the ball to its honorable resting place on the village green. This piece of news was placed in the regular stock-market report of the *Fabricator* as follows: "Trading in the local market was considerably agitated at the beginning of last week by the erratic behavior of Cannon Ball stock. Cannon Ball was very active on the floor of South Hall Exchange late each day. The noisy trading continued up to Tuesday night, when a rumor on Foote (the head of the Camp in the absence of Professor Lovell) caused Cannon Ball to take a slump and the stock is now quiet." Other items of the report were: "Pacing Common is dropping off, 23 asked, 13 bid. Stadia constant and Monument dropped out of sight during the recent flurry in Pacing, but regular traders continued to unload blocks on the lambs," etc. The *Fabricator* contains as well a column of advice in matters of etiquette and courtship, and is frequently called upon to settle many delicate and personal questions.

Each squad usually gets up a minstrel show, which is given in one of the nearby villages. The show serves a good purpose all around. As one student said, "Farmer ———— did not take very kindly to my offer to survey his farm and give him a map, for he said he had a half-dozen maps now on his wall and they all looked alike; but when I promised him tickets to the minstrel show, he said I could go on his property all I liked." The poet of the Camp paper, however, is far less appreciative in the description he gives:

> "That show was great," so says the Bantam sage,
> But jokes were handed out across the stage
> Which first saw daylight in the carboniferous age.

But the great event is the annual base-ball game with Litchfield.

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This is the one holiday of the season, when all work is suspended for the afternoon and a caravan of jolting farm wagons filled with students draws out from Camp and slowly makes its way to the scene of the contest. Cheering sections have been organized, songs composed and practiced, everybody turns out along the way and the event is equal in gaiety to an old-fashioned country-fair. Litchfield usually has a pretty stiff team, for there are plenty of college men spending their vacations in the vicinity and the game is certain to be a good one. Victory varies from year to year and keeps up a keen spirit of rivalry.

After the return to Camp, "Rector's" becomes the place of celebration, where there is an elaborate "spread", with music and speeches by everybody. More and more this day is taking on the character of "Camp Alumni Day", when the old boys leave their offices and shops for a day's outing in the hills where they got their training.

At several of the Sunday night meetings the subject was considered of how engineering students could learn more of the "human factor" in their professional work. It is well-known that an engineer has to deal with a large number of laboring men, he being often responsible for a whole community. This situation offers great possibilities for men of ideals to do many things of a concrete, practical nature for the good of their fellowmen, and the confidence and attachment won in this way is likewise an all important factor in overcoming the evils of strikes and ill-feeling generally. An "industrial welfare committee" was organized among the students, and the interest has continued with the opening of the term in New York. The movement seems likely to grow, and represents an aspect of engineering training in which Camp Columbia is deeply concerned.

The Summer School of Surveying has thus become an essential part of Columbia University. Its worth is abundantly demonstrated by the men it attracts and by the grade of work it prepares them to do. But the profit goes beyond even that of technical training. The hardy outdoor life builds up physical health. The close contact with the instructors in the field often gives an inspiration for work and an insight as to method which could never be

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gained within the walls of the class-room. Friendships are formed to last through life, though your "bunkie" goes to South Africa and you to Alaska. Many are the touches of wit and fun which enliven work and daily duty. And though men come from all parts of the land and even of the globe, and though not infrequently they are graduates of other colleges, yet there springs up at once a sense of solidarity and an attachment to Columbia which is not the least of the benefits from the days in camp.

RAYMOND C. KNOX

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KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI—V
CLASS OF 1766

James Barclay

JAMES BARCLAY served in the British Army during the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey Volunteers. He was taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777 and was sent to Princeton. He was a son of Andrew and Helena Roosevelt Barclay, who were married in New York, June 14, 1737. His sister Sarah married Anthony Lispenard of the class of 1761. He had five sisters and four brothers, none of whom left any descendants. James Barclay married Mary Van Beverhout and had a daughter, Catharine Eliza, who, in 1812, married James Roosevelt.

Gerard Beekman

Gerard Beekman's grandfather was Lieutenant Gerardus Beekman, who was born in Flatbush, N. Y., June 9, 1693, and married on October 9, 1718, Anna Maria Van Horne. His father married Anna Van Horne, October 26, 1745, and their eldest child was our alumnus Gerard, who was baptized in the New York Dutch Reformed Church on September 24, 1746. He married Cornelia, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt and Joanna Livingston.

The family lived just north of Peekskill, surrounded by Tories, and our alumnus was watched by the enemy and once summoned to Tryon's headquarters. The opportune arrival of the American troops saved him, however. He was first lieutenant in the First Battalion, New York Independent Militia, of the company called "Sportsmen." After the war he purchased part of the confiscated Philipse Manor near Tarrytown. From that time on he lived in the old manor house of Philipseburgh. His monument in Van Cortlandt Cemetery reads: Gerard G. Beekman, born September 19, 1746, New York City; died June 22, 1822, at his seat in the town of Mount Pleasant; aged 73 years, 9 months, 3 days.

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Richard Nicholls Colden

Richard Nicholls Colden was a member of the third generation of the Colden family in America. His grandfather was Cadwallader Colden, who was Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York from March 20, 1761, until September 20, 1776. His father was Alexander Colden, the eldest son of Cadwallader Colden. Our alumnus was appointed an ensign in the Forty-second Royal Highlanders on the 27th of August, 1766. This regiment was stationed in Pennsylvania. He left the army at the close of 1771 or early in 1772, returned to New York with his family, and was appointed surveyor and searcher of customs there, which office he held at the time of his death. He married Henrietta Maria Bethune, a Scotch lady of the Isle of Man, while with his regiment in that place. His death was announced by Governor Tryon to Lord Germain on the 24th of August, 1777, and probably occurred a day or two before that date. He was thirty-one years of age at the time of his death. Two sons survived him, of which the eldest, Alexander, died without issue, and the second, Cadwallader R., was editor of the *United States Sporting Magazine*, published in New York, from 1835 to 1836.

Richard D'Ollier

Nothing further is known of Richard D'Ollier than that he received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1766.

Edward Nicoll

Edward Nicoll was a son of Edward Nicoll and Agnes de Meyer Nicoll. He was born August 29, 1744. His father was born February 20, 1717, and died in 1797, and our alumnus was the second of nine children. In 1776 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the militia company raised in the North Ward of New York City.

John Ray

There was a man of the name of John Ray in Colonel Malcolm's regiment of Continentals mustered in September, 1777, another in Van Woert's company of the Thirteenth Albany Regi-

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HENRY RUTGERS
CLASS OF 1766

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ment in the Saratoga district, another in Colonel William Williams' first Cumberland County Regiment, Guilford Company, but it is not possible to determine whether any of these was our alumnus. Our alumnus was born on August 9, 1731, and married Helena Roosevelt on December 24, 1786; she was the daughter of Jacobus Roosevelt and Annaetje Bogaert, his wife. John Ray attended the Presbyterian Church in New York, where one of his name was a trustee in 1759, but the name does not occur in the first New York directory. It is doubtful whether there was any issue of the marriage. One of the daughters of Col. Marinus Willett married a Ray, who may have been a member of the same family.

Henry Rutgers

Our alumnus, Henry Rutgers, was a member of the Rutgers family which came to Fort Orange in the year 1646. He was the only son of Hendrick Rutgers, who survived him. He was born on October 7, 1745, and entered the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was still a captain of a company of grenadiers in 1776, and took part in the Battle of White Plains. He continued actively and usefully employed as an officer until the close of the war. Meanwhile, during the occupation of New York by the British Army, the Rutgers house was used as a hospital. At the end of the war Henry had become the owner of the homestead, and he kept bachelor's hall there until his death nearly fifty years later. He was possessed of great wealth, and it seems that he never engaged in any business, but found his time sufficiently occupied in the care of his estate. On July 27, 1790, President Washington and Governor Clinton, with the chiefs of the Creek Nation, reviewed a legion of General Malcolm's brigade and Colonel Bauman's regiment of artillery. The President signified his full approbation of their soldierly behavior to Colonel Rutgers, who commanded them. It was perhaps in honor of this occasion that the Colonel ordered the portrait of Washington from Albert Stuart, which hung in the hall of the Rutgers house until 1865. Colonel Rutgers took a leading and zealous part in the politics of the country. He was a member of the Assembly in 1784. In 1800 he was again nominated by the Republicans. This cam-

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paign was especially exciting, as the legislature was to choose presidential electors and the result depended on the vote of New York. A great effort was made in the city to defeat the Federalist Party, as the vote of the State turned as usual upon the contest in the metropolis. Colonel Rutgers was elected, as were also George Clinton and General Horatio Gates. They all voted for Republican electors and the result was the election of Jefferson and Burr. He was an assemblyman in 1801, 1802, and 1807. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first Tammany Hall. On June 24, 1812, he presided at an immense mass meeting in the park, called for the purpose of supporting the war and encouraging the construction of fortifications. He was a regent of the University of the State from 1802 to 1826, and in 1828 was elected to succeed Clinton as president of the Public School Society.

During all these years his property had been increasing in value. In 1793 he gave seven lots to the Dutch Church, but the gift lapsed, as the church was not completed within the specified time. A present of four lots to the Scotch Church failed for the same reason. Some years later he gave two lots to the Second Baptist Church. In 1797 he made a gift of five lots on the northwest corner of Monroe and Rutgers Streets to the First Presbyterian Church, and he added two lots at another time. He contributed a large amount toward building this church and was one of its leaders. The new church edifice was erected on this corner forty years ago. It was finally sold and became St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church. The old congregation moved uptown and is now known as the Rutgers Presbyterian Church of Madison Avenue. Colonel Rutgers also gave the ground for the Market Street Dutch Church at the northwest corner of Market and Henry Streets. He made a large subscription to the building fund, and was an elder of this church from its organization to his death. The building belongs now to the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land. In 1806 he presented a lot to the Free School Fund Society for a school house, and an adjoining lot in 1808. He was always much interested in the college at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which was founded in 1780 as Queen's College by the Dutch Church. After the Revolution it lay dormant, until Colonel Rut-

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gers aided in calling it back to life. It received the name of Rutgers College from the trustees as a mark of their respect for his character and in gratitude for his numerous services rendered the Reformed Dutch Church. In 1819 he was a member of the committee appointed to enter into correspondence with citizens in various parts of the country with a view to devising some plan for checking the spread of slavery. There is scarcely a benevolent object or humane institution which he did not liberally assist. He relieved the poor individually and supported deserving young men. In person he was a tall, plain-looking man, with a kindly expression.

Rutgers died in 1830, in the house in which he had lived nearly eighty years, his death occurring in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In his will he divided his "worldly estate with which God has abundantly pleased me" among his numerous relatives, but the largest share, including his mansion-house and all the land attached thereto, he gave to his great nephew, William B. Crosby. Colonel Rutgers had always lived simply and in his will he directs his executors to avoid all ostentatious display at his funeral. The sum thus saved he leaves to an infant school. It seems strange to read in a will made in New York in 1823 a clause which directs that "the negro wench slave named Hannah being superannuated be supported out of my estate." His real estate at his death consisted of 429 lots and was appraised at $907,949. After Colonel Rutgers' death, Henry Street was carried through the two blocks surrounding the house and this block on Henry Street was called Rutgers Place. The house was remodeled and its north side made its front. It stood thus with a block of ground in lawn and garden around it until after Mr. Crosby's death in 1865. A picture of the Rutgers mansion is given in "Valentine's Manual" for 1858, on page 268. It was then sold and torn down, its site being now occupied by tenement houses. Colonel Rutgers was a trustee of Princeton University from 1804 to 1817 and a presidential elector in 1808, 1816, and 1820. He was almost the last direct male representative of the family in New York City, and since his death the name has entirely disappeared here as a surname. In the New York directory of 1883 it occurs only in the Rutgers Female College and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. The former was

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named in honor of Colonel Rutgers at the instance of Mr. Crosby, who in 1838 gave the lots on Madison Street on which its original building stood. The insurance company was organized in 1853 and took the name on account of the situation of its principal office in Chatham Square, near the old Rutgers farm. Its scrip and certificates of stock bear the Colonel's portrait. But while the family name has become extinct in this city, the descendants of the first Harman Rutgers bearing other names and residing here may be numbered by hundreds. There is a portrait of Henry Rutgers in the seventeenth volume of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, facing page 82, and much of the present sketch has been taken from the same source.

John Troup

John Troup died in 1775. No biographical details are at hand.

John Troup, Jr.

John Troup, Jr., was born in 1747 and died in 1817, at the age of seventy years.

John Vardill

John Vardill was born in New York in 1752, being the son of Captain Thomas Vardill, a native of Bermuda and at one time Port Warden at New York. His mother was Hannah Tiebout. He was an instructor at Columbia College from 1773 until he retired in 1776. His title was that of Professor of Natural Law from 1773 to 1775, when it was changed to that of Professor of Natural Law, History and Languages. In 1774 he embarked for England, being a loyalist. He was ordained at Stirbeck, Lincolnshire, and became the rector of an English church. He was elected assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, but never returned to America. He died in 1811 at the age of fifty-nine, leaving his wife, Ann, and one daughter surviving him.

John Watts

John Watts was the third of the seven children of the Hon. John Watts, who was a member of Governor Tryon's council.

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Our alumnus married his cousin Jane, the daughter of Peter De Lancey of Westchester, on October 2, 1775; she was also a granddaughter of Cadwallader Colden. He delivered the Latin salutatory at his graduation. From 1774 until the war he was recorder of New York. He was a member of the legislature from 1788 to 1793, being speaker from 1791 to 1793. In 1792 he was a member of the United States Congress. He was commissioned a Major of the New York militia by the British on October 23, 1776. He was also a Judge in Westchester County. Thomas H. Barclay of the class of 1772, Kings College, was his brother-in-law, having married his wife's sister Susanna, and her mother's brother was Richard Nicholls Colden of the class of 1776. Her sister, Margaret, married John, the son of Edward Antill of the class of 1762.

Among the children of our alumnus were George, First Lieutenant United States Army Light Dragoons, *aide de camp* to General Scott; Robert, Captain Forty-first United States Infantry, 1813; John, Jr., who graduated from Columbia College in 1804; Susan, who married Philip Kearney; Elizabeth, who married Henry Laight of the class of 1802 at Columbia; and Mary, who married Frederick De Peyster. His daughter, Susan, was the mother of Major-General Philip Kearney of the class of 1833 of Columbia College, who was killed at Chantilly. Our alumnus died September 3, 1794, at the age of forty-five, having been born August 27, 1749.

CLASS OF 1767

William Laight

William Laight was born in 1751. He sympathized with the mother country and was appointed Assistant Brigade Major of the Militia on February 6, 1780, by General Pattison, the British commander. He died in 1804, at the age of fifty-three. He had a son, Edward W. Laight, who was born August 28, 1773, and who graduated from Columbia College in 1793.

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Peter Van Schaack

Peter Van Schaack was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in March, 1747. In 1826 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College. He served as a commissioner to revise the colonial statutes of New York in 1773, having been admitted to the bar in 1769. He refused to take the oath to Congress, and left the country in 1778. Through the friendship of his Whig friends, John Jay, 1764, Egbert Benson, 1765, Richard Harison, 1764, and Gouverneur Morris, 1768, all of whom had been students with him at Kings College, he was allowed to return in 1785 and practised his profession until his death, which occurred on September 17, 1832, at the age of eighty-five.

Leonhard Felix Fuld

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THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

THE tenth annual conference of the Association of American Universities was held with Cornell University, at Ithaca, on January 7 and 8, and was largely attended. Seventeen of the eighteen members were represented by delegates, Clark University alone having no representation. Among the delegates were the presidents of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Yale. The conference as a whole was as active as any in the history of the Association, which in its later development has wholly disproved the prophecy that several years ago was freely made of it, that it was doomed by its inertia to speedy dissolution. What its critics did not see was that it was during this period steadily growing in coherence, and *esprit de corps*. There could be no question at the present time of dissolution, nor will it again arise, for it would be impossible to name a body more closely associated by recognized bonds of common interest and more conscious of a definite part to play in the development of a common purpose than the Association of American Universities in the tenth year of its activity.

The four sessions of the conference were held in the reading room of the Law Library in Boardman Hall. At the first session, the special committee on aim and scope of the Association, continued from the previous conference and instructed to report on the standardization of the college, as it had previously reported on the standardization of the university, and to recommend new candidates for membership under its definition of eligibility, reported progress in the first instance and recommended for admission to membership in the Association the Universities of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, which were subsequently duly elected. At this session, the special committee on nomenclature submitted a report, which was adopted in part in its recommendations and in part re-referred to the same committee for further consideration.

The recommendations of the committee that were adopted were as follows:

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That the term *department* be restricted to the various subjects taught in the university; as, for instance, the department of Latin, department of mathematics, department of physics.

That the term *course* be restricted to the subdivisions of a subject; as, for instance, course 1 in English.

That the term *college* be restricted to a part of the university, the standard of admission to which is the equivalent of that required by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and which offers instruction leading to a first degree in Arts, Letters or Sciences.

That the term *school* be restricted to a part of the university, the standard of admission to which is not less than the equivalent of two years' work in the college and which offers instruction of not less than two years in duration leading to a technical or professional degree.

"Group," "curriculum," and "division" were left for future definition.

At the second session, an important paper was presented on behalf of the University of California on the reorganization of school systems, with incidental reference to preparation for the professional schools. The paper was evoked by the discussion at the preceding conference of a paper by Professor Vaughan of the University of Michigan on the part of the undergraduate college in preparation for professional education. It was stated at this time by the delegate of the University of California that the State of California had undertaken in a specific manner a solution of this problem and the University was requested to present the matter formally at the present conference. The main points of the paper are as follows:

In the previous discussion it was clearly brought out that the time element constitutes the principal difficulty encountered by the professional schools in their efforts to attain an adequate standard of admission. None of the speakers thought it proper to insist on a program of combined secondary, academic and professional studies which should require a student apprenticeship of longer duration than ten years; four years of secondary, two years of strictly academic, and four years of combined academic and professional study.

The California movement for reorganized programs of study in

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the secondary school began at the upper end of the scale, in the University, and has progressed downwards towards the grammar school; for whatever happens at the point of contact between the undergraduate course and the professional school, whatever articulative devices are constructed for making the contact at this upper level more intimate, the same sort of problem of adjustment and articulation at the lower levels remains—at the transition from high school to college, and from grammar school to high school.

Some years ago the criticism was made that American public schools fall short, in point of time, by about two years, of achieving results that are both desirable and possible for those pupils who are destined for careers in college and the university—results that are actually achieved by European educational systems—so that American students reach the point of beginning their studies for a profession some two years later than their European competitors. In response to such criticism it was inevitable that the university should try to insist on a higher standard of preparatory training in the secondary school, for here effective means to the desired end could be applied; but because there is no organic connection between the grammar and the high schools, it was also inevitable that the pressure thus brought to bear would have effect only at its point of application. And so it happens that, in these last years, the high schools have been in a continuous state of self concern, while the grammar schools have remained passive, the paradise of listless, or indolent pupils, and of unambitious teachers. In California an attempt has been made to demonstrate that in the upper grades of the grammar school is to be found the vulnerable spot to which a well aimed effort for the prevention of wasted energy, on the part of prospective college students, may be successfully directed.

A reorganization of undergraduate courses in the University of California took place in 1892, the main features of which were the following: 1. The retention of the traditional framework of a four year course leading to a bachelor's degree. 2. The recognition of the middle of the course as a suitable point for turning from chiefly cultural aims to progressively professional aims. This meant the rejection of the idea that university work should be postponed until after graduation, and that high school training is educationally sufficient for university specialization. . . . It was recognized that the work of the first two years would come to be regarded as the continuation and partial culmination of secondary education; while the last two years, without abandoning the purpose of general culture, would lead over without a break into the more strictly professional work following the bachelor's degree.

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On this foundation the University has since built. One of the first fruits of the reorganization was to encourage the ultimate establishment, in the more populous centers of the State, of six-year high schools, which should prepare their graduates for the junior year of the University and otherwise extend educational advantages, thereby opening the way for the University to concentrate on junior, senior and graduate studies, without, however, surrendering its freshman and sophomore classes. With this in the background the University made successive agreements with the colleges of the State to admit to junior standing students who should come from these institutions with two years of college work, *i. e.*, six years of secondary training, to their credit. It naturally gave great satisfaction to the University when the last legislature passed the so-called Caminetti bill authorizing the addition of a top-story of two years to the present four-year high school.

Meanwhile, it had come to seem desirable and possible to develop further the plan of 1892. Accordingly, a second revision of undergraduate courses was undertaken and made effective. This provided: (1) for greater freedom in dovetailing the upper end of the four year course and the lower end of such professional courses as those of law and medicine; (2) for a more definite, sharply marked separation of the last two years, the upper division, from the first two years, the lower division; (3) for a junior certificate to be given on the completion of six years of combined high school and college work or its equivalent, and to serve as admission card to the upper division; and (4) for an irreducible minimum of four semesters as the time to be spent in the upper division for a degree, thus making the possibility of shortening the combined secondary and University course to depend on the time required by the individual student for the junior certificate. Moreover, while the committee did not deal with admission requirements, the adjustments in the prescribed college studies of the first two years were made deliberately with a view to promoting a unified six-year course, to unstiffening the barrier between the twelfth grade and the thirteenth grade, and to facilitating transfer from one group of departments to another according to the student's possible change of purpose.

Thus far this process of evolution had involved the so-called colleges of general culture only. But the changes made seemed so sound theoretically and worked so well that in 1907 a third committee was appointed charged with the duty of proposing plans whereby the principles of correlation, unification and overlapping of programs could be made applicable to the whole University. This committee soon convinced itself that the high school aspect

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of the problem of unification could not be solved satisfactorily so long as the technical colleges with their necessarily more or less rigid sequences of study were based directly on the four year high school. This conviction led to the working out of the junior certificate idea for the technical colleges as it had been worked out for the colleges of general culture. In doing this there was first determined a group of type constants—English, mathematics, foreign language, history and the natural sciences—on a six year basis, with such dovetailing of the upper end of the high school and the lower division of the University as to leave the student free to complete one or more of the subjects required for the junior certificate either in the high school or in the University, and to set the high school free to emphasize any of these subjects or types of subjects without any necessary reference whatever to the prospective university students of law, or medicine, or commerce, or agriculture, or engineering, or the science and art of teaching, or of the purely scholastic branches. The committee then determined how the student would have to use his range of option in order to prepare himself, according to his preference for the various routes beyond the junior certificate. Special regard was paid to so coordinating and harmonizing the differentiated approaches to university specialization that the student might continue his voyage of self-discovery as long as possible without paying an exorbitant price in time and youth for a change of mind. In the hope that students might come to look upon the junior certificate as a six-year high school diploma, standing for a completed general culture course and so marking a good stopping place, it was further provided that students not able or willing to graduate from the upper division might get the certificate without having made connection by way of their electives with the work of the last two years. This pushing up of all departments to the junior certificate plane presupposed, of course, the lengthening of some of the technical courses. For the engineering colleges, for example, it meant that three years would have to be required in addition to the two years of the lower division. To make the extra year compulsory seemed impracticable until such time as the western universities generally could agree to take this step. The best the committee could do was to propose optional five year courses and to let the old four year plan continue for the present as an alternative. It would then rest with the high schools whether they would shape their programs with reference to one or the other alternative. What to work for, however, came to stand out very plainly. It was, in the first place, to make the foundation for the various professions throughout the University an integral part of the upper division programs, with the

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proviso, however, that each student shall have time for courses of the old time college stamp and purpose. It was, in the second place, to relegate the narrowly professional training in special processes and technique to the year or years following the bachelor's degree. It was, in the third place, to devise such undergraduate courses preparatory to a profession and to adopt such methods of teaching them that while each course leads over directly to the technical graduate training, it remains so centered in aim and so interpretive of the world's work that the student who does not look forward to the corresponding specific calling will find the course illuminating and truly "practical." As the last announcement of University courses shows there is now a unified six-year secondary course which is linked everywhere to the university work of the upper division, and the upper division has been unified by tearing down as many as possible of the partitions between the colleges of general culture and those of applied sciences and commerce.

At the third session a paper was presented on behalf of Cornell University by Professor Walter F. Willcox, on the college in the university, in which, particularly, as fundamental aspects of the matter, the combined course and the elective system in the college were considered in their bearings upon university conditions. The discussion evoked by this paper, which was one of the liveliest in which the Association has ever indulged, showed the overwhelming belief of the members of the Association both in the theory and the practice of the combined course and their disbelief in the free elective system in the college.

The paper of the fourth session, presented on behalf of the University of Illinois by Professor David Kinley, was on the question, Should the institutions doing graduate work standardize the requirements for entrance upon such work in the different departments of study?

The main question raised by the paper was whether it is advisable for the institutions which comprise the Association to come to some common understanding as to the amount of preliminary study in the principal, or major, subject, required for entrance upon true graduate courses. Most institutions set one year as the time necessary for a capable student, with proper preparation, to attain the master's degree; and three years as the period for the doctor's degree. The question arises as to what constitutes proper preparation for entering upon this work? Is there, as a matter of practice or theory, a common, or equivalent, requirement for admission to

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graduate work in the same departments of study, and is it desirable that there should be such a requirement? The inquiry was made because of certain differences observed in the requirements for admission to graduate study made by different departments of the same institution and by the same departments of instruction in different institutions. The better colleges and universities of the country have succeeded, after some effort, in making requirements for entrance to undergraduate work approximately uniform in amount and educational value. The question is, therefore, whether there would not be some advantage if a similar result could be brought about for entrance upon graduate work.

The proper preparation of a graduate student includes: (1) training of his logical faculty—what may be called scholarly judgment or ability to weigh critical evidence in his chosen field; (2) some knowledge of the facts of his chosen subject; and (3) some knowledge of collateral, or allied, subjects, necessary as tools, or incidental to the proper understanding of the principal field. The third factor is very variable and may conceivably vanish, especially in a course which aims simply at the master's degree. For the work of the doctor's degree it can never vanish, since a knowledge of two or three languages is always required as a tool in mastering the principal subject.

Concerning the first requisite, there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the necessity for what has been called scholarly judgment, or power to weigh critical evidence. This is theoretically supposed to be the result of the undergraduate course. It is commonly described as training, or trained ability. How much training is required still remains an open question. Nevertheless, if this characteristic is lacking, the individual cannot be a graduate student. This ability is, or should be, the product of any good four years' college course. The remaining factor is the amount of knowledge required in the principal, or major, study. How much must a student know in order to apply his critical power, or scholarly judgment, in the domain of his principal subject? Obviously, some knowledge will, as a rule, be necessary; although in some departments knowledge of allied subjects is a better preparation than that of the department itself. In some subjects, like chemistry, it will be impossible for a student to apply his training without a considerable knowledge of what are called the elementary facts of chemical science. Obviously, again, the amount of information will be very different in different fields. The problem is to determine the amount of this information that should be required in different lines of study.

The information contained in the paper is based upon sixty

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or seventy letters received from members of the faculties of ten institutions, representing some fifteen departments of instruction. Summarizing the requirements as stated it is found that they vary as follows: In German from 14 to 47 semester hours; in geology, from 10 to 20 hours; in history, from 10 to 30; in botany from 10 to 24; in chemistry, from 10 to 25 or 30; in economics, from 0 to 8; in English, from 0 to 27; in mathematics, from 2 to 3 years, or 20 to 30 hours; in physics from 10 to 24 or 30 hours; in zoology, from 10 to 20 hours; in Romance languages, three to four years, or probably 20 to 26 hours. In such subjects as sociology, philosophy and psychology, the preliminary study required is usually in allied fields. The principal cause of these differences is probably the different ideals of departments in different institutions. There has been some imitation, no cooperation, and no conscious planning on the basis of a definite line of cleavage between undergraduate and graduate courses. Few of us have framed any principles of classification of our courses into the two groups. Another cause of the difference in requirements is the difference in the views held as to the character of the master's degree. Some institutions regard the master's degree as a specialized degree, similar in character to, though involving fewer requirements than, the doctor's degree. The degree is in mathematics, in English, in chemistry, in history, and so on; and, as a rule, it is not given for a year of study of a general character beyond the bachelor's degree; in some institutions, however, while the master's degree may be taken as a specialized degree, it may also be obtained for general study, on the basis of one year's advanced general work. In the latter case no specific requirement of preliminary study in the principal subject is necessary. The preliminary requirement is of importance when the student is a candidate for the specialized master's degree, or for the doctor's degree. If the former degree is to be obtained by a single year's work, the applicant must have considerable preliminary knowledge of the subject. If, on the other hand, he is a candidate for the doctor's degree, the minimum three year period is not enough in many departments for a student with no specific preliminary study of the subject in which he is working. In either case, differences in the preliminary requirements in different institutions become a matter of some concern to prospective students, and have some bearing on the standing of the institutions. If all institutions which conferred the master's degree would give the degree both as a specialized and a general degree, indicating in the diploma which is conferred, and applying preliminary requirements in the former case only, some of the difficulty would disappear.

It is suggested by some of the correspondents that, while it may

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be desirable to standardize the requirements for admission to work for the master's degree, given for one year of study, such a course is not necessary in the case of applicants for the doctor's degree. In reply it needs only to be pointed out that in most institutions a year of study for the master's degree is accepted as the first year of the three or four required for the doctorate. Hence those who enter for a specialized master's degree must necessarily be as properly graduate students as those who enter for the doctor's degree by itself. Whatever may be said of the difficulties due to differences of requirements in the former case will apply therefore to the latter also. It may be urged that uniformity of requirement for admission to graduate courses is of little importance, since a higher degree is not conferred until the candidate has reached a certain attainment of knowledge and training. It is doubtful, however, whether this "certain attainment" is very definite. One may suspect that if the standards of admission to graduate courses differ considerably in different institutions, the standards of attainment necessary for the degree are likely to differ also; and that they do differ, many people believe. Moreover, the matter is of some importance from the point of view of the student, and of a great number of colleges and universities which give the higher degrees.

A secondary purpose of the paper was to ascertain what principles, if any, guide the departments of instruction in their classification of courses as undergraduate and graduate. In other words, what distinguishes a graduate course from an undergraduate? The answers to the request for a statement of the principles of classification of graduate, as distinguished from undergraduate courses are, unfortunately, not clear and give but little information. They show that the writers had difficulty in distinguishing undergraduate from graduate courses, so far as the character of these courses is concerned. The question was answered from several different points of view, showing, as might have been anticipated, that a correct answer involves a determination of two other questions:— what is a graduate course, and what is a graduate student? Obviously, if a "graduate course" can be defined, a graduate student is a student who is ready to take up such a course; on the other hand, if a "graduate student" can be defined, a graduate course is one suitable for such student to take up. As appears from the answers received, few of us have consciously classified our courses as graduate and undergraduate, or determined the point in the progress of our subjects at which the graduate student may properly begin, on the basis of any principle of selection. Where such a principle of selection shows itself, it does so rather as a result of the policy

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adopted by custom, practice elsewhere, or what may be called an unconscious, instinctive, feeling about the character of the work.

The best answer that was given to the question as to what constitutes a graduate course is as follows: "As soon as a student has the tools for doing independent work in any subject, the course in that subject can be of a graduate character. Graduate students are *selbständige Arbeiter.*" Some of the correspondents are inclined to confine the term graduate work to research alone. Is this the proper view? If it is, then doubtless many courses now called graduate and offered to candidates for the master's degree, and many courses taken by applicants for the doctorate in their second year, should be eliminated from the list of graduate courses. It is doubtful whether any one of us is ready to agree to this, for graduate courses may include both training and information courses. The graduate information courses, however, differ from the undergraduate courses of a similar character in the point that the proper acquirement and classification of the information concerned requires the critical judgment that characterizes the graduate student. We certainly cannot lay down any but the most general rule of classification of undergraduate and graduate courses to apply to the several departments, but a real service would be done if representatives of the same departments in different institutions would agree on some classification.

A pleasant event of the conference was the performance in Sage Chapel by the chapel chorus of Stainer's Cantata, "The daughter of Jairus," following which, and not on the printed program, was the presentation to President Angell of Michigan who presided at the various sessions throughout the conference, of a congratulatory address on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, read by Ex-President Andrew D. White and signed by the presidents of the universities represented in the membership of the Association.

Officers of the Association for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Princeton University, president, and University of Virginia, vice-president; Harvard, elected at the preceding conference for a term of five years, was continued as secretary; Columbia and Cornell were reelected as additional members of the executive committee.

It was decided to hold the next conference with the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, at a date to be subsequently determined.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER

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ANDREW JAMES McCOSH
M.D. '80, LL.D. 1904

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ANDREW JAMES M'COSH, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY and the medical profession of this country have met with a great loss in the death of Dr. McCosh, for there was no one among the surgeons in New York who occupied, deservedly, a higher position.

The grandson of Dr. Alexander Guthrie, for years the foremost surgeon of Edinburgh; and the son of President James McCosh, of Princeton, and of his wife, Isabella Guthrie, Dr. McCosh inherited many of those sterling qualities of Scotch perseverance, stern integrity and noble ideals characteristic of his family. He was born in Belfast, in 1858, and was brought to this country in 1868, when President McCosh took over the direction of Princeton College. In Princeton he grew up and there he was prepared for college, from which he graduated with honor in 1877. One of a class, long since distinguished for its success, a class which has shown an unusual class loyalty and a remarkable devotion to the interests of Princeton, a class which numbers many eminent men, including Professor H. F. Osborn, Professor Frank Hartley, and Professor W. K. Simpson of Columbia, and Professor W. F. Scott, Professor William Libbey, and Professor Ormond of Princeton, Dr. McCosh was always a leader. As time went on and as his classmates attained their acknowledged positions in the community, the fame of Dr. McCosh as a surgeon steadily grew, until it may be said that he had become one of the foremost surgeons of the United States, and respected and honored throughout the world. This distinction was won by steady, persistent, untiring work in his profession.

He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1880, being one of the ten honor men of his class of one hundred and sixty members; and he completed his preparation for his work by serving a year and a half as interne in the Chambers Street Hospital in New York, and by a year of post-graduate study in Vienna. On his return, in 1882, he was taken into partnership by Professor T. Gaillard Thomas, then the leading gynecological surgeon of New York, and he worked with him for

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eleven years, until Dr. Thomas's death. He soon became recognized as a clever young surgeon. He had acquired the knowledge which leads to accurate diagnosis; he had the skill which was necessary for successful operations; and he also had those personal qualities which made his judgment seem reasonable to patients, and which commanded their confidence, their personal regard, and their implicit faith in his honesty and integrity.

In 1888, he was appointed an attending physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, and this position he retained up to the day of his death. The position carried much responsibility, and gave him great opportunities for constant important work. Three days in the week, from two to six o'clock, he was operating continuously, on every sort of surgical disease—meeting serious emergencies as they arose, facing grave responsibilities as they were presented, undertaking new and original procedures with courage and skill, and accomplishing results of great importance, and so recognized by the surgical profession the world over.

In the Presbyterian Hospital he held his clinics—public operations with lectures and running comments upon the case before him —as professor of clinical surgery for the New York Polyclinic, a post-graduate school of medicine, until 1895, and from 1895 to the time of his death as clinical professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. These clinics were attended by students of Columbia, and also by surgeons visiting New York from all over the world, who came to observe his methods, and to profit by his experience.

As that experience grew, he began to contribute to medical and surgical literature, to publish the reports of rare and unusual cases, to give the results of his operations to his surgical confreres, and to discuss in an exhaustive manner subjects in which his conclusions were of value. From 1889 to 1908, no year passed in which he did not publish an important article in the surgical journals. Some of these articles, like those upon "The surgical treatment of brain tumors and of epilepsy," upon "Acute peritonitis," upon "Appendicitis," upon "Gall stones," upon "Spinal surgery," and upon the "Surgical treatment of exophthalmic goiter," attracted wide attention and were translated abroad into several languages.

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His address before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, in Washington, in 1897, and his address before the International Congress of Surgery in Brussels, in 1905, both on the subject of peritonitis, won for him world-wide fame. At the time of his death he had just completed an encyclopædic article on this subject for Keen's "System of surgery." Thus he made his own knowledge available to others, and he has left behind him a contribution to surgical literature of no mean value, as nearly forty important articles on surgical subjects were published by him during the past twenty years. In the New York Academy of Medicine, and in the Clinical and Practitioners Societies, of all of which he was an active member, his papers and discussions were listened to with interest and respect. On the subjects of abdominal surgery and of brain surgery, he was an authority, and in the latter field he was known as an original inventive operator, skillful and successful, in a most difficult special line of work.

That his position as a leader was accepted by the members of the profession, is attested by the fact that for two years he held the position of president of the New York Surgical Society. In 1904, in recognition of his work, Columbia University conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1906 Princeton University awarded him the same degree.

But aside from his professional reputation, Dr. McCosh had attained a recognized position in New York City as a man of high character, of wide sympathy, and of many social and philanthropic interests. His charity was shown in his constant willingness to give his services freely without any regard for the pecuniary returns, and the large majority of his operations were done for the poor without pay. The records of the hospitals show one thousand six hundred such operations for appendicitis alone. In a city where financial success is regarded too highly, he was known to be a man of moderate fees, and one whose first thought was the good of the sufferer, and not his own profits. In many cases, known to the writer, he has never asked for any payment after successful operations because on learning more about his patient he found that the fee might embarrass him. It is possible that this liberality was at times abused, but he never grudged it, as he found his greatest

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satisfaction in the good done. And withal, his extreme modesty, his unwillingness to put himself forward and his cordial appreciation of the work and merits of others, even of the young members of his house staff, at the hospital, added to the devotion of his associates and friends. During the past year he made it a point to gather at his office, on one evening in every month, the younger men connected with the hospital, in order to have an informal talk and discussion of the most recent discoveries in surgery, thus coming into closer contact with the staff and with the men who had recently left the hospital service and were starting out in practice. Thus he kept in touch with the young surgeons, many of whom had been his students, or had been studying abroad under his direction. For by his personal acquaintance with the foremost surgeons of Great Britain and the continent, kept up by his yearly summer trip abroad, he was able to send these young men to the clinics of Europe and secure their admission to many privileges not open to the crowd. The devotion of these men was shown during his illness, when the hospital was crowded by anxious inquirers, all eager to offer their services, to watch night and day by his bedside, and at his funeral, when there assembled in the church one of the largest bodies of medical men ever brought together in the city. If it is the greatest reward of a surgeon to advance his science, to secure the admiration, respect and love of his associates, to win the devotion of his grateful patients, poor and rich, and to be cherished in the hearts of all who knew him, Dr. McCosh certainly received his reward.

A list of his more important publications will be found as an appendix to the Annual Bibliography in this issue.

M. Allen Starr

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EDGAR ALLAN POE ON PROFESSOR ANTHON

[NOTE.—The centenary of Edgar Allan Poe is so recent as to give especial interest to a paper which he wrote on Professor Charles Anthon of Columbia, after whom the Anthon professorship of the Latin language and literature is named. The paper is a brief one and a few paragraphs from it which are here reprinted contain all that has any permanent value to a collector of Columbiana. The paper was contributed to *Godey's Magazine*, with which, for a time, Poe was connected.—H. T. P.]

DR. CHARLES ANTHON is the well known Jay Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Columbia College, New York, and Rector of the Grammar School. If not absolutely the best, he is at least generally considered the best, classicist in America. In England, and in Europe at large, his scholastic acquirements are more sincerely respected than those of any of our countrymen. His additions to Lemprière are there justly regarded as evincing a nice perception of method, and accurate as well as extensive erudition; but his own *Classical Dictionary* has superseded the work of the Frenchman altogether. Most of Professor Anthon's publications have been adopted as text-books at Oxford and Cambridge—an honor to be properly understood only by those acquainted with the many high requisites for attaining it. As a commentator (if not exactly as a critic) he may rank with any of his day, and has evinced powers very unusual in men who devote their lives to classical lore. His accuracy is very remarkable; in this particular he is always to be relied upon. The trait manifests itself even in his manuscript, which is a model of neatness and symmetry, exceeding in these respects anything of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is somewhat too neat, perhaps, and too regular, as well as diminutive, to be called beautiful; it might be mistaken at any time, however, for very elaborate copperplate engraving.

But his chirography, although fully in keeping, so far as precision is concerned, with his mental character, is, in its entire freedom from flourish or superfluity, as much out of keeping with his

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verbal style. In his notes to the classics he is singularly Ciceronian—if, indeed, not positively Johnsonese. . . .

Dr. Anthon is, perhaps, forty-eight years of age; about five feet eight inches in height; rather stout; fair complexion; hair light and inclined to curl; forehead remarkably broad and high; eye grey, clear, and penetrating; mouth well-formed, with excellent teeth—the lips having great flexibility, and consequent power of expression; the smile particularly pleasing. His address in general is bold, frank, cordial, full of *bonhomie*. His whole air is *distingué* in the best understanding of the term—that is to say, he would impress any one at first sight with the idea of his being no ordinary man. He has qualities, indeed, which would have insured him eminent success in almost any pursuit; and there are times in which his friends are half disposed to regret his exclusive devotion to classical literature. He was one of the originators of the late *New York Review*, his associates in the conduct and proprietorship being Dr. F. L. Hawks and Professor R. C. Henry. By far the most valuable papers, however, were those of Dr. Anthon.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Alumni Trustees

The action taken by the Trustees at their December meeting in establishing direct and responsible representation of the alumni in the governing body of the University, through the nomination by the alumni of six members of the Board of Trustees, is an event of great and far-reaching importance in the life of Columbia. It marks the recognition of a principle as old as the oldest universities—the principle that the alumni are members of the body corporate; an essential element of the composite organization, embracing the trustees, the faculties and the students, which constitutes the university. That Columbia has been slower than others to recognize this principle is attributable largely to peculiar conditions. Kings College, like other early American colleges, was necessarily organized as a close corporation, with a governing board of self-perpetuating trustees, there being no alumni from whom such trustees could be chosen. As the alumni grew in number their interest in the College and their fitness to manage its affairs was recognized by the election of graduates on the Board of Trustees, and during the first century of the College the recognition so afforded was sufficient to satisfy the demands of public opinion. But, in 1858, it was generally felt that the management of the College did not satisfy the just expectations either of the public or of the alumni, and the latter presented a strenuous plea for direct representation in such management. It is to the honor of the men of that time that they were the first alumni of any college to avow responsibility to their *alma mater* as her sons, upon whom rested the duty of her maintenance and advancement; and no one can read the history of the College during the years succeeding, without realizing that it suffered greatly in prestige and influence, as well as in numbers and financial support, through the failure of the Trustees to recognize and avail themselves of the generous spirit which prompted the alumni to come to the rescue of the College at a time when it sorely needed help. Though discouraged for the moment by the rejection of their proffered aid, the alumni renewed their efforts to secure alumni representation in 1870, and subsequently, and several petitions were addressed to the Trustees, but without effect. Upon the reorganization of the College as a

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University, new and difficult questions were presented by the great increase in the number of the alumni and in their wide distribution, and by the lack of cohesion between the alumni of different schools. No one association represented all the schools, or even all the graduates of any one school, so that there was no organized constituency which could act for the alumni as a whole. The first step towards effecting the necessary organization and unification was taken in 1895, when the Alumni Council was established, consisting of representatives of the Alumni Association of the College and the Schools of Law, Medicine and Science, to act for the alumni in matters affecting the whole University, and to promote the formation of associations among non-resident alumni. As a result there are now some forty associations composed of alumni residing in all parts of the country, having an aggregate membership of between three and four thousand. This point having been reached, alumni representation became a practical possibility, and a proposition that the alumni should participate in the government of the University was again brought forward by Mr. Davies, '66, as president of the College Alumni Association, on the occasion of the dedication of Hamilton Hall. This suggestion was almost immediately taken up by the Trustees, who, upon the motion of Mr. Carpentier, '48, appointed a committee to consider the subject, and after conferences between the committee and representatives of the alumni, the plan for alumni nominations embodied in the resolution of December 7, was formulated, laid before the Trustees and adopted, marking the completion of fifty years of almost continuous effort on the part of the alumni, and the accomplishment of the object which more than any other they have desired and sought. It may now be truthfully said, in the language of President Butler in his letter to the alumni, that "The Trustees have done all that it is in their power to do to bring the University and the alumni into closer and more intimate relationship. The alumni themselves must do the rest."

The Method of Nominating Trustees

The plan which has been adopted for choosing alumni trustees differs essentially from any in use elsewhere, and is framed to meet the conditions which exist at Columbia and to insure care and deliberation in the selection of representatives by the alumni. The details of the plan have been carefully studied and are so fully stated in the resolution, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, that they can hardly fail to be understood,

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but an explanation of the reason for some of its more important features may tend to insure its successful operation.

A system of nominations rather than of elections was adopted, as any method of election would have necessitated an amendment of the character of the corporation, and it was generally conceded that it would be unwise to apply to the Legislature for such amendment. As but a single candidate is to be named for each vacancy as it occurs, the sole responsibility for the choice will rest with the nominating committee, and it may be assumed that such nomination will be tantamount to an election, as the Trustees will no doubt ratify the action of the committee by electing the individual so nominated.

The selection of candidates by a committee serving as a sort of electoral college, rather than by direct vote of the alumni, was determined upon in order to ensure free discussion and careful deliberation as to the qualifications of men proposed for office, and also to give non-resident alumni, especially those living in the west, a chance to secure representation, not by the force of votes, of which they are not likely to have a sufficient number to overcome the votes of eastern alumni, but by the strength and character of the men whom they put forward as nominees. The test of the candidate should be his probable usefulness and effectiveness as a member of the Board of Trustees, rather than personal popularity, and it is believed that this test can be applied with far greater justice both to individuals and to the University by a committee rather than by a popular vote.

The requirement that an alumnus shall be a member of an association to entitle him to vote for a representative on the nominating committee recognizes the fact that an unusually large proportion of the alumni of Columbia are graduates of other institutions, that their first and strongest interest is with the college from which they have received their A.B. degree, and that they possess neither the interest in, nor the knowledge of, the University which they should have to participate intelligently in the management of its affairs. The resolution therefore provides that while any graduate of any school maintained by the University shall have the right to vote, he must qualify himself to do so by showing an interest in the University to the extent of joining an alumni association, which he can do at but a nominal expense.

Experience elsewhere has shown it to be of great importance that the alumni should have an opportunity for the frequent exercise of their privilege of choosing trustees, and the resolution, in providing

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for the nomination of six trustees, provides also for a system of rotation, it being the intention that when the plan is in full operation, one alumni trustee shall be nominated each year. In order to secure this result, it is essential that the term of office of alumni trustees shall be for a limited number of years, and as the Trustees have no power to impose such limitation, it is provided that each alumni trustee upon being elected shall file a letter of resignation to take effect at the end of six years, or such other period as may be necessary to establish a system of annual elections, until all of the six alumni trusteeships have been filled, and the terms of the incumbents so arranged that one vacancy will occur in each academic year. The length of the terms is to be so arranged by the Trustees as to effect such regularity at the earliest practicable date. A vacancy now existing in the Board affords an opportunity for the alumni to make a nomination as soon as they are prepared to do so, and it is hoped that a sufficient number of associations will have qualified to render it possible to hold a meeting of the nominating committee and to present the name of the first alumni trustee within the next few weeks.

Federation of Non-Professional Graduate Faculties

The appointment of Professor John W. Burgess as dean of the three non-professional graduate faculties, political science, philosophy and pure science, and their consequent federation under one administrative head is an important move in the direction of the centralization and simplification of conditions of administration that at the present time, although the natural result of the historical development of graduate work in the University, are often needlessly inharmonious and complicated.

Under the new arrangement the faculties, without in any way losing their autonomy as separate bodies, will hereafter, in their manner of procedure as it affects the student, to all intents and purposes fundamentally identical in the three faculties, be under a single, instead of the threefold management which has frequently compelled, as in the case of students taking courses under more than one faculty, a wasteful duplication of office work. The student, too, who is not infrequently utterly confused by the present complex conditions of matriculation and who often loses no little valuable time in finding his bearings, will be cared for under the new arrangement at one time and in one place.

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The consolidation of the administration of the three faculties, and the more formal recognition thereby of the identity of their ultimate interests in the control of the graduate work under their charge by the constitution of an advisory committee to the dean, made up of the chairmen of the committees of instruction elected by the several faculties, is again a matter of the utmost importance to the present conduct and the future development of such work in the University, which doubtless can be systematized, coordinated and controlled far beyond present conditions, to the benefit both of the student and the University itself.

The new arrangement in point of fact is in many ways, not only in its immediate effect but in its broad bearings, one of the most important that has been made in recent years on the graduate side of the University, and may well be construed to mark the beginning of a new order of usefulness and strength in this important phase of our activity.

A School of Sanitary Science and Public Health

At some point in the history of the development of nearly all great professional movements, there has come a time when some great doctrine has been emphasized to influence, for all time, future progress in these various fields. Such, for example, has been the history of law, of religion and of astronomy. Of recent years such a movement has been developing also in the field of medicine, and it is destined to alter materially the future progress of the history of this science. It has rarely happened, however, in the history of this form of evolution, that the newer developments, such as those in the field of medicine, have contrasted so abruptly with preceding doctrines; for in the field of medicine the new form of endeavor tends to prevent or remove the very conditions which for ages have furnished the problems toward which medical endeavor has been directed.

This new movement in medicine is signalized by a principle little utilized by the medical profession up to the present time, *viz.*, the attempt to stamp out disease by enlisting the cooperation of many and varied fields of endeavor. The value of such a principle is strikingly emphasized by the breadth of the field represented by the committee recently appointed by President Butler to consider the establishment in Columbia University of a school of sanitary science and public health—a school of hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine—the

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committee being composed of the following members: Norman E. Ditman, instructor in pathology, chairman; Samuel W. Lambert, professor of applied therapeutics and dean of the medical faculty; M. Allen Starr, professor of neurology; Frederic S. Lee, professor of physiology; Thomas D. Wood, professor of physical education; Edward T. Devine, professor of social economics; Livingston Farrand, professor of anthropology; E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy; Gary N. Calkins, professor of protozoology; William H. Burr, professor of civil engineering; Frederick A. Goetze, dean of the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, and Rudolf Tombo, Jr., alumni secretary.

Plans for the development of such a school, comprehensive as they must be, will necessarily require much labor and time for their completion. This will be appreciated when it is realized that the field of such a school's endeavor would include such subjects as the following: Pure food, pure milk, pure water and pure ice supplies, including the prevention of the pollution of rivers and streams; sanitary engineering and army and navy hygiene; municipal sanitation and the sanitation of rural districts; street cleaning, the collection and disposal of refuse; dangerous trades and the prevention of accidents; quarantine, tenement house sanitation, public baths, play-grounds, parks and physical education; industrial sanitation—child labor and factory building; the sanitation of traffic conveyances, school inspection and hygiene, and the prevention of tuberculosis, malaria, epidemics, blindness, venereal and other infectious diseases; the prevention of insanity, alcoholism and diseases due to modern social conditions.

While plans for such a school are in course of development, the committee have deemed it advisable to inaugurate this movement by an introductory course of lectures on the above topics by men of eminence in their respective fields, which will be available to students in all departments of the University. This course was inaugurated during the second term of the present academic year. The attendance at these lectures should determine the demand for such a course of instruction, and the University will await with interest the response with which this most important addition to its educational facilities is received.

University discussion of preventive medicine is but one sign of a widely growing interest in public health and hygiene. Conspicuous

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Education and Public Health

attention has for some years been directed to the physical welfare of school children. Athletics, gymnastics, games and dances have been carefully organized. Since 1906 the Playground Association of America has recommended State legislation and city and institutional provision for playgrounds, emphasized the importance of athletic games and folk dancing, elaborated model playground equipment and procedure, and founded a library and museum of material bearing on the movement. At the Association's second annual convention held in New York in September, it was reported that one hundred and seventy-seven cities had public playgrounds and one hundred and eighteen others were planning for them, and that Massachusetts had passed a law requiring all of its cities to consider their establishment. Similar to this development in physical education is the recent broadening from mere class instruction in physiology and hygiene toward their full application in school buildings, curricula and general procedure, thus putting into practice the teachings of the American School-Hygiene Association, organized in May, 1907, and of the second International Congress of School Hygiene, which met in London in August of that year. School physicians and nurses have made inspections for the detection of contagious and non-contagious disease, teachers have been trained to make tests of vision and hearing, and physical defects have been studied in their relation to mental retardation. Poorly printed text-books and badly lighted school-rooms are being investigated, and too great concentration in school and too much home-study have become subjects of inquiry. The question of proper nourishment for school children has also broadened into a growing realization of the importance of nutrition to every human activity.

Retirement of Professors Curtis and Prudden

In the retirement from their professorships, at the close of the present academic year, of Doctors J. G. Curtis and T. M. Prudden, the College of Physicians and Surgeons loses two valuable officers who have served longer than any others now on its staff.

Professor Curtis became an assistant demonstrator of anatomy in 1870, the year in which he received the degree of M.D. from the college, and has given to the University a continuous service of thirty-nine years. He was in the department of anatomy for six years, and then became adjunct professor and later professor of physiology.

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He was for one year acting dean, and for six years a member of the university council. He early realized the necessity of a laboratory in his department, and when the college was removed to its present site in 1887, he inaugurated what was virtually the first physiological laboratory to be established in the college. For years this was almost the sole laboratory in the State where physiological problems could be adequately studied, and it has continued to be one of the most completely equipped in the country. Devoted at first to research and demonstration, it later became extended and gave an opportunity for the establishment of courses of instruction for scientific and medical students. Besides this introduction and development of the laboratory idea in his department, Dr. Curtis has been a leader and an adviser in all general movements aimed toward the uplifting and broadening and bettering of the school of medicine and its curriculum. He has been an active sympathizer with the university affiliation of the school. In his relation to both the school and the University he has had high ideals, and his valuable advice will be greatly missed.

Professor Prudden's connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons dates back to 1878, when after graduating in medicine from Yale and spending some time in Germany under Arnold and Virchow, he became assistant to Dr. Francis Delafield, then director of the newly established laboratory of pathology. This laboratory was the first opened at the college for the independent instruction of the students, and was made possible only by the gifts of the Alumni Association and the personal support of Dr. Delafield. For many years it was known as "the laboratory" of the college. In time Dr. Prudden became its director. It has been, for many years, one of the important centers of pathological research and has a long list of investigators on its rolls. From its humble beginning have evolved the departments of clinical pathology, of bacteriology, and of normal histology and embryology, all of which are still in close affiliation with the department of pathology. In 1897, Dr. Prudden was made the first professor of pathology, this subject having previously been joined with the department of medicine. In collaboration with Dr. Delafield, Dr. Prudden published, in 1885, the "Handbook of pathological anatomy." In later years he assumed entire responsibility for the revision of the work, which reached its eighth edition in 1907. Numerous scientific contributions and several books on medical topics have come from his pen, and he has also written of the results of his summer journeys in the western country, where he made important

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OTTO JESPERSEN

GUGLIELMO FERRERO

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investigations of prehistoric ruins on the San Juan watershed in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Like Dr. Curtis, Dr. Prudden has been a notable link in the chain of evolution from the old to the new school of medicine.

Scandinavian Exchange Professorship

The Trustees have appointed Professor Otto Jespersen, of the University of Copenhagen, professor of English philology in Columbia University for the academic year 1909–10. Professor Jespersen's visit marks the beginning of a new stage in the development of closer relations between American and European universities. The establishment of exchange professorships between the United States and Germany has proved so successful, that there seems every reason for its extension to other countries. That we have much in common with the Scandinavian peoples, otherwise than racially, it is unnecessary to say. The influence of Scandinavian upon the English language and English literature has been greater than that of any other modern tongue excepting German and French. This gives an especial interest to the views of Danish scholars upon these subjects. In Norway and Sweden, as well, much has been done in recent years which is of importance for English scholarship.

Professor Jespersen is one of the most distinguished of European scholars in English philology. He took the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Copenhagen in 1891, was docent there from 1891 to 1893, and has been professor of the English language and literature since 1893. He is a member of the Royal Danish Academy of Arts and Sciences; vice-president and honorary member of the *Association phonétique internationale;* honorary member of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the Modern Language Association of England. In 1906 he was awarded the Volney prize of the French Institute. Professor Jespersen has devoted himself particularly to linguistic study. Some of his more important works are "The growth and structure of the English language," "Progress in language," "*Fonetik,*" and "*Phonetische Grundfragen.*" At the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, in 1904, he delivered an address on the history of the English language. He is the author of various text-books, which have been used in Danish, Swedish, and Dutch schools. A small English grammar is being translated into Telugu to be used in India to teach the natives English. Professor Jespersen has been associated for ten years, with

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K. Nyrop and V. Dahlerup, in the editorship of *Dania,* a periodical devoted to the study of the Danish language, literature, and folk-lore.

In the coming year he will offer two lecture courses at Columbia University, one on phonetics, open to all language students, modern or classical, and one on historical English grammar. He will also give a seminar course on special problems of English syntax. An unusual opportunity to hear one of the first living authorities on the English language will thus be afforded American students. It is to be hoped that in future other Scandinavian scholars of distinction may be willing to make similar visits to Columbia and to other universities in the United States. In the field of philology alone, using the word in its wider sense, one thinks of men like Wimmer, Finnur Jónsson, Nyrop, Steenstrup, and Axel Olrik, at Copenhagen; of Johann Storm, Moltke Moe, Hjalmar Falk, and Christian Collin, at Christiana; of Noreen and Schück, at Upsala; and of Pontus Fahlbeck, at Lund. President Butler has inaugurated a new departure which may well be continued in the years to come.

Guglielmo Ferrero

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, who received the honorary doctorate in letters *in camera* at the meeting of the Trustees held on January 4, has been the subject of much discussion in reviews and periodicals, yet nowhere have we seen any connected account of his life and of the manner in which he came to write his now famous history, *Grandezza e decadenza di Roma.* Signor Ferrero was born on July 21, 1871, at Portici near Naples, and received his elementary education in Florence and Leghorn. He studied law and letters at the Universities of Pisa, Turin, and Bologna. From the ancient University of Bologna he won his doctorate, when, in his seventeenth year, he had conceived the plan of writing a life of Julius Cæsar, and this purpose is really to be regarded as the germ of the work which has made him so well known.

At Turin, however, he attended the lectures of Professor Cesare Lombroso, who, it should be remembered, although his specialty is medical law and psychiatry, is thoroughly versed in literature, linguistics, and archæology. Signor Ferrero became at first his pupil and then his collaborator, aiding in the preparation of Lombroso's study in criminology entitled *La donna delinquente,* which appeared in 1893. Subsequently, Signor Ferrero spent nearly a year in study at Paris, investigating the sources of juristic science. He likewise studied at Berlin. His purpose had now been changed, so that he contem-

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plated a work which should treat of the origin and evolution of jurisprudence. So little was he then interested in Roman history that while in Berlin he did not attend the lectures of Mommsen, and, in fact, never saw that greatest of the historians of Rome. In time his researches convinced him that in order to understand thoroughly the evolution of Roman law he must devote a long time to the institutional and political history of the Roman Empire. He, therefore, began the preparation of his elaborate history, of which the first two volumes appeared in Turin during the years 1901–02. These two volumes have been followed by four others in Italian, and, when completed, the work will consist probably of not less than fifteen volumes.

The first translation of the book into French began to appear in 1904, simultaneously with a German edition published at Stuttgart. Three volumes of the Spanish translation were brought out in 1907, and the first volume has been rendered into Dutch, while the others are now being published at Amsterdam. An English translation was not made until last year, four volumes having then appeared in England and in the United States.

In 1906, Signor Ferrero gave a series of lectures in the *Collège de France* to a large body of listeners. At the close of these lectures, he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the hands of the minister of public instruction himself. In his own University of Turin, he has not so far given any courses, being too greatly occupied with the composition of his history. He expects, however, before very long to enroll himself among the professors who are engaged in active academic work in Turin, and his colleagues are confident that the prestige which he has acquired will draw large numbers of students both from Italy and from other countries to hear the brilliant and stimulating discourses in which Signor Ferrero finds new meaning and new significance in the familiar facts of Roman history.

The Half-year Unit

Attention is called in the President's report to the possibility of definitely recognizing the half-year as the unit in the University, instead of the traditional academic year from September to June. In point of fact, the half-year has already become, from certain points of view, the educational unit in the College and the non-professional schools, and, in part, elsewhere in the University. In the College, it was several years ago found to be both necessary and expedient to admit entering students in February,

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as well as in September, to fit into the system of the New York public schools, which graduate their students twice yearly, and, as a sequence, graduation at the mid-year followed the possible admission at that time. Both conditions have been taken advantage of by a considerable number of students and the arrangement is without a doubt a permanent one. The tendency toward a half-year teaching unit has followed this action as a natural consequence, in that it was inevitable that courses of instruction should be provided for students who enter at the mid-year, since these could not normally be interjected into the middle of a course begun in September. The administrative adjustment to new conditions is, however, only one, and possibly not the most important aspect of the use of the half-year unit in the College, for the adoption of half-year courses carries with it the ready possibility of a needed reduction in the number of separate courses which a student may take at the same time and the consequent concentration upon a few subjects by providing more frequent exercises in each. In a wholly natural way and as a result of existent conditions, the movement in the College has thus steadily progressed toward half-year subject courses, which there is an increasing tendency to provide.

In the non-professional schools the half-year unit is even more necessary as a method of arrangement of the academic year. Graduate students are admitted without question at the mid-year and are given their degrees when they have fulfilled the prescribed requirements. A half-year unit of instruction is a perfectly vital part of such a system, which cannot, in fact, be exercised without it. In reality, the semester, possibly by reason of the German prototype, has been the measure in use in essential respects from the beginning of university development among us.

It is quite likely that the adoption of the half-year unit throughout the University would present at the beginning some difficulties of adjustment, particularly in law and medicine, and in the applied sciences, but these obstacles are doubtless in the main more traditional than real. That the arrangement is destined in good time to come about seems in the light of present experience to be almost inevitable.

President Butler in his recent annual report emphasized the necessity of seriously considering the need for a third dormitory on South Field. Such a consideration, in the light of accurate statistics, will

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The Need for a New Dormitory

prove interesting and convincing. Between them, Hartley and Livingston Halls have six hundred rooms. During the first year of occupancy, 1905–06, the number of these assigned was 404. In 1906–07, 438 were in use. The greatest increase was made during the last academic year, 1907–08, when 525 rooms were occupied. On January 1, 1909, the total had risen to 563, with a promise of still greater growth at the opening of the second semester. Furthermore, only the more expensive double rooms and suites have been left unoccupied. At the commencement of last term, lack of accommodations disappointed many applicants. By next September, moreover, granting an increase even less than normal, all the available space will have been provided for, and from then on it will be necessary to introduce an elaborate system of early application to assure fairness to the student body. These facts—it is unnecessary to urge the many-sided successes of the dormitories from other standpoints—establish the need for, and the desirability of, another residence hall in the very near future.

President Eliot's "University Administration"

Alumni and officers of Columbia University who are interested both in the details of university administration and in its larger problems will find pleasure and profit in the study of President Eliot's recent book on this subject.* It is devoted almost wholly to a consideration of the administration of Harvard University, but as Harvard is naturally among our most highly esteemed contemporaries, an institution where no fewer than thirty-four of our professors have either studied or taught, we are particularly interested in her internal workings. These workings, as the embodiment of President Eliot's convictions on the subject of university administration, are set forth with characteristic lucidity and frankness in his book.

Of particular interest are the broad conceptions of the functions of university trustees; the advocacy of publicity in finance, of selecting for important posts men whose future is before them, of definite centralization of routine administration and of cautious deliberation before constructive administration, of the development of close and healthy relations with the alumni, of encouraging individual initiative of students and teachers alike; the warning against breeding in and

* "University administration," by Charles William Eliot, pp. 266. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company.

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in; and the analysis of the *pros* and *cons* of choosing the teacher's career.

The chapter on the alumni board of overseers is important, as this body has no direct counterpart at Columbia—on the other hand, if report be true, something like our internal University Council is much needed at Harvard. At Columbia we are not wholly in accord with President Eliot upon the elective system nor upon the articulation between the college and the professional school, but his views on these subjects are none the less interesting on this account.

When we consider how many of Mr. Eliot's recommendations are now accepted as axiomatic in every well-organized university in the country and contrast this with the conditions when he was elected to the presidency of Harvard in 1869, we can begin to realize the enormous force of his influence upon American education. It gives us pleasure to reprint the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Harvard Overseers.

Called to the presidency in early manhood, he has administered the affairs of this university for forty years with eminent skill and fidelity. Its vast development during his term of service has been mainly due to his rare wisdom, his strong convictions, his enterprise and his zeal. Prompt to initiate reforms and fearless yet prudent in pressing them, he has by his constructive energy transformed Harvard College into a great university, and at the same time has exerted an influence on the educational forces of the nation which has largely shaped their policy, so that he stands today the leader in his age and generation.

Nor does Harvard alone attest his greatness. His mental precision and unusual capacity for lucid and apt discrimination have enabled him to treat public questions with singular authority and with an unerring instinct for the aspirations and needs of society. He has touched no subject without illuminating it; he has stood firmly for collegiate and civic righteousness; and so sane have been his counsels, so masterly his power of statement, that he not only commands today the attention of America, but he is honored by scholars and thinkers throughout the world. He has set an example to all by the simplicity of his life and by his absolute devotion to duty and the public interest. He lays down the cares of office voluntarily at the ripe age of seventy-five while "his eye is not dimmed nor his natural force abated." Indeed his temperament has mellowed with time, and he has grown young with the passing years.

The selection of a president of Harvard could not fail to be of especial interest to the other large eastern universities. To take up

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Harvard's New Leader

the reins that President Eliot lays down is for any one a formidable task and the corporation and overseers have had a grave duty laid upon them. Some adverse comment on their selection has appeared in the public press on the ground that it would have been wiser to go outside the Boston circle who have so long been dominant in the university councils and to broaden the institution by choosing a leader from another part of the country. We believe these strictures to be quite unwarranted. There is reason to believe that the governing bodies have not only considered their problem laboriously, but have listened to suggestions and even sought them in many quarters. They have considered many possibilities, but have steadily tended to the present result. That a man so well qualified by interests and experience as Professor Lowell could be found within the university and amongst those who have for so long borne the main responsibility for its policy and government is, we believe, an advantage. It is not well that a university should part with the best influences of its past and it is not well that American universities should lose their individual traditions of tone, custom and spirit, or should in these matters become indistinguishable. Indeed it will be a chief task of the new president to preserve, revive, and ripen the best tradition of Harvard College, the nucleus and center of the university. It is well that a community whose leading men have carried and cherished a sense of duty toward a great institution should keep that sense unimpaired and deepened. No end would be gained by our coming to look upon it as an accident that Harvard should be situated in New England and Columbia in New York.

Professor Lowell is not only a man of hereditary business capacity and hereditary ties to Harvard and to Massachusetts, but a man whose combination of experience notably fits him for his new office. He has been a lawyer, a manager of large properties, the director of the Lowell Institute, author of valuable works in political science, as well as a professor. His class in the elementary course on government is one of the largest in America. He has for a number of years taken an interest in what is perhaps the most vital problem of university amendment, the method of instruction. He was amongst the foremost members of the special committee created by the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences in 1902 to enquire and report what further measures might be taken to improve the quality of college instruction. This committee obtained testimony from instructors and students in every course in the university, including students of different grades

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of scholarship. Their report has become widely known. We may fairly hope that in his commanding position he will not lose sight of this greatest of all university reforms. Here it is that the supreme opportunity lies for leadership in American education. With Langdell's method of cases and its extension to the medical school, Harvard's contribution toward a solution of the problem has already been large. The solution, however, is only in its beginnings.

Columbia gives the new president cordial greetings and looks forward with confidence to further progress in a progressive institution under his presidency.

Alumni Day

That Alumni Day is an institution that has come to stay, no one will venture to gainsay who visited the University on Lincoln's Birthday. From early in the morning till late at night graduates and former students swarmed over the grounds, visiting classrooms, laboratories and museums, and renewing friendships with classmates and instructors. Seldom has the Campus presented such an animated appearance and rarely have our exercises been blessed with more ideal weather.

The entertainments provided were of a most varied nature, consisting of interesting lectures, of an organ recital and services in the Chapel, including a Lincoln address by ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, of teas in Earl Hall and the dormitories and a beefsteak dinner in the Commons, and last but not least, of a basket-ball game with Pennsylvania which culminated in a well-earned victory for the Blue and White. The Library furnished a valuable exhibit of manuscripts and souvenirs of Lincoln, while exhibitions were also provided by Teachers College and the department of architecture. All in all, the day was one that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to attend.

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THE UNIVERSITY

Convocation Week

It has been somewhat difficult to secure complete data from the different departments concerning the participation of Columbia men in the meetings of the various learned societies held during the Christmas holidays, but the following account, though incomplete, will at least convey an idea of the active part played by members of our teaching staff in various convocation week gatherings:

Botany

The entire staff of the department of botany attended the Baltimore meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor H. M. Richards, of Barnard College, served as chairman of Section G, and read a paper entitled "Estimation of Darwin's work on movement in plants." Dr. M. A. Howe, of the New York Botanical Garden, presented a paper on "Some of the types of the coralline algae."

Economics and Social Science

At a meeting of the American Economic Association held at Atlantic City during the holidays, Professor John B. Clark read a paper on "Collective bargaining." Professor Seligman discussed the presidential address, and spoke in the session devoted to the currency problem. Dr. Agger, of the department of economics, was also present, and a large number of former students and graduates of the school of political science participated in the discussions. Professor Devine read a paper on "The results of the Pittsburg survey" at the joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation. Professor Seligman was made the chairman of the committee on the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the American Economic Association, which is to be held at Columbia in the Christmas vacation of 1909. Professor Giddings was reelected first vice-president of the American Sociological Society, and Professor Seligman participated in the discussion of Dr. Prince Morow's paper on "Social prophylaxis" presented at the meeting of this society.

Education

Dean Russell was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section for education. Professor Dodge led a round table conference on geography for secondary schools at the meeting of the Association of American Geographers, and was elected a member of the council of that body for three years. Professor Smith was chosen as one of the three American members of the

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international committee on the teaching of high school mathematics. Professor Kinne was elected president of the Home Economics Association of Greater New York. Professor Woolman and Professor Dow made addresses, and Mr. Andrews was elected secretary, of the newly formed American Home Economics Association. Professor Bigelow addressed the annual meeting of the New York Association of Biology Teachers, and was reelected secretary of the American Nature Study Society.

Engineering

Professor Ira H. Woolson of the department of civil engineering attended the annual convention of the National Association of Sand-lime Brick Manufacturers in Washington, D. C., on December 16, and presented a report on fire-tests witnessed for the Association in Chicago in February, 1908.

Geology

Professor A. W. Grabau and Dr. C. P. Berkey attended the Baltimore meetings of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Grabau took part, by invitation, in the Symposium on Correlation before these two societies, presenting a paper on "The physical and faunal evolution of the North American continent during Ordovicic, Siluric and early Devonic time," on December 28. This paper led to a lengthy discussion, participated in by Dr. Berkey. Professor Grabau also presented a paper on "Tertiary drainage problems in eastern North America" before the Geological Society of America (December 30), and one on "Some new or little used geologic terms, and their application in stratigraphic writing," before Section E of the American Association (December 28).

Professor Grabau retired at the end of the year 1908 as vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences and chairman of the section of geology and mineralogy, having served for two years, the statutory limit. He was elected to the council of the Academy to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Professor Wheeler. Dr. Berkey was reelected secretary of the section of geology and mineralogy of the Academy.

History

The American Historical Association met at Washington and Richmond, December 28–31, and the meeting was attended by Professors Sloane, Osgood, Dunning, and Shotwell. Professor Osgood presided over the Conference on Research in American Colonial and Revolutionary History, and participated in the discussion of that topic. Mr. George L. Beer, A.B. '92, A.M. '93, also took a prominent part in this conference. Professor Sloane was chosen by the Association one of its vice-presidents, and Professor Dunning was elected chairman of its committee on publications. Professor Robinson, after three years of service on the executive council of the Association, retired in accordance with custom this year. In connection with the meeting of the Association that is

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to be held in New York in December, 1909, Professor Sloane was made chairman of the local committee on entertainment, and Professor Shotwell chairman of the committee on program.

Mathematics

As vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of Section A (mathematics and astronomy), Professor Keyser presided at the Baltimore meetings of this section. At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society, held at Baltimore in connection with the meeting of the American Association, Professor Keyser presented a paper entitled, "Concerning Euclidian geometries without points and lines." At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society, held during the same week, Professor Kasner was elected vice-president of the Society, Professor Cole was reelected secretary of the Society and member of the committee of publication, and Professor D. E. Smith was reelected librarian of the Society and member of the committee of publication. Among the papers presented to the American Mathematical Society were two by Professor Kasner—"The groups generated by turns and slides," and "Catenaries in an arbitrary field of force."

Modern Languages

At the meeting of the Modern Language Association, held at Princeton, December 28–30, Columbia was strongly represented. There were present from the English department, Professors Brander Matthews, Thorndike and Lawrence; from the department of comparative literature, Professor Spingarn; from that of Germanic languages, Professors Thomas, Bagster-Collins, Hervey, Tombo and Remy, Dr. Braun, and Messrs. Heuser and Bechert, and from the Romance department, Professors Cohn, Todd, Loiseaux and Page, Doctors Fitz-Gerald and Gerig, and Mr. Vigier. Papers were presented by Professor Brander Matthews on "French poetry and English readers," Professor Lawrence on "Beowulf and the saga of Hrolf Kraki," and Professor Todd on "A recently discovered fragment of an Old French life of Julius Caesar." A paper by Dr. Gerig on "Barthélemy du Chastel" was read by title, as was one by Professor Arthur Beatty, Ph.D. '97, of the University of Wisconsin, on "The supposed dramatic character of the Ludi in the Great Wardrobe accounts of Edward III, 1345–1349." Professor Todd was made a member of the executive council and was appointed upon two important committees, that on the reproduction of manuscripts and the one on approaching the Carnegie Foundation in behalf of the humanities. Professor Spingarn was appointed chairman of a committee of five to consider a possible remodeling of the plan and scope of the Publications of the Association. Professor Loiseaux presented his report as chairman of the Committee of Fifteen; the committee was continued as at present constituted.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the central division of the Modern Language Association, held at Northwestern University,

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December 28–30, Miss Frances C. Berkeley, A.M. 1904, of the University of Wisconsin, presented a paper on "Were the Coventry pageants stationary or processional," Professor Daniel K. Dodge, '84, Ph.D. '86, of the University of Illinois, one on "Contemporary estimates of the Gettysburg Address," and Professor Arthur Beatty one on "Resuscitation in popular literature: a chapter in the study of popular tale, ballad, and drama." The following papers were read by title: "Some ballad variants and songs," by Professor Beatty, and "Ideals of the college teacher in literature," by William Ellery Leonard, Ph.D. 1904, of the University of Wisconsin.

Professor F. H. Sykes, director of extension teaching, read a paper on "The Browning monologue in relation to the Shakspere soliloquy," before the Browning Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, December 29.

Music

Professor L. B. McWhood, of the department of music, attended the annual meetings of the Music Teachers National Association and the American branch of the *Internationale Musikgesellschaft*. At the former, he delivered an address on "The mission of music in colleges," and spoke, less formally, on "Present tendencies in music."

Pharmacy

Dean Rusby attended a meeting of the executive committee of the syllabus committee of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties at Albany on January 4, and on the same day and in the same place attended a meeting of the Pharmacy Council of the State of New York. Professor George C. Diekman attended a meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy, where he read a paper on "Substitution and adulteration in the City of New York."

Philosophy

The eighth annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association was held in Baltimore at the invitation of The Johns Hopkins University on December 29, 30, and 31. The forenoon of December 31 was devoted to a discussion of "Realism and idealism," in which Professor Woodbridge and Professor Dewey took part. Professor Woodbridge's paper was on "Consciousness, the sense organs, and the nervous system." At the afternoon meeting, December 30, Professor Montague presented a criticism of pragmatism entitled "The good, the true, and the beautiful." Professor Woodbridge was elected to the executive committee in the place of Professor Lord, whose term had expired.

Psychology

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Affiliated Societies, held in Baltimore during convocation week, Professor Cattell was a member of the council of the Association, Professor Woodworth was vice-president of the Association, presiding over Section H (anthropology and psychology), and was also a member of the council

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of the American Psychological Association. Professor Edward L. Thorndike was elected a member of the council of the latter Association, and presented a paper on "The factors of 'general ability.'" Professor Woodworth presented before the Psychological Association a report of the sub-committee on "Association tests." Papers were presented before this Association by six former students in the department.

Zoology

Professor T. H. Morgan, as chairman of the eastern branch of the American Society of Naturalists, presided over the general meeting of the Society, and was elected president of the Society for the year 1909. Professor Edmund B. Wilson, as retiring vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of Section F (zoology), delivered the annual address in Zoology before that section as stated below. Professor Maurice A. Bigelow served as secretary of Section F (zoology) of the A. A. A. S., and was reelected to that office.

Communications given by members of the department were as follows: Professor Henry E. Crampton—before the American Society of Zoologists: "The partulae of the Society Islands, and the problems of distribution and isolation." Professor Bashford Dean—before the American Society of Paleontologists: "The fossilization of soft structures in Devonian fossils"; before the American Society of Zoologists: "Notes on the doctrine of the recapitulation of ancestral forms during the development of the individual." Professor Thomas H. Morgan—before the American Society of Zoologists: "Sex-determination and parthenogenesis in phylloxerans and aphids," and "Hybridizing experiments with rats"; before the American Society of Anatomists: "The influence of the centrifugal force on the development of the egg." Professor Henry F. Osborn—before the joint meeting of the Geological Society and the section of geology of the A. A. A. S.: "Geological correlation," and "Environment and the relations of the tertiary mammals"; before the American Society of Paleontologists: "Report on the plans of the committee of the National Academy of Science for international cooperation in geological correlation," and "The discovery of an upper cretaceous iguanodont dinosaur (Trachodon) with the epidermal impression preserved"; before the Darwin celebration of the A. A. A. S.: Address—"Darwin and paleontology." Dr. Raymond C. Osburn—before Section F, A. A. A. S.: "The effect of brachycephaly and dolichocephaly on the teeth of man," and "Some notable additions to our bryozoan fauna." Professor Edmund B. Wilson—before Section F (zoology) of the A. A. A. S.: Address as retiring vice-president and chairman—"Recent researches on the determination and heredity of sex"; before the American Society of Zoologists: "The sexual differences of the chromosome-groups in Pyrrochoris and Syromastes"; before the Darwin celebration of the A. A. A. S.: Address—"The cell in relation to heredity and evolution."

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In addition to the public lectures announced in the December issue of the QUARTERLY, the following important courses are now under way:

Public Lectures and Organ Recitals

Twelve lectures under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science in cooperation with the Bureau of Municipal Research are being delivered on Mondays (beginning February 1), at 5.10 p. m., in Room 305 Schermerhorn, on "The administration of public business." The first group of four lectures is given by Frederick A. Cleveland, technical director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, on "Principles of public administration"; the second by Henry Bruère, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, on "Urgent municipal problems to be solved by the application of business methods," and the third by William H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, on "Special agencies, public and private, developed to promote the application of business principles to public administration."

The following lectures are being delivered on Wednesdays, at 4.10 p. m., in Room 309 Havemeyer, on the Henry Bergh Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education:

February 3—The influence of humane ideals and practices in human civilization, by Franklin Henry Giddings, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of sociology and the history of civilization, Columbia University; February 10—Pure food as an element in the humane treatment of men and animals, by H. W. Wiley, Ph.D., of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; February 17—The humane treatment of animals, by Albert Leffingwell, M.D., of Aurora, N. Y.; February 24—Science and animal experimentation, by Nathan Oppenheim, M.D., of New York; March 10—Hunting with the camera, by George Shiras, 3d, of Washington, D. C.; March 17—The humane treatment of children, by Homer Folks, secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association; March 24—The humane treatment of criminals, by Samuel J. Barrows, D.D., president of the International Prison Commission; March 31—The ethics of punishment, by John Dewey, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of philosophy, Columbia University; April 7—The economic aspect of the humane treatment of children and animals, by Roswell C. McCrea, Ph.D., of the New York School of Philanthropy.

The following lectures on Sanitary Science and Public Health are being delivered on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5.00 p. m., in the large lecture room, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street:

February 1—The rise and significance of the public health movement, by William Thompson Sedgwick, Ph.D., professor of biology,

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology; February 3—The great pathological discoveries and their bearing upon public health problems, by J. George Adami, M.D., LL.D., Strathcona professor of pathology, McGill University; February 8—Sanitary science: The control of environment, by Professor Sedgwick; February 10—Modes of transmission and methods of prevention of communicable diseases, by William Hallock Park, M.D., director, research laboratories, New York City Health Department; February 15—The beginnings of organization for public health service, by John S. Billings, M.D., LL.D., director, New York Public Library; February 17—Water supplies and sewage disposal, by William H. Burr, C.E., professor of civil engineering, Columbia University; February 24—Factors influencing the health and death rate of cities, by Frederick Ludwig Hoffman, statistician, Prudential Insurance Company; March 1—Reinforcement of vital resistance, by Simon Flexner, M.D., D.Sc., director, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; March 3—Public health problems of the municipality, by Thomas Darlington, M.D., president and commissioner, New York City Health Department; March 8—Public health problems of the municipality, continued, by Walter Bensel, M.D., sanitary superintendent, New York City Health Department; March 10—Public health problems of the State, by Eugene H. Porter, A.M., M.D., Commissioner of Health of the State of New York; March 15—Public health problems of the Nation, by Walter Wyman, M.D., LL.D., surgeon general, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States; March 17—Milk supplies and public health, by Dr. Park; March 22—Infant mortality and its reduction, by L. Emmett Holt, M.D., Sc.D., Carpentier professor of the diseases of children, Columbia University; March 24—The prevention of tuberculosis, by Hermann M. Biggs, M.D., chief medical officer, New York City Health Department; March 29—School hygiene and sanitation, by John J. Cronin, M.D., assistant chief, Division of Child Hygiene, Borough of Manhattan, New York; March 31—Street cleaning, garbage collection and refuse disposal, by Dr. Walter Bensel; April 5—Quarantine and disinfection. (Lecturer to be announced later); April 7—Tenement house sanitation, by Robert W. De Forest; April 12—Diseases of animals transmissible to man.—The relation of insects to disease, by Theobald Smith, M.D., LL.D., Fabyan professor of comparative pathology, Harvard University; April 14—Personal hygiene and the hygiene of communities (gymnasia, public baths, playgrounds), etc., by Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D., chairman, Playground Extension Committee, Sage Foundation, New York; April 19—Industrial hygiene and sanitation—Factory inspection, dangerous trades, preventable accidents, child labor, by Mr. Hoffman; April 21—The prevention of alcoholism and insanity, by Frederick Peterson, M.D., professor of psychiatry, Columbia University; April 26—Visiting nursing and its influence on the prevention of disease, by Richard Clarke Cabot, M.D., instructor in clinical medicine, Harvard University; April 28—The influence of education on public health, by

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Homer Folks, secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

The department of music arranged eight organ recitals during January and February in St. Paul's Chapel, and announces a series of concerts of chamber music to be held on Tuesdays, at 4.10 p. m., beginning March 2.

* * *

Honorary Degrees for Professors Penck and Ferrero

Before the Trustees' meeting on January 4, two honorary degrees were conferred *in camera*—the degree of doctor of science on Dr. Albrecht F. K. Penck, Kaiser Wilhelm professor in Columbia University for 1908–09; and the degree of doctor of letters on Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the distinguished historian of Rome, who has delivered a course of lectures at the University on "The history of Rome." Besides the Trustees there were present the University Council and the members of the divisions of classical philology and modern languages. Professor Penck was presented for the degree by Professor James F. Kemp, and Professor Ferrero by Professor W. M. Sloane. In presenting the diploma to Professor Penck, President Butler addressed him as "at once man of science and humanist, making your own the study of the face of the earth and its relations to man and his civilization," while to Professor Ferrero he referred as "historian and artist in letters, telling once more with originality and singular charm the never-old story of Rome and its people."

* * *

Milton Celebration

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton was celebrated by academic exercises on the evening of December 9, 1908, in Earl Hall. addresses were delivered on "Milton's influence on the movement for liberal thought," by Mr. George L. Rives, '68, '73L, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on "Milton as a man of letters," by Professor William P. Trent. The following poem was read by Richard Watson Gilder:

Voice archangelical, supreme, sublime;
Most dedicate and rapt of all the quire
Of singers since humanity and time
Were fashioned from the sempiternal fire!
None of the laureled race with thee hath name
Save him, the bard austere and benedight

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Who, like thee, traversed the infernal flame
And dared the dread and Everlasting Light.
Milton! the reverberant centuries but bring
Thy presence nearer; thou dost mightier loom
Even as thy day recedes; yea, thou dost sing
With accent more divine, sounding the doom
Of base, infectious and unholy thought,
While upward climbs the world by one high spirit taught.

* * *

Poe Celebration

The centenary of the birth of Edgar Allen Poe was appropriately observed by the University on January 19. The exercises took place in Earl Hall and consisted of addresses by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page and Professor Brander Matthews, and the reading of an original poem by Professor John Erskine, 1900, of Amherst College. President Butler introduced the speakers and spoke briefly of Poe's achievements. The public interest in Poe was shown by the very large attendance. Earl Hall was crowded nearly an hour before the opening of the exercises, and probably a thousand people were unable to get into the hall. The lack of an adequate auditorium for use on such public occasions was strikingly emphasized.

Mr. Page began by throwing out some consoling doubts concerning the accepted date of Poe's birth, intimating that the centenary might properly have been celebrated in October, 1908. After a sympathetic account of Poe's share in the "fever called Living" the speaker took sharp issue with those critics, Mr. W. C. Brownell in particular, who deny to Poe the largest measure of genius and artistic excellence.

Professor Erskine's poem, shadowing in its harmonious lines the dark, alien spirit of Poe, follows:

I

Who is this, of all our Voices hushed beyond the singing shore,
Where the foamless roll of silence cradles peace forevermore,—
Who is this, that still returning, mourns his eerie dream of Aidenn,
And his mystic, bloodless music chants the spell of lost Lenore?

Was thy singing ever mortal, warmed by human fierce desires,
Ere the living passion flickered into pale sepulchral fires?
Or was life to thee but shadow—song to thee but fruitless yearning,
Thy first home the spirit vision whither still thy heart aspires?

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O thy high and pallid music, fugitive from baffled death,
Surely moves from phantom lips, and pulses with unearthly breath;
Not of us thou wert, dead singer,—thee hath also death rejected?
Hath nor death nor life its laurel for thy song's ethereal wreath?

Changeling of the muses, bearing mortal exile all thy days,
Rapt from starry heights of faery to endure earth's darkened ways,
Stranger 'mongst thy kindred—tho' they love or hate thee, stranger—
Every praise of thee must falter; scarce we know the man we praise.

Stranger to our good and evil, thou wert never trouble-tost,
Storming toward the righteous harbors whither all thy critics crossed!
Silent of the saint's devotion—all thy worship only beauty,—
Every grim forefather in us half suspects thy soul is lost.

Lost indeed, and hither fallen as the proud light-bearer fell,
Out of harmonies eternal, out of love ineffable,
Into discord, into darkness, into bitterness infernal,—
For to wear our wingless vesture, for a soul like thine was hell.

II

Shadow-lover, building twiling-worlds of swift-enfolding doom,
Where the haunted soul is mirrored in its own demonic gloom,
Yet for utter darkness kindling still the tragic flame of beauty
Till from death, from hate, from horror flares its melancholy bloom:

Dreamer of the dauntless will, that darkened, soars to perfect sight,
Dauntless, tho' this muddy garment weight its wings and dim its flight,
Up from lesser gloom to lesser gloom a finer ether winning
Till the thought escape the body into realms of cloudless light:

Shall we call thee lost, dead poet, we whose fate is kin to thine;
Shadows are our world, and phantom half the stars that o'er us shine;
Shall we call him lost, who faithful toward the star of beauty beacons,
And our days his mystic singing floods with loveliness divine?

No, the heavenly muse thou lovedst harkens to thine ancient wrong;
Thee she crowns with deathless laurel, and her throne thro' thee is strong;
For to us who heard thy cry to her, thy prayer to perfect beauty,
Now the voice of perfect beauty speaks immortal in thy song.

Professor Brander Matthews's address on "Poe's cosmopolitan fame" set forth succinctly and judicially the case for and against Poe's work, pointing out the reasons for his greater popularity abroad than with us; admitting the narrowness of his appeal, but at the same time insisting on the greatness of his individual achievement.

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LOWELL, WHITTIER AND EMERSON HALLS, FROM THE GROVE

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An 18-page pamphlet of "Material by and about Edgar Allan Poe to be found in the library of Columbia University," prepared by Clara W. Bragg, reference librarian, was published by the Library in connection with the celebration.

* * *

The first Pan-American Scientific Congress held at Santiago, Chile, from December 25 to January 5, was one of the most notable events in the intellectual history of the western hemisphere. It was attended by delegates from some nineteen republics, and upwards of six hundred papers were presented for its consideration. Twenty of the delegates came from the United States as the representatives of fourteen universities and seven learned societies, and forty of the papers were contributed by Americans. Columbia was represented by Professor Shepherd, who served also as a member of the government delegation. In addition to his paper on "The adaptation of teaching to the American social medium," Columbia's offering to the Congress included papers by Professor Sloane on "Historical writing in the United States," by Professor Burr on "Reinforced concrete construction for South America," by Professor Lucke on "The value of gas power," and by Professor Kemp on "The newer geological views regarding subterranean waters." A fuller account of the congress and its work will be given in the June number of the QUARTERLY.

The First Pan-American Scientific Congress

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By formal transfer of title on December 31, 1908, Teachers College became the owner of a ten-story fire-proof dormitory for women students, Whittier Hall, and the connected apartment houses, the Emerson and the Lowell, the residence of a number of the officers of the College. These buildings were erected in 1901 at a cost of one million one hundred thousand dollars by a corporation of friends of the College, and have been so conducted that the income from the apartments has considerably reduced the cost of residence for students. The stock of the holding corporation has now been presented to the College and with it passed the ownership of the building, subject to a mortgage of six hundred thousand dollars. The donors of the stock, whose names have not hitherto been announced, are Miss Grace H. Dodge, Charles W. Harkness, Spencer Trask, Joseph Milbank, D. Willis James, Frank R. Chambers, V.

Whittier Hall

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Everit Macy, E. S. Harkness, James H. Jones, Seth Low, D. O. Mills, George Foster Peabody, Archer M. Huntington, Isaac N. Seligman, and James Speyer.

* * *

The *Living Church* for January 2, 1909, contains the following description of the chalice and paten recently presented to the University by anonymous donors at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Floyd Appleton, '94, Ph.D. 1906, rector of St. Clement's Church, Brooklyn, New York City:

The chalice made for Columbia University and blessed by the Archbishop of Toronto at St. Clement's Church, Brooklyn, is of 14 karat gold and modeled after one made by Benvenuto Cellini for the contemporary Archbishop of Cologne, and now in Dresden. It is 6⅜ inches high; diameter of foot, 4¼ inches; diameter of bowl, 3½ inches. Of the nine large diamonds, six are set in the knop, which is decorated with the acanthus leaf—the symbol of life. Round the base of the bowl in high relief is the time-honored motto of the University—the Latin version of the latter half of the ninth verse of Psalm 36: "In Thy Light shall we see light." Between the last and first letter of the motto is the jeweled sword of St. Paul. The foot is circular, with the three symbols, crown, cross, and dove, symbolizing the Faith of the Church. The crown, besides suggesting God the Father Almighty, "The moral Governor of the world" (as Bishop Butler hath it), is also the symbol of the University (once King's College). It is adorned with jewels, the colors of which symbolize the five university faculties of medicine, law, philosophy, theology, and science. The inscription is inside the base. The design and various details of decoration were made to conform to the style of the chapel, which is Milanese Renaissance, commemorating the age of the revival of Greek in western Europe, and the rise of the universities.

A plain gold paten is being made to match the chalice. It will be five inches in diameter. Upon it the other half of the verse from the 36th Psalm is to be engrossed. The cruets are in memory of Professor Thomas Randolph Price, for many years head of the department of English in the University.

* * *

Morgan Manuscript Exhibition

At the request of the Trustees, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan lent some of his most precious autograph manuscripts for an exhibition at the University from November 23 until December 19. During that time some seventeen thousand visitors had the privilege of examining the manuscripts. There were one hundred and twenty-four of them, by eighty-two different authors.

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In a collection where all the manuscripts are of the greatest interest, it is hard to make selections, but to mention the manuscripts of *Vanity Fair, Christmas Carol, The Cotter's Saturday Night, Don Juan, The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Trilby, Endymion,* William Penn's Will, and the original letter from Cornwallis to Washington asking for a cessation of hostilities, will give some idea of the importance of the exhibition to the students and friends of the University.

* * *

The New Professor of Pathology

Dr. William George MacCallum, associate professor of pathology in the Johns Hopkins University and resident pathologist at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been elected to the professorship of pathology of Columbia, *vice* Dr. T. M. Prudden, resigned. Dr. MacCallum is a Canadian by birth. He received his preliminary education at the Dunnville (Ontario) High School, and was graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of A.B. in 1894, and from the Johns Hopkins Medical School with the degree of M.D. in 1897, since which time he has been connected continuously with the Johns Hopkins Medical School or Hospital, with the exception of a year spent in study in the laboratories of Europe. He has made important contributions to pathological literature, especially in malaria and the pathological features of the circulation of the blood, and is regarded as one of the foremost American investigators in the field of pathology. His interests lie largely in the experimental or physiological side of his subject. He has emphasized the necessity of the pathologist recognizing the diseased function as well as the diseased structure, and he has been a pioneer in introducing into this country the experimental method of studying and teaching pathological problems.

* * *

The *Yale Daily News* has compiled a summary of the graduates of the various universities of the country who have attained eminence in their professions, basing the standard of eminence upon mention in "Who's who" for 1908–1909. From the article in the *News* we abstract the following paragraphs:

Harvard has the largest number of graduates distinguished in any one line—208 lawyers. In the same vocation Columbia stands second

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with 132, while Yale and Michigan are third, each having 108. The University of Virginia stands fourth with 63 successful lawyers to its credit.

It is curious to find that Harvard and Yale seem to have a monopoly on capitalists, both universities standing far above the others in this respect, *viz.*, Harvard, 48; Yale, 46; Columbia, 22; Princeton, 12.

The greatest number of governors, diplomats and other national officers are trained at Harvard, 29. The other institutions rank considerably below. Yale, 16; Columbia, 13; University of Virginia, 11.

Statistics regarding the favorite *alma mater* of eminent physicians and surgeons are rather surprising. Columbia, with its department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons heads the list with 119 graduates. The University of Pennsylvania is second, 104; Harvard is third, 75; while Yale and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College tie for fourth place, each institution showing 35 graduates.

In the lines of research and special investigation, Harvard is in advance, having 133 successful graduates in these branches. Columbia is second, 80; Yale third, 50; Cornell and Johns Hopkins are equal for fourth, 39.

* * *

Uniform Purchasing System

A uniform system for purchasing supplies for all departments of the University is now being established with the double intention of freeing officers of instruction from the care of looking after bills and balances, and of having these attended to with greater dispatch and precision than hitherto. Each officer who expends University money in purchase will be provided with a book of blanks, on which all orders for supplies are to be sent out. Carbon copies of each order will be made on duplicate blanks, which are to be sent to the bursar. There will also be in each case a third carbon copy left in the book, with space for memoranda of the receipt of the supplies, the amount of bill and the date of its approval. Each month the bursar will furnish each department with a statement of its expenditures and balances. It is believed that this system, which has already been tested in several parts of the University, will be generally welcomed as an improvement upon present methods of purchase and that it may furnish a basis for further improvement.

* * *

Professor James F. Kemp has been appointed chairman of the committee of the Geological Society of America on the conservation of national resources.

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THE LIBRARY, FROM THE SOUTHWEST, WITH "LONE PINE"

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The Lone Pine of Columbia

The brunt of many a gale I've borne,
Found strength in every blast
That swept across the noble stream,
On which I've gazed my last.

Whose breast I saw the *Half Moon* press;
Where boomed from shore to shore,
While bullets whistled round my trunk,
The cannon's sullen roar.

The soughing music of my kin
Long since has passed away;
Heart-broken, sad, its loss I've mourned
For many a dreary day.

The deadening walls of brick and stone
So closely hem me round,
That like some fettered prisoner's
My free limbs fast seem bound.

No longer a lone sentinel
Upon the height I stand;
No more for me the sunset rays
Illume a golden land.

Upon my boughs the matin birds
No longer carols trill.
The end has come; my life is done.
Old woodman, work thy will.

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON

July, 1906

* * *

Miscellaneous Notes

Marcus Benjamin, '78 S, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, president of the Columbia Alumni Association in the District of Columbia, represented the University at the installation of President Eugene Allen Noble of the Woman's College of Baltimore on February 2. An address was delivered on this occasion by Ira Remsen, '67 M, president of the Johns Hopkins University. Columbia is represented on the faculty of the college by W. E. Kellicott, Ph.D. 1904, professor of biology.

The *New York Architect* for January, 1909, volume 3, number 1, contains a brief description of the School of Mines building, as well as a series of beautifully executed reproductions and several plans.

Percy MacKaye delivered a lecture in Earl Hall on February 13 on "The dramatist as citizen" under the auspices of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy.

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THE TRUSTEES

December meeting.—The President reported the death of Professor Andrew J. McCosh, M.D., LL.D., of the department of surgery, on December 2, 1908.

The President announced that Professor Otto Jespersen would be the Danish representative of the University of Copenhagen, in the exchange of professorships, during the first half of the academic year 1909–10.

Resolved,* That in order to afford the alumni direct and responsible representation upon this Board, six of the trustees elected after January 1, 1909, may be nominated in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter described. The trustees elected upon such nominations shall be styled "alumni trustees." As vacancies occur from time to time the Board of Trustees may direct for which of them nominations are to be invited from the alumni; and whenever and as often as the Board shall direct that such nominations are to be invited, notice thereof shall be given and a nomination shall be made in the following manner:

(*a*) One nomination shall be asked for from a nominating committee of the alumni, such committee to be composed of one or more representatives of each association having 25 or more members who are alumni of any of the schools maintained by the Trustees, provided that such associations are duly registered with and accepted by the Trustees. The representatives of every such association upon the nominating committee shall be chosen in such manner as that association shall determine. Every such association shall be entitled to representation as follows:

Those having not less than 25 nor more than 50 members whose dues for the current year have been paid, one representative; those having more than 50 and not more than 100 such members, two representatives; those having more than 100 such members, three representatives. Every such association shall be entitled to cast as many votes by its representative or representatives, present in person, as it has active members whose dues for the current year have been paid, provided such association shall have paid its annual subscription to the Alumni Council, as provided in paragraph *e* of this resolution.

(*b*) The nominating committee shall meet at the University on notice of not less than thirty, or more than sixty days, and the secretary of the Alumni Council shall issue notices of such meeting when so requested by the Trustees, and he shall, as soon as practicable after the meeting is held, report to the clerk of the trustees the nomination presented by the committee.

(*c*) No person shall be eligible as a representative upon the nominating committee or for nomination as alumni trustee, who is officially connected with the University, or who is not a member of a duly registered and accepted alumni association, or who has not held for at least ten years one of the degrees established by the statutes of the University, conferred for work done in one of the schools maintained by the Trustees.

(*d*) Every such nomination presented to the Trustees by the nominating committee shall be accompanied by a letter stating that upon his election the person nominated will file with the clerk of the Trustees his irrevocable letter of resignation as alumni trustee to take effect at the expiration of six years from the date of election, or at the end of such other term as the Trustees may prescribe under paragraph *g* of this resolution, and that he will be ineligible for one year thereafter for nomination as an alumni trustee, and the election of such nominee by the Trustees shall take effect only upon the filing of such letter of resignation.

* This resolution is here printed as amended at the January meeting.

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(*e*) To qualify an alumni association to participate in the nomination of alumni trustees, under the terms of this resolution, such association shall file with the secretary of the Alumni Council a copy of its constitution, showing that it comes within the provisions of paragraph *a* of this resolution, and a list of its active members, not less than 25 in number, who are regularly enrolled, together with a certificate signed by the secretary and treasurer of such association showing the number of active members whose dues have been paid for the current year, and that the association has agreed to contribute to the Alumni Council and will contribute annually a sum to be fixed by the Council, not less than one dollar for each duly enrolled active member, such sums to be used to meet the necessary expenses of the nominating committee and for such purposes as the Alumni Council may determine.

(*f*) Each nomination presented to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, shall be accompanied by a statement from the Alumni Council containing the names of the associations which have duly qualified under the foregoing sections and have complied with the provisions thereof, and of the number of votes cast by each association for the nominee.

(*g*) Until all of the six alumni trusteeships shall have been filled and the terms of the incumbents so arranged that one vacancy therein will regularly occur at the end of each academic year, the length of the terms of the alumni trustees shall be arranged by the Trustees so as to effect such regularity at the earliest practicable time.

(*h*) The term active member as used in this Resolution shall be construed to include any member of a registered Association who holds a degree confered for work done in any of the schools maintained by the Trustees.

Resolved, That the Trustees accept the resignation of Richard C. Maclaurin, Sc.D., as professor of mathematical physics, to take effect on May 31, 1909, and that they offer him an expression of their congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his election to the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to the following gentlemen for gifts of $2,500 each toward the Special Maintenance Fund for 1908–9: William K. Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, Alexander Smith Cochran, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, class of 1903, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn, class of 1868; and to the anonymous donor of $100 for a special scholar in the school of political science for 1908–09.

The Budget, as adopted March 2, 1908, was modified by certain rearrangements in the office of the registrar.

The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new dormitory at Camp Columbia and for the enlargement of the dining hall.

Upon the nomination of the Trustees of Barnard College, Henri Vigier, A.M., was appointed lecturer in the Romance languages and literatures from December 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, *vice* Henry Bargy, instructor, resigned.

The appointment of the president of Farel L. Jouard, Ph.D., to be assistant in electro-chemistry, was confirmed; also that of David Edgar Rice, A.M., to be assistant in philosophy, *vice* Dr. A. Flexner resigned, and that of Henry J. Skipp, A.B., to be assistant in the Germanic languages and literatures.

William C. R. Anderson was appointed instructor in mathematics in extension teaching.

The following resignations were accepted: Richard C. Maclaurin, Sc.D., professor of mathematical physics, to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to take effect May 31, 1909; John G. Curtis, M.D., LL.D., professor of physiology, to take effect June 30, 1909, and T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., LL.D., professor of pathology, to take effect June 30, 1909.

January meeting.—The regular order of business having been suspended, the degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Professor Albrecht F. K. Penck, Ph.D., Kaiser Wilhelm professor for 1908–9, and the degree of doctor of letters upon Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, in the presence of the Trustees, of the University Council, and of

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the members of the departments of Greek, history, Latin and Romance languages.

The following officers and members of standing committees were elected: Chairman, Mr. Rives; clerk, Mr. Pine; to succeed Mr. Mitchell on the committee of finance, Mr. Cutting; to succeed Mr. Kennedy on the committee on buildings and grounds, Mr. Brown; to succeed Mr. Rives on the committee on honors, Bishop Greer; to succeed Mr. Pine on the committee on education, Mr. Parsons; to succeed Rev. Dr. Coe on the committee on the library, Rev. Dr. Manning.

The resolution adopted on December 7, providing for the nomination of Alumni Trustees, was amended. (Amended form of resolution printed under December minutes.)

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, of New York, for his gift of $1,000, to be applied toward salaries in the department of metallurgy for the academic year 1908–9.

Also to Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, of New York, for her gift of $600, for the purchase of equipment for the laboratory of pharmacology at the medical school for the year 1909–10.

Also to the anonymous donor of the sum of $500, to be expended in salaries in the department of practice of medicine for 1908–9.

Also to Mr. Samuel P. Avery, of New York, for his gift of $35 as an addition to the Avery fund for the current year.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to George B. Goldschmidt, of New York, for his gift of $16,250, to establish and endow in perpetuity the Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt fellowship in chemistry as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt of the class of 1871.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to the several contributors to the fund of $600, given to the University for the purpose of maintaining a lectureship in the department of mechanical engineering on the subjects of the elevating and conveying of materials and the transmission of power, as follows: Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Dodge Mfg Co., J. M. Dodge Co., The Jeffrey Mfg Co., C. W. Hunt Co., Heyl & Patterson, Inc., The Link Belt Co., The Darley Engineering Co.

Resolved, That the proposal of the class of 1884, Columbia College, to erect an ornamental marble doorway and clock at the main entrance to the present offices of the dean of Columbia College in Hamilton Hall, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of that class, be accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That all requests for permission to place in St. Paul's Chapel memorial windows, tablets, or other objects affecting the structure or decoration of the building, be referred to the committee on honors for report as to the appropriateness of conferring such a distinction upon the individual proposed.

Resolved, That the unbound dissertations on theological subjects received by the University as part of the purchase of German university dissertations made with funds contributed by gift, be presented to the Union Theological Seminary.

A resolution amending the resolution of December 7, providing for the nomination of Alumni Trustees, was adopted, and several amendments to the statutes were proposed.

The budget, as adopted March 2, 1908, was modified by certain rearrangements in the departments of practice of medicine, mechanical engineering and philosophy.

The committees on education, buildings and grounds and the library submitted annual reports, which were referred to the committee on finance under the by-laws.

Resolved, That the sum of $1,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is, appropriated from the accumulated income of the Phoenix fund for the purchase of special research apparatus for the department of astronomy.

Resolved, That in view of the application of John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., Ruggles professor of political science and constitutional law and dean of the faculty of political science, to retire from active service at the close of the present academic year, in view of the fact that he will be sixty-five years of age in August next, the President be requested to convey to Professor Burgess the wish of

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the Trustees that he continue in the active service of the University, and that he accept such readjustment of his present duties and such relief from teaching as will enable him to devote himself chiefly to the problems arising in connection with graduate instruction at Columbia University and its best possible organization and development.

Resolved, That the resignation of Edward Delavan Perry, Ph.D., LL.D., as dean of the faculty of philosophy, be accepted, to take effect January 31, 1909, and that the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Professor Perry for his services as dean during the past seven years.

Resolved, That the resignation of William Hallock, Ph.D., as dean of the faculty of pure science, be accepted, to take effect at the pleasure of the Trustees, and that the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Professor Hallock for his services as dean during the past three years.

Resolved, That upon the nomination of the President, John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., be and hereby is appointed dean of the faculty of philosophy and dean of the faculty of pure science in succession to Professors Perry and Hallock, resigned, to take office upon the date to be fixed hereafter by the Trustees and to serve during the pleasure of the Trustees.

Resolved, That there be appointed, upon the nomination of the President, an associate to the dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, who shall discharge such, and such part, of the duties of the dean, as the dean may, with the approval of the President, designate.

Resolved, That the President be requested to propose to the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science the advisability of creating, in such way as may seem to them best, standing committees on instruction, which committees when chosen, should act as advisers to the dean in respect to the business of the faculties which they severally represent.

Resolved, That the President be requested to ask the opinion of the University Council as to what changes in the constitution of the Council, if any, are desirable or expedient in view of the appointment of the same person to be dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science.

The following appointments were made upon the nomination of the President, to serve during the pleasure of the Trustees: Otto Jespersen, Ph.D., professor of English philology in the University of Copenhagen, professor of English philology for the academic year 1909–10; Henry J. Ford, A.B., professor of politics in Princeton University, lecturer on the George Blumenthal foundation for 1909–10; upon the nomination of the medical faculty: Karl Albert Connell, M.D., instructor in surgery, *vice* Dr. James I. Russell; James I. Russell, M.D., instructor in clinical surgery, *vice* Dr. William Darrach; William Darrach, M.D., instructor in clinical surgery, *vice* Dr. Carleton P. Flint, deceased; Frederick T. Van Beuren, M.D., assistant in surgery, to instructor in surgery and assistant chief of clinic; Ransom Hooker, M.D., assistant in surgery *vice* Dr. A. C. Prentice, resigned; James R. Whiting, M.D., assistant in surgery; Herbert Swift Carter, M.D., instructor in clinical medicine, during the pleasure of the Trustees.

The following appointment was confirmed: Lincoln DeGroot Moss, lecturer in mechanical engineering from January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909.

Rev. Raymond Collyer Knox, B.D., was reappointed chaplain of the University.

Otto Jespersen, Ph.D., professor of English philology, for 1909–10, was assigned to a seat in the faculty of philosophy.

The resignation of Frederick R. Bailey, M.D., adjunct professor of histology and embryology was accepted to take effect June 30, 1909.

February meeting.—The President reported the appointment of Professor William H. Carpenter as acting dean of the faculty of philosophy, and the election by the faculty of political science of Professor William M. Sloane as a member of the University Council during the absence on leave of Professor Munroe Smith.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to Rutherfurd Stuyvesant of the class of '63 for his gift of $500 for the measurement and reduction of the Rutherfurd photographs; to Wil-

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liam G. Low of the class of '65 for his gift of $200 for the purchase of books on maritime and international law; to the anonymous donor of $2,000 towards salaries in the school of medicine for the academic years 1907–08 and 1908–09, and to the donors of $1,250 towards salaries in the department of philosophy.

Resolved, That during the fiscal year 1909–10 the salaries of all new appointees be paid in 10 equal monthly instalments, beginning September 30, 1909; that of the salary attached to each other appointment under the Budget, 4/10 be paid in 6 equal monthly instalments, beginning July 31, 1909, and 6/10 in equal monthly instalments, beginning January 31, 1910, and that beginning with the fiscal year 1910–11 all salaries be paid thereafter in 10 equal monthly instalments on the last days of each month from September to June inclusive.

The President presented the annual report of the Sloane Maternity Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1908, showing receipts, $58,619.94; expenditures, $53,660.26; number of patients, 1,916. Also the annual report of the Vanderbilt Clinic for the year ending December 31, 1908, showing receipts, $53,481.00; expenditures, 46,061.00

William G. McCallum, A.B., M.D., professor of pathological physiology and lecturer on forensic medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, was appointed to be professor of pathology for three years from July 1, 1909, or during the pleasure of the Trustees.

Max Schulman, M.D., was appointed assistant in applied therapeutics, *vice* J. M. Kent, M.D., and Hugh B. Blackwell, M.D., instructor in clinical otology.

Arthur K. Kuhn, A.M., LL.B., was appointed lecturer on conflict of laws from February 1 to June 30, 1909.

William G. McCallum, A.B., M.D., was assigned to a seat in the faculties of medicine and of pure science from July 1, 1909.

The resignation of James C. Ayer, M.D., instructor in clinical surgery, was accepted.

University Council

December meeting.—Resolved, that in the announcements concerning the work for the higher degrees in the non-professional graduate schools the requirements of residence shall be stated by half-years and not by years; and that it be suggested to the various departments concerned that their announcements of courses be made to conform, as far as may be found practicable, to this principle.

Resolved, that the special report of the committee on higher degrees be printed for distribution to the members of the University Council and made a special order for the February meeting. The following appointments for 1908–09 to fill vacancies were made:

University Scholarships

William M. Feigenbaum, A.B. 1907; A.M. 1908, American history. Brooklyn, New York.

Charles E. Gehlke, A.B., Western Reserve, 1906, sociology and statistics. Cleveland, Ohio.

James A. Vaughan, Ph.B., Elon College, 1908, mathematics. Franklin, Va.

The following report of the special committee of five appointed at the October meeting to report on the subject of a more uniform procedure in the matter of admission and registration was, on motion, adopted:

1. That the business of admitting graduate students and authorizing them to register be entrusted to a new standing committee of the Council, to be called the graduate schools committee on admissions and to consist of the deans of the faculties of political science, philosophy, pure science, fine arts, law and Teachers College, or such deputies as they may severally designate, together with the secretary of the Council.

2. That the committee on admissions be requested to devise and put into effect a procedure which shall

(1) Secure uniformity in the valuation of credentials and, so far as practicable, in the use of blanks and the other details of admission business.

(2) Expedite registration at the beginning of the half-year and secure the maximum of promptness.

(3) Secure the attention of admitted candidates for a degree to the rules of the Council, especially the rule requiring departmental approval of the courses selected. It is the opinion of the committee that this

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approval should be made a matter of record.

(4) Prevent the registration of students who have not complied with the rules of the Council.

Resolved, that the academic calendar for 1909–1911, as submitted by the secretary, be approved in substance, and that it be referred for publication and such revision as may be found necessary to a special committee of three.

The chair appointed the secretary of the University Council, the dean of Columbia College and the acting dean of Barnard College as committee on the academic calendar.

Resolved, that the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science be requested to investigate, separately, and to report to the committee on higher degrees, on the status of the master's degree at Columbia, with a view to advising the Council whether any changes are desirable either in the requirements for the degree or in the character of the instruction leading to it.

Columbia College

December meeting.—Upon the recommendation of a special committee the faculty adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the faculty of Columbia College recommend to the President the appointment of a University committee on admission to consist of an executive secretary, three representatives each from Columbia College, from Barnard College and from the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry; one each from the school of fine arts, the College of Pharmacy and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, so long as this is upon an undergraduate basis, and of the professor of secondary education at Teachers College. This Committee to replace and discharge the functions of the present University committee on entrance examinations and the committees on admissions of Columbia College, Barnard College and of the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry.

Upon recommendation of the committee on admissions it was

Resolved, That under the same general conditions as govern the acceptance of the results of the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board, the committee on admissions be authorized to accept the results of the examinations set in January and June by the State examination board created by the New York State Education Department, and upon which Columbia University is represented—when these results have been reported in percentages certified by the department, upon duly approved blanks.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on instruction the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in paragraph two, on page sixteen of the current announcement, under "options in the professional schools," the number *72* be changed to 64, so that the paragraph shall read:

"When 94 points (including all prescribed work) have been made, and of these not less than 64 in Columbia College, a student who wishes to enter upon his professional studies before graduation from the College may exercise one of the following options."

Resolved, That the requirement in the natural sciences for the degrees of A.B. and B.S. be changed from Chemistry A (4 points) *and* Physics A (4 points), to Chemistry A (8 points) *or* Physics A (8 points).

Faculty of Philosophy

December meeting.—The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the several departments represented in the faculty of philosophy be requested to establish a special examination, including an examination on the subject of the required essay, for all candidates for the degree of master of arts.

Resolved (*a*), That no candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy who has failed to pass the oral examination shall be admitted to a re-examination except upon a two-thirds vote of the members of the group under which the examination was held, and in no case within less than six months after the first examination.

Resolved (*b*), That it is the sense of this faculty that a candidate who is admitted to re-examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy should pay the full examination fee.

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January meeting.—The President reported that Professor Perry had offered his resignation as dean of the faculty of philosophy, to take effect on January 31, 1909, and that the Trustees had accepted his resignation with a vote of appreciation and thanks for his effective service in that office.

The President further reported that Professor Burgess had been appointed to be dean of the faculty of philosophy in succession to Professor Perry, resigned, to take office at a date hereafter to be fixed by the Trustees.

Resolved, That the five elected members of the present committee on program of studies be and hereby are constituted members of a standing committee on instruction, to serve for one year or until their successors are chosen, which committee shall be advisers to the dean on matters relating to this faculty and shall succeed to the powers and duties of the existing committee on program of studies. The committee on instruction shall elect its own chairman.

Barnard College

The faculty of Barnard College has established a committee on instruction, with powers and responsibilities similar to those of like committees in other departments of the University. The committee consists of Professor Brewster, chairman, Professors Robinson, Knapp, Richards and Montague, and Drs. Reimer and Gildersleeve.

STUDENT LIFE

After a discussion that lasted for the greater part of the fall term, a committee was appointed by the class of 1909, College, to decide upon the extent to which members of the Senior Science class will participate in the **classday** exercises in May. It is expected that several innovations in the order of the classday events will be instituted, and it is probable that the Science class will arrange some special event to correspond to the ivy oration of the College class. Beside the oration, it has been recommended that the Science division be represented by a class prophet and a class historian to be selected by the Science class. These officers are to act in conjunction with similar officers chosen from the College division. The committee which has had the matter in charge is as follows: McAllister Coleman, J. Ward Melville, D. D. Streeter, W. H. D. Pell, and Hickman Price, *ex officio*.

Junior Week was celebrated by the undergraduates during the week of February 1, the functions culminating in the Junior Ball held at the Hotel Plaza on February 5. The festivities were the most attractive ever held by a Junior class. The week was ushered in by a concert by the combined musical clubs in Earl Hall on Monday evening, February 1. On the following afternoon the ladies of the faculty entertained the juniors and their guests at a University tea, and the same evening a hockey game with Yale, which Columbia lost by a score of 11 to 4, and an ice-carnival at St. Nicholas Rink were the centers of attraction. Wednesday and Thursday afternoons were taken up with fraternity teas. On Wednesday evening Columbia defeated Georgetown in the annual Junior Week basketball game by the score of 23 to 10. A theater party was held on Thursday evening, when the Juniors attended the performance of the "Boys and Betty" at Wallack's. More than one hundred couples were present at the ball at the Plaza on Friday evening.

"In Newport," a musical comedy by Kenneth S. Webb, 1906, and R. D. Webb, 1910, has been selected by a committee of the Players Club for the 1909 **Varsity Show.** It is said that the show is better adapted for college presentation than any other offered in recent years. One of the authors, K. S. Webb, has already written two successful varsity shows, "The Khan of Kathan," presented in 1905, and "The Conspirators," the 1906 show. Rehearsals for "In Newport" have been in progress since the holidays under the direction of J. G. Stammers, who has taken the place of W. H. Hooper as coach. The show will be produced at the Waldorf-Astoria during the week beginning March 8.

The **Columbia Monthly** has begun the second term with Leon Fraser, 1909, as editor-in-chief, in place of McAlister Coleman, 1909, resigned. C. E.

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Nighman, 1909, succeeded to the office of business manager upon the resignation of W. Paul, 1909.

The **Jester,** after discontinuing publication on acount of financial difficulties early in the fall, has again appeared on the campus. A new board of editors has taken charge of the paper, and it is expected that three and possibly four numbers will be issued during the remainder of the academic term. The board is as follows: Editor-in-chief, John G. Hanrahan, 1909; managing editor, H. C. Todd, 1910; art editor, H. C. Murphy, Jr., F. A.; business manager, W. H. Brown, 1909; advertising manager, R. F. Criado, 1909; circulation manager, T. C. Morgan, 1909; Sphinx, W. Avery, 1910; E. E. Horton, 1909, R. S. Palmer, 1909, C. M. Clark, 1910, W. D. Heydecker, 1911, W. H. Deacy, 1909, F. J. Felbel, 1911, J. T. Lang, 1910, M. H. Merriss, 1911, C. E. Kayser, 1909, W. A. Bell, 1910, L. G. McConnell, 1910, J. D. Sears, 1912, and H. C. Furstenwalde, 1912.

The 1910 **Columbian,** on account of delays in publication, was not put on sale on the campus until late in January, but the first edition has already been almost sold out. The book gives a more complete and interesting record of campus affairs during the past year than any other campus publication. R. S. Erskine was the editor-in-chief, and W. Langer, business manager.

Kings Crown held its second meeting of the year in the Commons on Wednesday evening, December 16. Several hundred men were present, and it was one of the largest gatherings of undergraduates held on the campus during the fall term. Mr. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the *New York Evening Journal,* was the speaker of the evening. He gave a graphic description of the life of the modern newspaper man. Mr. Nathan Straus was another speaker, and addressed the Crown on the needs of the proposed school of preventive medicine. It was decided by the society that candidates will hereafter be elected to membership in the Crown by the council.

The report of the **Soph Show** committee shows that from a financial standpoint this year's performance was the most successful one ever held by a second year class. A balance of $950 was handed over to the class treasurer, of which $600 was used in liquidating the 1911 freshman crew debt. Extra performances of the show will be given in Lakewood, Summit, and Atlantic City in the spring.

The **Aero Club,** of which R. L. Fowler, Jr., 1909, is president, held a very successful informal meeting in the Faculty Club in December, at which addresses were made by W. T. Herring, Augustus Post, and Mr. Kimbell, members of the Aero Club of America. Jay Gould, 1911, and H. G. Henderson, 1910, were elected to membership. A second meeting was held at the Hotel St. Regis on January 6, which was presided over by Dean Hallock.

In conjunction with the Craigie Club of Barnard College, the **Newman Club** held a dance in Earl Hall on the evening of December 12. It was attended by nearly two hundred members of the clubs and their friends. The annual ball of the Newman Club will be held this year at the Hotel Astor on Friday of Easter Week.

In the annual debate between the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the **Philolexian** Society, held in Earl Hall on January 8, the Pennsylvania team was victorious. The debates of the Triangular Debating League will be held on February 26. Columbia will debate Cornell in Earl Hall, and Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, while the other Cornell and Pennsylvania teams will meet in Ithaca. The subject to be debated is, "Resolved, that our legislation should be shaped toward the gradual abandonment of the protective tariff." The Columbia teams are: Affirmative, J. W. Russell, 1910, G. Smith, 1910, D. S. Townsend, 1910, and J. H. Marchmont, 1910, alternate; negative, A. J. Grimm, 1911, H. Davimos, 1910, R. H. Rice, 1911L, and B. A. Rosenblatt, 1909L, alternate. O. R. Houston, 1906L, and D. W. Podell, 1907L, have coached the men.

M. M. ROY

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ATHLETICS

Although the loss of rowing, because of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the treasury of the University **Rowing** Club, was averted by prompt action by the students and alumni in making up the deficit early in December, the sport was again threatened with abolition by the graduate directors, M. G. Bogue, 1900, and W. A. Bradley, 1902, when James C. Rice, the coach, declared early in February that unless more men reported at once he would ask to have his contract canceled. The cause for this action was the fact that only thirty-seven candidates reported for both the varsity and freshman crews when spring practice began on February 1. Mr. Rice immediately declared that he would not go on with so small a number of men, as it meant the waste of the money of the Rowing Club and his time as well. The statement had the desired effect, and when the second week of practice began more than eighty men were reporting regularly.

As soon as the weather breaks up and the river becomes free from ice the crews will begin their outdoor work. Coach Rice expects that this will be about March 1. The barge *Columbia*, moored at Fort Lee, will be used as the training quarters and all rowing will be done on the west side of the Hudson under the lee of the Palisades. The outlook for the season is particularly bright, as only H. M. Snevily, 1908, W. L. Starbuck, 1908, of the 1908 varsity eight, P. W. Von Saltza, 1909S, of the varsity four, and R. S. Ransom, 1911, of the 1911 freshman eight will not row this season. If sufficient material is developed to form good second crews, it seems probable that the crews will be the best ever turned out at Columbia.

While it was impossible to arrange a race between the Yale and Columbia varsity eights, a two mile contest will be rowed between Harvard and Columbia on the Charles River on April 17. The race will be over the two mile course in the new basin, used by the Harvard crews in practice. Arrangements are also being concluded with the Yale management for a race between the 1912 freshman eights of Yale and Columbia late in April. The Poughkeepsie regatta will be held on Saturday, June 26. The Columbia crews will also be entered in the annual Memorial Day regatta of the Harlem River Regatta Association.

One of the longest schedules that has ever been arranged for a Columbia **baseball** nine was announced by Hastings Foote, 1909, manager, for the season of 1909. The season begins on March 27 and closes on June 9, and the teams of practically all of the leading colleges in the east are to be played within these dates. The southern trip to Washington will be taken as usual this year, and arrangements have also been made for the New England trip, during the week following Commencement, which had to be omitted last year. The complete schedule is as follows: March 27, St. Francis College, at South Field; 31, New York Training School, at South Field; April 3, Pratt Institute, at South Field; 7, St. Johns College, at South Field; 8, Georgetown, at South Field; 9, Mount Washington, at Baltimore; 10, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 14, Stevens Institute, at South Field; 17, Princeton, at Princeton; 21, New York University, at Ohio Field; 29, Syracuse, at New York; May 1, West Point, at West Point; 5, Fordham, at Fordham; 8, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 12, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 15, Cornell, at Ithaca; 29, Yale at New York; June 2, Georgetown, at New York; 4, Wesleyan, at Middletown; 5, University of Vermont, at Burlington; 8, Williams, at Williamstown; 9, Brown, at Providence. In view of the success which the graduate system of coaching had with last year's squad, Frank V. Goodman, 1903, has been re-engaged as coach. The candidates reported for the first work in the cage in the middle of February.

The **hockey** team closed an unsuccessful season on February 2, when it was defeated by Yale by the score of 11 to 4. Of the four games played in the intercollegiate league championships all were lost. The scores of the games played follow:

	Columbia	Opponents
Princeton	2	5
Rensselaer	3	2

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	Columbia	Opponents
Harvard	1	5
Dartmouth	2	4
Yale	4	11

During the winter season the candidates for the **track** and field team were tried out in various indoor meets held in the city, in preparation for the outdoor season that begins early in March. Columbia was defeated by Yale in a two mile relay race on January 9 in a close finish, and a special 1,560 yard relay team lost to Pennsylvania at Boston on February 6. The Columbia four mile relay team defeated Johns Hopkins in a slow race at Baltimore late in January. Coach Wefers is developing a good team from a number of medium performers, and the season during the coming spring should be moderately successful. The schedule as announced does not contain meets with either Princeton or Pennsylvania: April 24, University of Pennsylvania relay games, at Philadelphia; May 1, Columbia interclass championships, at South Field; May 8, dual meet with Annapolis, at Annapolis; May 28–29, intercollegiate championships at Cambridge.

The **wrestling** team, after encountering some difficulty with the controller of student organizations, straightened its affairs in time to begin the intercollegiate season. Meets are to take place with Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Princeton. The team is constituted as follows: 115 pound class, N. O. Rockwood, 1910; 125 pounds, J. P. Rockwood, 1909S; 135 pounds, J. E. Gray, 1909; 145 pound, D. Bernstein, 1910; 158 pounds, J. Ferrara, 1910; 175 pounds, J. S. Corbett, 1909; heavyweight, C. Sinclair, 1912.

The Sophomores were defeated in the annual **cane sprees** on December 16. The Freshmen won four of the seven bouts.

With a veteran five, the **basket ball** team has made a remarkable showing this year, winning all of the games in the early part of the season by decisive scores. Princeton was defeated twice, the first time by the score of 52 to 10 and later in the season by the score of 51 to 24. Among other teams that have been defeated are those of West Point, Georgetown, Wesleyan, and C. C. N. Y. J. J. Ryan, 1909S, is captain, and the other members of the team are T. Kiendl, 1910, S. Melitzer, 1909, B. P. Cerussi, 1909, and W. Kimbel, 1909. N. O. Rockwood, 1910, has been elected assistant manager of the team to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. H. Osterhout, 1910. The scores of the most recent games follow: February 12 (Alumni Day), Pennsylvania 9, Columbia 34; February 17, Yale 13, Columbia 19; February 19, Cornell 12, Columbia 29; and February 23, Yale 11, Columbia 10.

M. M. ROY

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CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON

APPENDIX

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Recollections of a New England educator, by William A. Mowry. Silver, Burdett and Company, New York. $1.50.

The mystery of the Pinckney Draught, by Charles C. Nott, formerly chief justice of the U. S. Court of Claims. The Century Company, New York.

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ALUMNI RECORD

Alumni Representation

The efforts of the alumni to secure direct representation on the Board of Trustees came to a successful termination on December 7, when the Board passed a resolution providing for the nomination of six "alumni trustees" in accordance with the plan printed on pp. 240–1 of this issue. The committee of the Trustees which had the matter in charge was composed of President Butler, G. L. Rives, F. S. Bangs, T. M. Cheesman and H. W. Carpentier. An explanatory statement was addressed to the alumni by the committees on alumni representation under date of December 28, this being accompanied by a letter from President Butler; both of the documents are reprinted here for the benefit of those alumni who did not receive the originals:

To the Alumni of Columbia University:

On March 30 last, committees of the New York alumni association acting jointly, submitted a proposed plan for the nomination of alumni trustees and urged that the alumni give to such plan their unanimous and hearty support. The Alumni Council and twenty-six associations responded to the circular by adopting resolutions approving the plan. These communications and the proposed plan were transmitted to the special committee of the Trustees having the matter under consideration, and your committees take great satisfaction in reporting that on December 7, the Trustees adopted a resolution providing for the nomination of six trustees by the alumni. The resolution, a copy of which is enclosed, embodies in substance the plan proposed by the committees and approved by the associations, and in the opinion of your committees is well calculated to afford the alumni direct and responsible representation. Upon the accomplishment of this long desired and earnestly sought result, both the University and the alumni are greatly to be congratulated.

A vacancy now existing in the Board of Trustees affords an opportunity for the alumni to make a nomination at an early date if prepared to do so.

The only new features which have been introduced in the plan are the requirements that alumni associations desiring to vote for alumni trustees shall qualify and register as provided in subdivisions (*e*) and (*g*) of the resolution as adopted by the Trustees. These qualifications are: that an association shall file with the secretary of the Alumni Council—

1. A copy of its constitution, showing that its active membership is limited to the alumni of schools maintained by the Trustees of Columbia University.

2. A list of such graduate members, not less than 25 in number, who are regularly enrolled.

3. A certificate signed by the secretary and treasurer showing (a) the number of members whose dues have been paid for the current year, and (b) that the association has agreed to contribute to the Alumni Council, annually, not less than one dollar for each duly enrolled member, such sums to be used to meet the necessary expenses of the nominating committee, and for such other purposes as the Alumni Council may direct.

Upon complying with these requirements an association will be entitled to register with the University, and thereafter to participate in the nomination of alumni trustees.

The only one of the requirements mentioned which seems to call for any explanation is that respecting the contribution to the Council by each association of one dollar per annum for each enrolled member. This contribution is rendered necessary by the inevitable expense which must be incurred by the inception and operation of the plan of nominations by the alumni, which will require much time and labor on the part of a central executive body or officer, an extensive correspondence and the systematic visitation of non-resident associations. The Alumni Council is well organized and adapted for the performance of such duties, and has appointed as its secretary and executive officer Dr.

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Rudolf Tombo, Jr., to whom all inquiries should be addressed at the University. The Trustees have assigned to the Council a room in East Hall to serve as its office and as an alumni headquarters, thus affording the Council the most advantageous basis for its work without cost. The maintenance of the office and the requisite clerical assistance will, however, involve considerable expense, and in order to meet such expense, and to provide the Council with an income sufficient to make effective the action of the Trustees in establishing alumni representation, the annual contribution is necessary.

Your committees strongly urge that the associations proceed as expeditiously as possible to qualify and register under the provisions of the resolution, and suggest that immediate and earnest effort be made to qualify every alumnus of the University to vote for delegates to the nominating committee by enrollment in his appropriate alumni association. An explanation of the plan and of the method of procedure is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIEN T. DAVIES, F. DE PEYSTER FOSTER, T. LUDLOW CHRYSTIE, *For the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.*

BENJAMIN B. LAWRENCE, W. FELLOWES MORGAN, EBEN E. OLCOTT, *For the Alumni Association of the Schools of Science.*

LUCIUS W. HOTCHKISS, LINSLY R. WILLIAMS, ALFRED T. OSGOOD, *For the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.*

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, CHARLES C. MARSHALL, W. B. HORNBLOWER, W. PARMENTER MARTIN, *For the Alumni Association of the Law School.*

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, WILLARD V. KING, W. FELLOWES MORGAN, *For the Alumni Council of Columbia University.*

Fellow Alumni:

The action of the Trustees, taken on December 7, 1908, in providing that hereafter six places in the Board shall be filled upon the nomination of the alumni, establishes the direct and responsible alumni representation in the governing body of Columbia which has been a subject of agitation and discussion for more than half a century. The plan of securing nominations for election as alumni trustee is that proposed by the alumni themselves and ratified in advance by substantially every existing alumni organization. The Trustees have done all that it is in their power to do to bring the University and the alumni into closer and more intimate relationship. The alumni themselves must do the rest. It is of the highest importance that nominations for election as alumni trustees shall not become perfunctory, or be made merely by a small portion of those entitled to participate in such action.

Will not every alumnus, not already a member of an organization entitled to participate in the nomination of alumni trustees, at once become such? The alumni secretary, Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., will gladly advise any inquirer as to which organization of the alumni is nearest or most convenient to his place of residence. No alumnus, however remote his home or place of present occupation, need stand aloof. Such an one can enroll himself in the larger and more general associations of alumni which have their headquarters in New York. He will be kept as fully informed of what is proposed as if he lived in New York itself. The University needs and asks the active and moral support not only of alumni generally, but of each individual alumnus. This support can best be given by joining an organization of alumni, by following with intelligence and zeal the activities of the University as recorded in the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, and by participating as opportunity serves in selecting alumni representatives upon the Board of Trustees.

The plan as adopted wisely proposes that for each of its members entitled to vote, an alumni organization shall contribute an annual fee of $1.00, the sum so raised to be expended by the Alumni Council in meeting the necessary cost of administering the plan of nomination which has been adopted, and if there be a balance after such cost has been met, in other ways that the Alumni Council may approve which will benefit the alumni and their or-

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ganizations. While the amount to be annually contributed on behalf of each alumnus is very small, the total sum will be considerable.

The cost of maintaining the office of alumni secretary, including salaries, traveling expenses, postage and incidentals; the cost of supplying university clubs, alumni associations and other organizations with the printed material, the University photographs and other matters of interest which they request, as well as of sending each year one or more representatives of the University to visit the alumni organizations at the time of their annual meetings, is already large and will soon amount to as much as $8,000 or $10,000 a year. The Alumni Council can readily and economically spend this amount in maintaining activities that are directly beneficial to the alumni, and because beneficial to the alumni, beneficial to the University as well.

I urge that every man who is entitled to share in this new and important privilege qualify himself to do so without delay by joining a registered alumni association.

The Trustees of Columbia have maintained for more than a century and a half traditions of the highest character. Among their number have been some of the best known names in the history of New York and of the nation. By their courage and foresight and by their breadth of view they have succeeded, after a long period of struggle with poverty and with adverse conditions, in building up one of the world's greatest and most influential institutions of learning. What can appeal more strongly to our loyalty and to our enthusiasm than an opportunity to help to continue so splendid a history.

Faithfully yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President

Alumni Council

A meeting of the Council was held at the Columbia University Club on December 21. The following two by-laws, presented at the annual meeting, were adopted; (1) Amending paragraph 5, section I, by adding (d) A committee on appointments, whose duty shall be to aid graduates of the University in securing positions in educational and other institutions, and to promote, so far as possible, the interests of such graduates. (2) Amending the first sentence of paragraph 1, "Officers" so as to read as follows: "The officers of the Council shall be a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by the members of the Council at the meeting at which these by-laws are adopted, and thereafter in the same manner at each annual meeting of the Council." In accordance with the second of these amendments, Mr. John B. Pine, '77, was elected vice-chairman.

Two hundred and thirty-four alumni visited the Council office on Alumni Day, the class of 1902 being represented by the largest number. Five of the alumni were from the '50's, twenty-three from the '70's, forty-three from the '80's and fifty-four from the '90's. The different schools were represented as follows: College 129, science 69, law 24, architecture 7, medicine 3, and Teachers College and pharmacy one each. Among the men who registered from out of town were D. Earle Burchell, 1904, St. Paul, Minn., George A. Hubbel, 1902 Ph.D., Lexington, Ky., R. S. McCaffery, '96S, Salt Lake City, Utah, A. Feust, 1902S, Bodie, Cal., T. F. Van Wagenen, '70S, Denver, Col., J. E. Friend, '78L, Milwaukee, Wis., W. R. Morley, 1902 S, Datil, N. Mex., J. Norton Atkins, 1902, Foscoe, N. C., Henry Kraemer, '95S, Philadelphia, Pa., and Homer Johnson, 1902, Detroit, Mich.

Columbia University Club

The annual meeting of the Club was held on December 16, the following officers being elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Howard Van Amringe, '60; vice-president, John B. Pine '77; secretary, Archibald Douglas, '97L; treasurer, Frederick Coykendall, '95; board of governors, term expiring 1911, Howard Van Sinderen, '81S, James Duane Livingston, '80, Ambrose D. Henry, '84, Morton G. Bogue, 1900, Duncan H. Browne, 1905; committee on admissions, term expiring 1910, A. A. Van Tine, 1906, Perry D. Bogue, 1906; committee on admissions, term expiring 1911, W. Holden Weeks, '89S, Fred S. Keeler, '91F.A.,

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J. H. Heroy, 1902, Walter E. F. Bradley, 1905S, R. S. Pierrepont, 1905.

The following amendment to the constitution of the Club was adopted in order to bring membership in the Club more within reach of recent graduates:

The annual dues shall be twenty dollars for resident members and ten dollars for non-resident members, payable on the first day of October in each year, or, at the option of the members, one-half thereof on the first day of October and one-half on the first day of April; except that during the first two years after the graduation of the class to which a member belongs the dues shall be one-half of the amount hereinabove stated.

The following items are taken from the annual report of the board of governors of the Club for the year ending December 1, 1908: "The present membership consists of 882 resident and 187 non-resident members,—a total of 1,069. The squash courts are now in charge of a squash tournament committee, that held during the past year a tournament for the championship of the Club, which was won by Arthur L. Marvin, '97. Matches were also played between club teams of five, representing the Montclair Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club teams, our team winning all matches on its own courts and losing in Montclair and Brooklyn. The tournament committee has formed an inter-club league series of matches with teams from the Harvard Club, Princeton Club, and the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. The entertainment committee took entire charge of taking the Club members and their friends to the Poughkeepsie Varsity Races in June. So great has the desire to see this race become that from one parlor car, that took about thirty members to the race the first year that we were in the 36th Street house, has grown a train in two sections of eight cars, each carrying nearly four hundred. Eight hundred and thirty-one observation car tickets were sold through the Club. With the continuous enlargement of the Club membership, it is apparent that within a short time the present club house will not afford sufficient accommodation for the needs of the members. In view of this, the board appointed a building committee, authorizing them to invite Columbia architects to prepare competitive plans upon data furnished them by the committee, for a five story addition upon the Club property at the rear of the club house in the space occupied by the present outdoor dining room and squash courts. Thirteen architects submitted plans, and from among them those of L. M. Franklin, '96F.A., were selected as most nearly meeting the views of the committee. A competitive prize of two hundred and fifty dollars was awarded to Mr. Franklin. All of the plans were of unusual excellence and showed the keen interest taken in this proposition by the architects of the club. The plans are now on exhibition in the Club House. Your board is not prepared at the present time to make any definite recommendations on this very important matter; it is hoped, however, that an increase in membership will soon demonstrate the fact that the extensions referred to above are necessary, and that then, due regard being had to financial caution and safety, it will be found both wise and advantageous to undertake this new work. The Club is yearly becoming more and more the recognized center of Columbia life for Columbia men, with its constantly increasing membership and influence steadily growing in both extent and force, it must continue to strengthen the ties that bind together the alumni of the University and to enhance the usefulness and prestige of their *alma mater*."

A smoker in honor of the visiting athletes was held at the Club on February 13 after the annual indoor meet of the Columbia Track Athletic Association at Madison Square Garden. Other smokers were held on January 29 and February 27.

P. & S. Association

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held on the evening of January 25, 1909. Dr. Augustus Baldwin Wadsworth, '96M, was elected delegate of the Association to the Alumni Council for three years, and the following officers were chosen for the year 1909: President, Samuel W. Lambert, '85M; vice-president, Lucius W. Hotchkiss, '81, '84M; secre-

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tary H. E. Hale, Jr., '96M; assistant secretary, William R. Williams, '95M.

Law Association

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Law School was celebrated by the alumni association of the School at the Columbia University Club on February 11. Many graduates were present and addresses were made by Judge George C. Holt, '69L, Dean Kirchwey, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Hornblower. The following officers were elected: President, George L. Rives, '73L; first vice-president, William B. Hornblower, '75L; second vice-president, Francis Lynde Stetson, '69L; third vice-president, Adrian H. Joline, '72L; treasurer, Samuel Riker, Jr., '88L; secretary, Robert Van Iderstine, '94L; members of the standing committee to serve until 1911, Charles C. Marshall, '82L; John V. Bouvier, '88L; Edgar J. Levey, '86L; Lawrason Riggs, Jr., 1906L; representative on the alumni council, Albert W. Putnam, 1900L; representatives on the nominating committee to nominate alumni trustees, Julien T. Davies, '68L; Gustavus T. Kirby, '98L; Frederic R. Coudert, '90; alternates, F. DePeyster Foster, '72L; Archibald Douglas, '97L.

Science Association

Alumni of the schools of mines, engineering, chemistry and architecture dined together at the Hotel Astor on February 17, almost three hundred men, including a large faculty delegation, being present. The meeting was presided over by Daniel E. Moran, '84S, and the following men responded to toasts: Deans Van Amringe and Goetze, John B. Pine, '77, and Professors Chandler, Hutton, Munroe, Burr, Kemp, Hamlin, and Tombo. Professor Kemp's contribution consisted of a humorous paper giving full plans for the erection on South Field of a 45-story building for the housing of the faculties. The structure is to be known as The Cosmos, and will be supplied with every modern convenience, including a crematory on the roof. Dean Goetze pointed out that the engineering schools had during the past year witnessed a greater increase in numbers than any similar school in the country, the gain in attendance being one of 32 per cent. A double quartette from the University Glee Club provided several excellent selections, one consisting of a song written for the occasion by Professor Kemp. The reunion was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The dinner committee consisted of George H. Clark, '93S (chairman), L. E. Gregory, '93S, W. F. Beekman, '96, P. A. Bates, '97S, M. S. Falk, '99S, E. L. Satterlee, 1900F.A., D. M. Myers, 1901S, W. H. Yates, 1903S, and M. Deutsch, 1906S.

Mechanical Engineering Alumni

A highly successful dinner of the graduates and former students of the department of mechanical engineering was held at Healey's on the evening of January 16. Thirty-five men were present, representing each class since 1901. Addresses were made by Dean Goetze and Professor Lucke. All alumni of the department who have not yet furnished their addresses to the secretary (Lemuel C. Biglow, 1904S, 50 Church Street, New York) are earnestly requested to do so.

Ph.D. Association

The midwinter reunion of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy was held at the Columbia University Club on January 22. The proposed plan for representation of the alumni on the Board of Trustees was discussed, and a special committee, consisting of Doctors Bayles, Keyser, and Luqueer, was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next meeting. Resolutions on the death of Dr. S. E. Moffett, 1900, were presented and adopted. The business meeting was followed by a most entertaining illustrated talk on India by Professor Goodnow of the faculty of political science.

College of Pharmacy Alumni

The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy gave a dinner at Healey's on December 2. Many members of the faculty and several distinguished guests were present, including Professor Chandler, Dr. Darlington of the Department of Health, Dr. Kebler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Muir of the New York Board of Pharmacy, Dean Rusby, and Professors Diekman and Bogert.

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Sigma Xi

The twenty-ninth regular meeting of the Columbia chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi was held on December 10 in the School of Mines building, Dean Hallock, president of the chapter, being in the chair. There were about thirty-five members present. After the business meeting Professor Burr of the department of civil engineering delivered an illustrated lecture on the Quebec and Blackwell's Island cantilever bridges.

The regular annual meeting of the general society was held on January 2 in Baltimore, in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. C. E. Morrison of the department of civil engineering served as delegate from the Columbia chapter.

California Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Columbia Alumni Association in California was held at the University Club, San Francisco, California, on January 30, 1909. It was decided by a unanimous vote of the Association to conform to the requirements of the resolution of the Trustees concerning alumni representation on the Board. The constitution of the society was amended in order to make it uniform with that of other alumni associations. The annual election resulted in the choice of the following officers for the year 1909: Frank B. Carpenter, '83M, president; Douglas W. Montgomery, '82M, vice-president; John C. Spencer, '82, '85M, secretary; George R. Murphy, '99S, treasurer. After the business meeting, which was presided over by W. S. Noyes, '75S, the retiring president of the association, the alumni were entertained by a talk by Mr. Samuel McMeen on the subject of telephony. The meeting was regarded by all present as one of the most successful held in several years. The membership of the Association is now thirty-five, and the balance in the treasury amounts to $180. The California Association was the first one to satisfy all requirements in connection with alumni representation, qualifying with one representative.

Colorado Alumni Association

A meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Alumni Association was held in Colorado Springs on January 10, Dr. Tombo meeting with the committee and explaining the plan of alumni representation. The annual meeting and dinner of the Association will be held at the University Club, Denver, on March 6, 1909. During his stay in Colorado Dr. Tombo was entertained by Dr. Daniel J. Scully, '99M, president of the Association, in Colorado Springs, and by Thomas B. Stearns, '81S, in Denver. On January 11 the alumni secretary addressed the students of Colorado College in chapel, and on the following day he delivered a public lecture at the college.

The following are the names of Columbia graduates or former students who are members of the faculty of Colorado College: John Maurice Clark, A.M. 1906, instructor in political economy; George Irving Finlay, Ph.D. 1903, professor of geology, mineralogy and paleontology; Clyde T. Griswold, E. M., 1905S, professor of mining and metallurgy; Henry C. Hall, '83L, lecturer on law; George John Lyon, C. E., 1904S, professor of civil engineering; Edward S. Parsons, Pol. Sc., vice-president, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Bennis head professor of English; Henry Alford Ruger, Phil. 1902, assistant professor of philosophy and education; Marie A. Sahm, Phil. 1904, instructor in German and Italian and in the history of art; William Strieby, E. M., '78S, professor of chemistry and metallurgy.

Connecticut Alumni Association

The Connecticut alumni of Columbia University assembled in New Haven, Conn., on the evening of November 20, 1908, Professors James F. Kemp and F. S. Lee being present from the University. Alumni were present from New Haven, Hartford, Stratford, Kent, Middletown, Norwalk, Derby, Naugatuck, Litchfield, Waterbury, New London, West Norwalk, and South Manchester, favorable responses having been received from the following alumni, of whom, however, only thirty-four were actually present: Professor F. S. Lee; W. H. Carmalt, '61M, N. E. Cornwall, '62, A. E. Winchell, '65M, T. H. Russell, '71L, M. C. O'Connor, '73M, A. H. Robertson, '74L, E. W. Hopkins, '78, A. W. Earle, Gustavus Eliot, '80M, C. C. Beach, '82M, W. M. Barnum,

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'83M, J. E. Root, '83M, Professor J. F. Kemp, '84S, J. E. Bailey, '85M, G. D. Egbert, '85, W. S. Randall, '86M, G. L. Burton, '86L, T. M. Bull, '87M, E. A. Down, '87M, Professor C. S. Baldwin, '88, A. B. Coleburn, '90M, C. I. Page, '90M, A. N. Alling, '91M, C. R. Harte, '93S, W. H. Crowe, '95M, Professor L. D. Huntoon, '95S, L. M. Lawson, H. D. Hawks, '96S, Professor J. D. Irving, '96, N. A. Pomeroy, '96M, W. S. Schutz, '97L, H. M. Lee, '98M, J. Robinson, '98M, T. G. Sloan, '99M, Professor R. S. Lull, 1903Ph.D., Raynham Townshend, 1905M, Professor R. L. Schuyler, 1903, and Carl A. Schneider, 1904S.

The Rev. N. E. Cornwall, who is the present incumbent of the position formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson in Stratford, Conn., served as toastmaster and introduced the several speakers. Professor Kemp spoke on the work of the schools of mines, engineering, and chemistry, and their relation to other departments of the University. Judge Robertson spoke for the school of law, and Professor Lee gave an interesting account of the modern methods of teaching employed at the P. & S., emphasizing the organization and work of the medical school. Dr. Down furnished a number of interesting reminiscences in connection with his student days at the medical school. A number of other informal speeches were made, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed. Professor Charles S. Baldwin of Yale University, who taught in the Columbia summer session of 1908, brought out very clearly the fact that loyalty to one's college is not incompatible with vital interest in a professional school attended later on. Telegrams were read from President Butler; from the Kansas City Alumni Association, a meeting of which the President was at that time attending; and from the Alumni Council. Professor John D. Irving, secretary of the Association, who had charge of the arrangements for the meeting, is convinced that the attendance next year will exceed fifty. A meeting of the Association will be held shortly for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The next annual meeting will, in all probability, be held at Hartford.

District of Columbia Association

An enthusiastic meeting of the Columbia Alumni Association in the District of Columbia was held at the University Club, Washington, D. C., on the evening of February 17. The meeting was attended by Doctor Tombo, secretary of the Alumni Council, who explained to the members present the plan for alumni representation on the board of trustees. The Association decided to qualify and an effort will be made to increase the membership to over fifty, in order that the organization may have two representatives. It was also decided to include the city of Baltimore, at least until a Maryland Association is established. The meeting was rendered especially interesting by reason of the presence of the assistant secretary of the Navy, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, '83, of Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, '81M, U. S. A., who is to accompany President Roosevelt on the trip to Africa, and of Dr. Charles F. Stokes, '84M, commander of the United States Hospital ship "Relief," which accompanied the fleet on its recent cruise. All three addressed the gathering and furnished interesting reminiscences. Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78S, of the Smithsonian Institution and president of the alumni association, presided. The other officers of the organization who were elected recently are: John Milton Gitterman, '92 A. M., Samuel S. Laws, '70L, William R. Hillyer, '61, and Dr. Albert K. Fisher, '79M, vice-presidents; William Waller, '78, treasurer; and George O. Totten, Jr., '91 F. A., secretary. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on April 19. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. Benjamin, Satterlee, Mearns, Stokes, Laws, Gitterman, Waller and Tombo, and Bedford Brown, 1906F.A., Frazier D. Head, '82L, Harrison G. Dyar, '95 Ph.D., Edwin M. Borchardt, 1908, and John Archibald Fairlie, '98 Ph.D.

Alumni in France to Organize

Efforts are being made to organize a Columbia Alumni Association of France, with headquarters in Paris. All alumni interested in this movement are requested to communicate with the secretary of the Alumni Council. It is estimated that from

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forty to sixty Columbia graduates are living in Paris, many of them as students in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. In the last general catalogue twenty-four alumni gave France as their permanent address, all but three living in Paris. It is probable that this number has been considerably increased in the last three years, and when the number of Columbia men in the *Beaux Arts* is taken into account, there is little doubt that a strong alumni association can be organized. The largest and most influential representation, it is believed, would come from the school of architecture, which sends over a good proportion of its graduating class each year.

Illinois Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Columbia Alumni Association in Illinois was held at the Midday Club, Chicago, on January 22, Victor Elting, president of the Association, acting as toastmaster. The secretary, W. M. L. Fiske, reported an increase in membership since last year from 16 to 62, and it was voted to qualify with two representatives in the election of alumni trustees. Upon motion of John A. Ryerson, '85, the Association decided to raise $100 as a prize to be offered for the best Columbia marching song. The details and conditions of the competition will be announced later. Speeches were made by Professor Freund of the University of Chicago, W. K. Lowrey, '82, J. A. Ryerson, '85, W. M. L. Fiske, Channing R. Toy, 1904, and the secretary of the Alumni Council. The officers were unanimously reelected. In addition to the above there were present among others W. H. Van Arsdale, '68S, F. H. Jobbins, '95S, of Aurora, W. H. Maxwell, Jr., 1901, of New York, R. B. Cushing, 1902L., Dr. M. L. Goodkind, '89M, Clyde E. Shorey, 1907L, Lynn Thorndike, 1905 Ph.D., of Evanston, Dr. Edward Gudeman, '91 Ph.D., and G. H. Scribner, Jr., '83S.

Professor David Eugene Smith of Teachers College was entertained by the Association at luncheon on December 29.

Indiana Alumni Association

The following men were elected officers of the Indiana Alumni Association at a meeting held on January 25: President, Oscar L. Pond, 1902L, 1907 Ph.D.; vice-president, Anton Scherrer, 1902 F.A.; second vice-president, John H. Holliday, Jr., 1908 A.M.; third vice-president, T. J. Moll, '98 Pol. Sc.; secretary, Mark H. Miller, 1907L; treasurer L. R. Cartwright, 1904A.M. The Association adopted the resolutions enabling it to become eligible to choose a representative to vote for alumni trustees, and amended its constitution so as to provide for annual dues. The following men were present: Oscar L. Pond, George B. Kemp, T. C., Mark H. Miller, Anton Scherrer, Dr. Daniel W. Layman, '98M, Thomas Bloomfield, '90L, Dr. A. L. Leatherman, '93M, Dr. C. F. Neu, 1904M, Dr. H. R. Allen, '95M, Edward Daniels, '77L, Louis A. Bacon, 1900 T. C., John H. Holliday, Jr., Theophilus J. Moll, L. R. Cartwright, Russell T. Byers, 1901L, and Calvin N. Kendall, superintendent of schools, all of Indianapolis; William Dudley Foulke, '69, '71L, of Richmond, N. Waring Barnes, 1903, and Howard J. Banker, 1906 Ph.D., of Greencastle, C. M. Niezer, 1901 Pol. Sc., of Fort Wayne, A. O. Neal, 1907, T. C., of Franklin, Geo. L. Roberts, T. C., of Lafayette, S. D. Royse, 1903L, of Terre Haute, W. A. Rawles, 1903 Ph.D., Roland P. Gray, '03, and Joseph C. Todd, 1908 A.M., of Bloomington, and Professors Dewey and Tombo of the University. The post-prandial exercises were presided over by Edward Daniels, the retiring president of the Association, and the following toasts were responded to: "Columbia," Professor Dewey; "The hall mark," Professor Rawles; "Morningside Heights," Mr. Todd; "The fourth dimension," Mr. Scherrer; "Opsonians" Dr. Layman; "Pragmatism in politics," Mr. Foulke; "Achilles' heel," Dr. Allen; "Columbia of today," Professor Tombo.

Kansas City Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Kansas City Alumni Association was held at the University Club, Kansas City, Missouri, on the evening of January 8. A constitution was adopted, and it was decided to have membership include Kansas City and adjacent territory, including St. Joseph, Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, Kansas. Judge H. L.

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McCune, '86L, was elected president; Rev. E. B. Woodruff, '96, first vice-president; Dr. Luther A. Todd, 1900M, second vice-president; H. M. Langworthy, 1907L, treasurer, and Lester W. Hall, 1901L, secretary. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Alumni Council. It is hoped that the Association will be able to qualify for election of alumni trustees with one representative.

Kentucky Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Columbia Alumni Association of Louisville was held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, on the evening of January 6. It was decided to change the name of the organization to the Columbia Alumni Association of Kentucky, and to make an effort to enroll twenty-five members in the State, as there are not enough Columbia men in Louisville itself to enable the association to qualify in connection with alumni representation on the Board of Trustees. Dr. Tombo gave an account of recent progress on Morningside Heights, and the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1909: George Gay Briggs, '88L, president; Dr. Letchworth Smith, '98M, vice-president; and Franz A. Busse, 1903S, secretary-treasurer.

Michigan Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Columbia Alumni Association of Michigan was held on the evening of Wednesday, January 27, at the Detroit Club, Detroit, the arrangements being in charge of Dexter M. Ferry, '98. Dr. Tombo outlined the plan for alumni representation on the Board of Trustees. The officers of the Association consist of Dr. Ernest T. Tappey, '79M, president, and Theodore A. McGraw, Jr., 1902M, secretary and treasurer.

Minnesota Alumni Association

The second annual dinner of the Columbia men in Minnesota took place at the new club house of the Minneapolis Club on January 18, the president, Dr. Cornelius Williams, '74M, being toastmaster. After the dinner a short business meeting was held and it was voted that the association agree to accept all obligations which are involved by the adoption of the plan providing for alumni representation on the board of trustees. The executive committee was authorized to appoint the delegate who is to represent the Association in the nomination of the first Alumni Trustee, providing the plan goes into effect this year. A telegram from President Butler extending greetings to the alumni in Minnesota was read at the banquet and heartily cheered. Dr. Tombo gave an account of recent events at Morningside Heights and explained more fully the plan of alumni representation on the Board of Trustees. Dr. Milo R. Maltbie of the Public Service Commission of New York happened to be in Minneapolis, and he attended the dinner and took a part in the speaking. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Norton M. Cross, '89L; vice-president E. W. Buckley, '88M; secretary-treasurer, William A. Schaper, 1901 Ph.D. The next meeting of the society will be held in St. Paul. Among those present were Cornelius Williams, '74M, David F. Simpson, '84L, A. J. Murdock, '70M, E. W. Buckley, '88M, D. Earle Burchell, 1904, F. L. Puffer, '77M, Michael Doran, Jr., '98L, C. H. Hunter, '78M, J. G. Millspaugh, '77M, G. E. Maxwell, A.M. '99, Norman Wilde, '89, Norton M. Cross, '89L, J. Clark Stewart, '84M, H. B. Sweetser, '85M, D. O. Thomas, '01M, W. A. Schaper, 1901 Ph.D., W. H. Eustis, '74L, and Milo R. Maltbie, '97 Ph.D.

Nebraska Alumni Association

On January 16 a luncheon of the Columbia Alumni Association in Nebraska was held at the Hotel Loyal, Omaha, Nebraska. This was the largest meeting of the Association held thus far. Harley G. Moorhead, 1902L, was elected president, Dr. William F. Milroy, '82M, vice-president, and Dr. H. B. Alexander, Ph.D. 1901, of Lincoln, secretary and treasurer. Other members present were: Victor Rosewater, '91 Pol.Sci., retiring president, Dr. Frederick W. Houghton, '83M, of Council Bluffs, A. B. Somers, '72M, Charles W. Pollard, '99M, L. Hart, 1906M, J. S. Foote, '81M, and A. A. Tyler, Ph.D. '97. A formal constitution was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to enroll twenty-five members in the State of Nebraska so that the Association may qualify for

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representation on the Board of Trustees. On the preceding day Dr. Tombo met the Columbia men on the faculty of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

New England Alumni Association

The Columbia Alumni Association of New England was established as a permanent organization on February 20 at a meeting at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass. This organization is to take the place of the temporary Association formed last May. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Frederick R. Kneeland, '99S; vice-presidents, Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins, '80M, James Duane Livingston, '80, and Charles Sigourney Knox, '62, of Concord, N. H.; secretary-treasurer, Franklin S. Hoyt, 1905 A.M. Addresses were made by J. D. Livingston, C. S. Knox, Charles Rudolph, '82L, Hickman Price, 1909, and the alumni secretary, Dr. Hopkins serving as toastmaster. Others among those present were Samuel Merrill, '80L, Dr. Barnard Arnold, '78M, T. W. Thacher, '89, C. P. Crissey, 1902S, Albion S. Whitmore, '78M, Dr. W. P. Stutson, '80M, Clarence E. Gordon, 1906 A.M., Worcester Putnam, 1906S, and Donald MacArthur, 1908.

New Jersey Alumni Association

The fifth annual dinner of the New Jersey Alumni Association was held at the Essex Club, Newark, N. J., on the evening of December 19, 1908, with Ruford Franklin, '86, president of the Association, acting as toastmaster. During the business meeting, the secretary reported on the proposed plan for alumni representation, and stated that Ruford Franklin and Edward E. Sage, '77S, had been selected by the standing committee as representatives. He also reported that the membership of the club had almost reached the one-hundred mark. The action of the standing committee in connection with the question of alumni representation was endorsed by the meeting. Robert Arrowsmith, '82, chairman of the nominating committee, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, and the following men were declared officers of the Association for the ensuing year: Schuyler S. Wheeler, '83, president; William O. Wiley, '82, vice-president; George J. Bayles, '91, treasurer; Arthur F. Egner, 1903, secretary; members of the standing committee to take the place of those whose term had expired: Edward E. Sage, Ruford Franklin, William A. Meikleham, '86, J. Boyce Smith, 1901; W. P. Martin '92L, was elected to the standing committee in place of W. O. Wiley, the new vice-president. The other members of the standing committee are Roberts Arrowsmith, '82, John K. Gore, '83, Edward M. Colie, Jr., 1902, Edwin G. Adams, '94, Arthur Y. Meeker, 1900, Rev. Claudius M. Roome, '80, William Fellowes Morgan, '80, and Charles M. Lum,'81. Speeches were made after the dinner by C. D. Zigrosser, 1912, Edward E. Sage, Professor M. T. Bogert, Professor John D. Prince, Judge Robert C. Cornell, '74, William Fellowes Morgan, '80, Major Wiley, congressman elect from the 8th New Jersey District, the Hon. Robert H. McCarter, of Princeton, and Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of the University.

The two prizes of fifty dollars each awarded annually by the New Jersey Alumni Association, were given this year to H. F. Cornwall, 1912S, and C. D. Zigrosser, 1912. These prizes are given to the two New Jersey students who pass the best entrance examinations to the College and to Science respectively, with the proviso that they shall complete satisfactorily one-half year of academic work.

Ohio Alumni Association

The annual meeting of the Northern Ohio Alumni Association was held on the evening of January 29, at the Union Club, Cleveland, Ohio, the president, Dr. Harris G. Sherman, '80M, being in the chair. Among those present were Dr. Henry E. Handerson, '67M, first president of the Association; Dr. P. L. Haworth, 1906 Ph.D., Charles Marten, 1905 T. C., Dr. Frank P. Bachman, 1902 Ph.D., Dr. John H. Lowman, '77M, Clifton N. Windecker, '92S, of Akron, Ohio, Frank Chapman Van Cleef, 1907L, and the secretary of the Alumni Council. Dr. Sherman was reelected president, Professor Frank P. Graves, '90, of Columbus, was elected vice-president, and Dr. P. L. Haworth was reelected secretary-treasurer. It was decided to change the Association

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to one covering the entire State, in order that there might be no difficulty in securing representation on the Board of Trustees. A constitution was adopted, as well as the necessary resolutions called for by the Trustees.

On January 26 the alumni in Columbus, Ohio, gave a dinner at the Ohio Club in honor of the alumni secretary. About twenty men were present and the meeting was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The arangements were in charge of Professor F. P. Graves, '90, John J. Lentz, '83L, acting as toastmaster.

Philadelphia Alumni Association

The Philadelphia Alumni Association held its second annual dinner at Kugler's in that city on January 28. Thirty covers were laid and among the guests were Dean Van Amringe and Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, retired, of the United States Navy. Among those present were S. D. Benoliel, Dr. Francis Burke Brandt, Rev. Dr. James Carter, Lincoln University, Rev. Walter N. Clapp, Fred B. Gernerd, District Attorney, Allentown, Dr. Frederick P. Henry, Professor Charles G. Haines, Ursinus College, Professor E. L. Ingram, University of Pennsylvania, Professor Henry Kraemer, Dr. Walter C. Kretz, Trenton, Thomas V. Loughran, Charles H. Machen, Harry C. Niles, Rev. Hamilton B. Phelps, Dr. Charles H. Pratt, Dr. Malcolm T. Sime, Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, Edgar G. Tuttle, Rev. Dr. Gilbert Underhill, Dr. Christopher S. Witherstine, Dr. Lemuel Whitaker, principal Southern High School, and Stanley K. Wilson. Among the speakers were Dean Van Amringe, the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Rear-Admiral Melville, Mr. Gernerd, Dr. Kretz, Professor Carter, and Professor Haines. At the business session which immediately preceded the banquet the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. Whitaker; vice-president, Dr. F. P. Henry; secretary-treasurer, Stanley K. Wilson. One of the important transactions of the meeting was the adoption of the recommendations of the Alumni Council. By this action the Philadelphia alumni secure a voice and a vote in the election of alumni representatives upon the Board of Trustees of Columbia University. The gathering means the final organization of Columbia influences in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

Pittsburgh Alumni Association

Among the alumni who greeted the secretary of the Alumni Council during his visit to Pittsburgh were Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, '75M, Mr. Arthur Hamerschlag, '95S, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Ph.D. '98, E. W. Bartberger, 1900 F.A., Hugh P. Tiemann, 1900S, W. J. Strassburger, 1901 F.A., John Hood Branson, A.M. 1906, Forest Allison DeGraff, 1907 T. C., Henry N. Moore, 1908, Earl Julian Bassett, 1908, and William H. Matthews, Pol. Sc. A meeting of the Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the evening of January 4.

St. Louis Alumni Association

The annual dinner of the St. Louis Alumni Association was held at the St. Louis Club, St. Louis, Mo., on January 7. Hon. Julius S. Walsh, '64L, presided. Dr. Tombo, who was the guest of the society, explained the plan for alumni representation on the Board of Trustees. After the adoption of a constitution, it was decided to secure membership from St. Louis and adjacent territory, and the secretary was instructed to invite the alumni in Columbia, Missouri, to affiliate with the St. Louis body. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. S. Walsh, president; Leon Harrison, '86, vice-president; Dr. George M. Tuttle, '88, secretary and treasurer. Among those present were Philip N. Moore, '74S, Gustavus Sessinghaus, '98S, Dr. H. N. Spencer, '69M, Julius S. Walsh, Dr. John A. Calnane, '94M, Dr. George M. Tuttle, '88, Arthur Thacher, '77S, and R. M. Tunkhauser, '73.

Washington Alumni Association

At the annual meeting of the Washington Alumni Association, held at Seattle, Washington, several months ago, the following officers were elected: President, J. Y. C. Kellogg, 1906L; vice-president, Guy S. Eldredge, 1906S, of Tacoma; secretary, G. S. Peterkin, '05M; treasurer, Frederick L. Seixas. The meeting preceded a dinner which was attended by about thirty-five Columbia men, and guests were enter-

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HERBERT LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, '83
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

CHARLES BUXTON GOING, '82 S
MEMBER OF ALUMNI COUNCIL

CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN, '88
FORMER SECRETARY, CONNECTICUT
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

JOHN LOUIS KIND, 1906 PH.D.
PRESIDENT, MADISON BRANCH WISCONSIN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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tained who represented Princeton, West Point, Harvard, and the University of Washington. In August an impromptu dinner was given by the club at which Professors Burdick and Terry, of the law school, were entertained. As quite a number of the members of the Washington Association are graduates of the school of law, the reunion last mentioned proved to be a particularly enjoyable one.

Western New York Association

A supper was given to the alumni secretary by the Columbia Alumni Association of Western New York on the evening of January 31. About twenty-five men were present, including O. J. Weimert, 1900L, John B. Whitney, 1905 A.M., George B. Waterhouse, 1907 Ph.D., C. N. Nelson, 1905S, C. C. Farnham, '89L, John T. Roberts, Jr., 1907S, W. J. Donovan, 1905, 1908L, E. L. Tilden, 1902L, Dr. R. R. Ross, '91M, Dr. P. H. Hayes, 1905M, W. D. Knight, 1906, and M. M. Cohn, 1908. The meeting was presided over by the president of the association, Mr. Farnham, and was a most enthusiastic and successful one. Many songs were sung, and speeches were made by Mr. Weimert, Dr. Hayes, and the secretary of the alumni council.

Wisconsin Alumni Association

The Columbia Alumni Association of Wisconsin held its annual meeting and dinner at the Deutscher Klub, Milwaukee, on January 20. Dr. Tombo presented the plan for alumni representation on the Board of Trustees, and action was taken by the organization to qualify. The election of officers resulted as follows: General Charles King, '65, president; Dr. George M. Steele, '71M, of Oshkosh, vice-president; Herman W. Buemming, F.A., secretary; and C. S. Carter, '79L, treasurer. J. E. Friend, '78L, the retiring president, served as toastmaster.

The members of the Madison branch of the Alumni Association of Wisconsin entertained the secretary of the alumni council at a luncheon on January 19, at the University Club, Madison, Wis. After the luncheon, the members adjourned to the *Rathskeller* to smoke and to listen to Dr. Tombo's message. The latter explained the plans for alumni representation on the Board of Trustees and urged the members of this Association to identify themselves with the Wisconsin Association of Milwaukee, so that the total membership might be large enough to entitle the Wisconsin men to a vote. Such arrangements will doubtless be perfected shortly. A meeting of the Madison branch was held on December 5, at which Professor W. W. Cook, '94, was elected vice-president, and Professor C. W. Stoddart, 1900, was elected secretary-treasurer in place of D. L. Patterson, who left the University of Wisconsin at the beginning of the year. Professor John L. Kind, Ph.D. 1906, was re-elected president of the association.

News of the Classes

1882S.—Charles Buxton Going, a member of the Alumni Council, was born in 1863, in the village of Westchester, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools of New York City, graduating from Grammar School No. 35 in 1875. Being under age for admission to the College of the City of New York, he took additional studies at the academy of M. W. Lyon, and in the public schools of Yonkers, N. Y., and prepared for the Columbia School of Mines under the late Rev. M. R. Hooper. He entered and graduated with the class of '82, taking the degree of Ph.B. in the course in analytical and applied chemistry. Upon graduation, Mr. Going went at once to Cincinnati, to fill the position of chemist to the Commercial Manufacturing Co., becoming in turn mechanical superintendent, vice-president, and president of this corporation and its successors; for some time he also conducted a chemical and physical testing laboratory, in partnership with Dr. John Bonsall Porter (now professor of mining at McGill University, Montreal) and was trustee, secretary and treasurer of the Glendale, Ohio, waterworks during the time of their construction and early operation. In 1896 he returned to New York to take the position of associate editor of *The Engineering Magazine*, becoming managing editor in 1898; this position he still holds. He is an associate of Columbia University in the department of mechanical engineering, correspond-

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ing member of the Canadian Mining Institute, member of the Columbia University, Engineers', and Salmagundi clubs, and contributor to the literary and technical magazines.

1883.—Herbert Livingston Satterlee, appointed assistant secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt on December 1, 1908, was born in New York in 1863. He entered Columbia in 1879 and graduated in 1883, receiving his master's degree a year later. In 1885 he received both the LL.B. and Ph.D. from his *alma mater*. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1886, became private secretary to Senator William M. Evarts. In 1890 the State Naval Militia was organized and Mr. Satterlee served as its navigator and ordnance officer for four years. During 1895–6, he acted as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Levi P. Morton, representing the maritime branch of the State forces. Later he was appointed naval aide to Governor Frank S. Black, with the title of captain.

When the Spanish war broke out Mr. Satterlee at once volunteered his services to the government, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy. Detailed as chief of staff to Captain John R. Bartlett, he also served in the U. S. Coast Signal Service. One of the evidences of Mr. Satterlee's interest in the navy is the part he took in the organization of the Naval Reserve Association, of which he has been the only president. He is also general counsel of the Navy League, and has twice been a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In politics Mr. Satterlee has always been a Republican. Even in his college days, he took great interest in politics, being president of the Columbia Blaine and Logan Club. He holds an active membership in the Seawanhaka and New York Yacht Clubs, having been fleet captain of the former from 1895 to 1900. Mr. Satterlee is also a member of the Union League, University, Church, Lawyers, and Saint Anthony's clubs of this city, and of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington. He is also a member of the American Social Science Association, of the U. S. Naval Order and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. On November 15, 1900, Mr. Satterlee was married to Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

1886.—Elwood Worcester, leader of the Emmanuel Movement, was born in Massillon, Ohio, in 1862. He spent his boyhood in Rochester, New York, and was prepared for college when only fifteen, and for the next four years was engaged in business. He entered Columbia College in the fall of 1882, and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1886. In the following year he graduated from the General Theological Seminary. He then went to Germany and studied in Leipzig and Berlin for nearly three years, being awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Leipzig, *magna cum laude*, in 1889. On Dr. Worcester's return to America he acted as assistant minister in St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, for nearly a year, and then went to Lehigh University, where he occupied the chair in psychology and the history of philosophy, for five years, serving at the same time as chaplain. Dr. Worcester then served as acting rector of St. John's Church, in Dresden, Germany, for a year, and shortly afterward, was called to succeed Dr. McConnell as rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, a position which he held until 1904. In the summer of that year he was appointed to the rectorship of Emmanuel Church, Boston, succeeding Dr. Leighton Parks, who was called to St. Bartholomew's, New York. Dr. Worcester has received the degree of doctor of divinity from Hobart College and from the University of Pennsylvania.

1888.—The 25th annual dinner of the class of '88, College, was held at the Columbia University Club on January 28, and a goodly number gathered for the usual pleasant evening, for the call of the old associations seems to grow stronger as the years go on. Among those present were several non-graduates, for the class has kept in touch with every one who was ever connected with it, irrespective of whether he graduated or not, and today counts some of the non-graduates among its most loyal members. The stranger on this occasion was C. R. Duffie, whom

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most of the men had not seen since freshman year. Duffie, who is a member of the Connecticut legislature and is engaged in the real estate business in Bantam, Conn., expects his son to enter the engineering school next September and will thus be the first member of the class to send one of his children to Columbia. The dinner committee had provided not only the usual tasteful menus and favors in the Columbia colors, but also, in honor of its being the silver anniversary dinner, souvenirs for every one present in the form of silver pencils engraved with the dates "1884–1909," while to Robert Goeller, as the only member of the class who had been present at all the twenty-five dinners, they presented a suitably inscribed silver medal. In accordance with the traditions of the class, there were no set speeches, but the evening was passed most delightfully in informal conversation and discussion. Before the members separated, the officers of the class were given authority to appoint a committee to cooperate with the similar committee recently appointed by '88, Mines, in making arrangements for the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation in 1913.

Charles Sears Baldwin, for several years secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Alumni Association, devoted himself in College mainly to Greek. He was one of the founders of the Shakspere Society, a member of the Barnard Literary Society, and of his class *Columbian* Board, and president of his class in Junior year. At graduation he received a fellowship in English, and spent three years at Columbia in graduate study, with incidental teaching, being then appointed instructor in English at both Columbia and Barnard. On the Yale faculty since 1895, he has devoted himself especially to the teaching of composition, publishing manuals for colleges and schools, and in lectures, articles, and teachers' courses exploring its pedagogy. In the linguistic field he published, in 1894, "The inflections and syntax of the Morte d'Arthur of Sir Thomas Malory." Several of his studies in literature (Sterne in France, Bunyan, The Short Story) with some lighter pieces from the *Atlantic*, were republished (1907) in a volume entitled "Essays out of hours." Professor Baldwin is a member of the College Alumni Association, of the Columbia University Club, and of the Connecticut Alumni Association, and is usually seen at Commencement and other reunions. Professor Baldwin received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1889 and that of Ph.D. in 1894.

1895.—Gustavus Town Kirby, a member of the Alumni Council, entered Columbia in the fall of 1891 and graduated from the school of mines with the degree of electrical engineer in 1895, and from the school of law with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1898. As a student Mr. Kirby was a member and captain of the Varsity fencing team, which won the intercollegiate championship, also a member and manager of the track team, and manager of the bicycle team, a member of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in 1894, and president of the same in 1895; he has been chairman of its advisory committee since 1896. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia University Club, and its secretary until 1907, being at present a member of its board of governors. He is a member of the University Club, of the Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. Mr. Kirby has been a strong supporter of organized athletics, and since his election to the presidency of the Intercollegiate Association in 1895 he has been a member of the A. A. U. board of governors. He was one of the organizers of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York and is a member of its exectutive committee, being also a director and treasurer of the Playground Association of America. He is a graduate director of Columbia track athletics, and was a member of the American *Comité d'honneur* of the Olympic Games of 1908. He is a member of the firm of Kirby and Wood, attorneys and counsellors at law, with offices at 2 Wall Street and 6 East 23d Street, as well as at Mount Kisco, New York.

1899.—One of the most successful reunions of the class of 1899 was held on Saturday evening, January 16, at

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Shanley's restaurant, Broadway and 42nd Street. The occasion was the tenth annual midwinter reunion of '99, College, and was held jointly with the classes of the schools of applied science.

The committee for the decennial celebration on commencement day submitted its report for ratification by the class, and the enthusiasm with which the proposed gift was approved would seem to insure its success. The class purposes, as a memorial of its tenth year of graduation, to regrade and improve South Field in accordance with the plans adopted by the University, and to build an athletic field, including a running track, football and baseball field, tennis courts and grand stands. This scheme is to be carried out with the cooperation of '84, Mines. Professor Pellew, who was present as a guest, assured the class of the hearty endorsement of his committee, and stated that no more suitable gift to the University could be made than the proposed one, and that his class was heartily in favor of the scheme. A considerable sum of money has already been pledged and the details are to be worked out by the University authorities and the committees of '84 and '99 in charge of the celebration. It is hoped to dedicate the field by a baseball game with a sister university on commencement day and to have the classes participate in the dedication by marching upon the field in different costumes. Exercises appropriate to the occasion are being arranged; and in the evening the classes will be united to attend a band concert.

It is expected that the actual work of regrading will be begun about March 1, and that the improvements will cost approximately ten thousand dollars. The plans call for the regrading of the field on the level of the middle terrace on which Hamilton Hall stands. The tennis courts along 114th street are also to be filled in to this level. On this side of the field a grandstand capable of seating from four to five thousand will be erected. A quarter mile running track will be constructed, with a 120-yard straightaway. Within the track there will be sufficient space for a full sized baseball diamond, and it will be large enough to accommodate a regulation football gridiron. The tennis courts will be replaced by others along the Broadway side of South Field, taking the place of the "small" field there. Many of the old buildings which have stood on the field for years will have to be removed.

Among those present were Hellman, Pell, Hopkins, Seward, Ehret, Fletcher, Giffin, Cardozo, Fowler, Lichtenstein, Wormser, Ernst, G. Parsons, Hackett, Baker, Harringon, Cole, Foster, Imlach, Tilt, Falk, Goodwin, Weekes, Simonson, Oddie, Henderson, Morrill, Rossi, Carpenter, Chapman, Heidelberg, Vom Baur, McIntyre, Van Wagner, Cogan and Wright. The committee having the arrangements for the reunion in charge was as follows: A. Fowler, E. A. Cardozo, T. Parsons and M. Wormser, for the College; and H. H. Oddie, H. Chapman, M. S. Falk and B. B. Tilt for the Mines.

1902.—The annual midwinter reunion and dinner of the class of 1902, College, was held on Lincoln's Birthday in connection with the celebrations of Alumni Day. A large table in the Commons was mainly given over to the class, including the alumni of 1902, Science. After the beefsteak dinner, a number of those present attended the Columbia-Pennsylvania basketball game. The following men from the College attended the dinner: Bradley, Caldwell, Carey, Colie, Clark, Fitch, Gookin, Halstead, Harper, Hays, Holland, Hutton, Homer Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Kelly, Lawson, Marsching, Neiman, Parr, Prince, Potter, Ropes, Ryttenberg, and Wise.

Dr. J. Gardner Hopkins is associated with the pathological department at St. Luke's Hospital. Danton is the proud father of a son, of whom he speaks as "a future Columbian." Schuster is located in Mexico City, where he is associated with the Mexican office of the law firm of Johnson and Galston. Duden is also in Mexico. Halsey is slowly recovering from a nervous illness of several years' duration. Collins has removed his medical practice from Greenwich, Conn., back to this city. Hogan has removed permanently to Colorado.

1907.—Owing to an error, it was announced in the December issue that

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REV. ELWOOD WORCESTER, '86
LEADER, THE EMMANUEL MOVEMENT

GUSTAVUS TOWN KIRBY, '95 S, '98 L
MEMBER OF ALUMNI COUNCIL

WILLIAM A. SCHAPER, 1901 PH.D.
SECRETARY, MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

FRANK SCHLESINGER, '98 PH.D.
PRESIDENT, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Harold Perrine had been elected class president. John W. Brodix still occupies that post, but to fill the additional places of second and third vice-president, respectively, Harold Perrine and W. G. Palmer were chosen at the annual meeting on commencement day.—Mr. and Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margery Coolidge, to Robert M. Miller.—Seth Low Pierrepont has been appointed third secretary of the American embassy in Paris.

Ph.D. Notes

1898.—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, president of the Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1890 and acted as a surveyor from 1890 to 1896. He was then made University fellow in astronomy at Columbia University, holding the fellowship from 1896 to 1898 and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1897 and that of Ph.D. in 1898. Upon graduation Dr. Schlesinger spent a year as research assistant at the Yerkes Observatory, and then took charge of the Latitude Observatory at Ukiah, California, from 1899 to 1903. He was astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution from 1903 to 1905, in which year he was made director of the Allegheny Observatory in Pennsylvania, which in point of equipment and in the value of the researches that have been published ranks among the first half dozen institutions of its kind in the country. Dr. Schlesinger is the author of memoirs on the reduction of photographic plates, variations of latitude, stellar parallaxes, motions of binaries in the line of sight, and is at present a member of the council of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, and member for the United States of the *Comité de Bibliographie Astronomique.*

1901.—William A. Schaper, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Alumni Association since its foundation, was born in 1869 near La Crosse, Wisconsin, of German parents, who left the fatherland during the unrest of 1848 to become pioneers in Illinois and Wisconsin. He spent his boyhood on the farm and began his education in a frontier log schoolhouse. He completed a four year professional course in the State Normal School at River Falls, Wisconsin, in 1891, received his A.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1895, his A.M. from Columbia University in 1898, and his Ph.D. in 1901. He held a scholarship under the faculty of political science in 1896–97, and a fellowship in 1897–98. His dissertation on "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina" won for him the Justin Winsor prize for the best monograph based on original research presented in American history in 1900. The following year Dr. Schaper was appointed instructor in political science at the University of Minnesota. He was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1902 and to that of professor in 1904. In the latter year he was offered the new chair of political science and full charge of that department in the University of Illinois, but he elected to remain with Minnesota. The work in political science at the University of Minnesota has grown to fourteen different courses given by two instructors, assisted by a fellow, to over 350 students.

Dr. Schaper has taken a special interest in the practical application of the knowledge and principles of political science in the administration of government. His experience in the Census Bureau in Washington, during his student days, has given his studies and investigations a practical turn. In 1907 the lower house of the Minnesota legislature adopted a resolution calling upon the department of political science at the University to loan to its committees and members a collection of the latest reports and books on the subject of taxation, which had been gathered for the purpose through Dr. Schaper's seminar in anticipation of the State's needs, and the students trained in his seminar were engaged to do the field work for the new Tax Commission in the following year. He was a member of the recent Hennepin County Grand Jury which investigated municipal conditions in Minneapolis, resulting in the indictment of a member of the school board for bribery and setting on foot a wholesome reform in the administration of several city departments.

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Dr. Schaper is chairman of the committee on instruction in government of the American Political Science Association which has been engaged for the past two years in making an elaborate investigation into the instruction our high schools are giving in American government. The report will be ready for publication in a few months. His article on "What do students know about American government before taking college courses in policical science?", published in the *Journal of Pedagogy*, Boston, 1906, and in the Proceedings of the American Political Science Association, opened the way for this investigation. He suggested the organization of the American Political Science Association and took a leading part in drafting its constitution, as well as in starting a quarterly publication.

Dr. Schaper is an active member of many organizations, among them the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Six O'Clock Club, the Twin City alumni associations of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the American Political Science Association, and the American Economic Association. He was one of the organizers of a national Conference of Employers and Employees held in Minneapolis in 1902, in which representatives of labor, capital, the government and the university department of social and political science held a friendly conference.

1906.—John Louis Kind, president of the Madison branch of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, was born in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1877, and prepared for college in the public schools of Crete, Nebraska. In the fall of 1895, he entered the ancient classical course at the University of Nebraska and received the degree of A.B. in 1899. During the year 1899–1900 he held a fellowship in German in the same institution and a teaching fellowship the following year, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1901. During the year 1901–1902 he taught German in the Omaha High School. In 1902 he entered Columbia University as Carl Schurz fellow in German. After two years of service in Columbia as assistant in the Germanic Department, he received the degree of Ph.D. in February, 1906, having spent the summer of 1905 abroad, gathering material for his dissertation.

He was appointed instructor in German in the University of Wisconsin in 1905, and assistant professor in 1908, the position which he now holds. His thesis for the A.M. degree, "On the influence of the Greek in the coining of Gothic compounds," was published by the Graduate Club of the University of Nebraska in its *Bulletin* in 1901. His dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy has appeared in the Columbia Germanic Studies, under the title, "Edward Young in Germany." Mr. Kind is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Tau Delta societies.

Miscellaneous Notes

The following contributions by Columbia alumni, officers and former students, appeared in the December magazines: *Scribner's*—"At the foot of Hemlock Mountain," by Dorothea F. Canfield, 1904 Ph.D. *Atlantic Monthly*—"The new view of charity," by Professor Edward T. Devine, and "Races in the United States," by William Z. Ripley, '93 Ph.D. *Putnam's Monthly and The Reader*—"Less than kin" (continued), by Alice Duer Miller, '99 Barnard. *Appleton's*—"The Eve and the orange," by Myra Kelly, T.C. *The Forum*—"The 'Young Turk' movement," by Professor Richard Gottheil, '81, and "Holding the mirror up to nature," by Clayton M. Hamilton, A.M. 1901. *Review of Reviews*—"High-pressure fire protection," by Herbert T. Wade, '93, and "Loans on salaries and wages," by Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay. *McClure's*—"One hundred masterpieces of painting," by Professor John LaFarge. *Harper's Bazar*—"The climbers," by Alice Duer Miller, '99 Barnard. *Hampton's Broadway Magazine*—"A true believer," by Dorothea F. Canfield, 1904 Ph.D. *The Ladies' Home Journal*—"The results of the Emmanuel movement," by Elwood Worcester, '86, and "Some of the best new books for Christmas," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L. *The Craftsman*—"The invincible city," by Annie Nathan Meyer. *Educational Review*—"Training for vocation and for avocation," by President Nicholas Murray Butler. *Munsey's*—"The American

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language," by Professor Brander Matthews, '71. *The Bookman*—"Representative American storytellers," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L; "Napoleon the less," by Professor Harry Thurston Peck, '81, and "Recent books," by Frederic Taber Cooper. *The Circle*—"The real value of Christmas," by Hamilton Wright Mabie, '69L. *The Architectural Record*—"The German Theater in New York," by Henry W. Frohne, 1904 F.A. *Current Literature*—"The sundial" (a poem), by William Ellery Leonard, 1904 Ph.D. (reprinted from *The Pathfinder*).

The January magazines contained the following contributions: *Scribner's*—"The playwright and his players," by Brander Matthews, '71. *The Forum*—"Melodrama and farces," by Clayton Hamilton, 1901 A.M. *The Craftsman*—"The great man," by George Middleton, 1902. *The Ladies' Home Journal*—"The results of the Emmanuel movement," by Elwood Worcester, '86, and "Edgar Allen Poe," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L. *Cosmopolitan*—"The many sided Milton," by Professor Harry T. Peck, '81. *Munsey's*—"The crisis in Germany," by Professor Harry T. Peck. *Appleton's Magazine*—"Made in Heaven," by Myra Kelly, T.C. *Review of Reviews*—"The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research," by Herbert T. Wade, '93. *The Forum*—"French poetry and English readers," by Brander Matthews, '71; "Dramatic literature and theatrical journalism," by Clayton Hamilton, 1901 A.M. *Lippincott's Magazine*—"Lanier of the Cavalry," or "A week's arrest," by General Charles King, '65. *The Bookman*—"Ethical values and some recent books," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L. *North American Review*—"The religio-medical movement," by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, '70M. *Everybody's*—"Avunculus," by Dorothea Canfield, 1904 Ph.D. *Ainslee's*—"A delegate of destiny," by John Kendrick Bangs, '83 Pol.Sc. *Munsey's*—"Hazing—its ancient origin and modern development," by Professor Harry T. Peck, '81. *The Craftsman*—"Silk-dyeing," by Professor Charles Pellew, '84S. *Ladies' Home Journal*—"Our use of English," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L; "The results of the Emmanuel movement," IV, by Elwood Worcester, '86. *Harper's Bazar*—"The New York climbers," by Alice Duer Miller, '99 Barnard; "The real thing. A domestic farce," by John Kendrick Bangs, '83 Pol.Sc.

In connection with the article by Herbert T. Wade, '93, in the December issue of the *Review of Reviews* on "High-pressure fire protection," it may be of interest to note that J. Goodman, '98S, has been in charge of the two Brooklyn High-pressure Fire Service Stations since their inception and construction. Henry B. Machen, '99S, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has had entire charge of the laying of the High-pressure Fire Service mains for the distribution system in the Borough of Manhattan. Charles F. Lacombe, '85S, chief engineer of light and power, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has been connected with the contracts for power supply for the four High-pressure Fire Service Stations in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The firm of Reis (L. R. Reis, 1902S) and O'Donovan (L. J. O'Donovan, 1902S), engineers and contractors, had the contract for wiring the two Manhattan stations. William C. Dunlop, 1906S, erecting engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Company, had charge of the erection of the pumps and motors at the Manhattan pumping stations, while Professor Sever of the department of electrical engineering, was connected with the work as consulting electrical engineer for the four stations, advising as to the electrical design in general.

Dinner for Dean Van Amringe

The alumni of the College and the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry will give a banquet on April 3 at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Dean Van Amringe's birthday and to celebrate the Dean's fiftieth anniversary as a member of the College faculty. The arrangements for the dinner are in charge of the Association of the Early Eighties, the committee being composed of C. P. Sawyer, chairman; J. D. Livingston, W. C. Demorest, W. T. Lawson, Gerard Romaine, Charles Taber, Robert Arrowsmith, J. F. Jenkins, D. E. Moran, C. B. Going, George Renault, W. F. Morgan, G. H. Barnes, and J. A. B. Cowles.

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NECROLOGY

Russell Sturgis

Born October 16, 1836; died February 11, 1909

We have had in America but one great general critic of the fine arts. Almost every one who writes at all, writes occasionally on this subject, and in the special field of Italian painting we have produced one critic who has become an autocrat. Mr. Sturgis, however, in his information, his sympathy and productivity covered many fields, with a keenness of appreciation and virility of effort which have rarely been equaled outside of Paris. His many Clubs knew him, and his select acquaintance; but he was not often personally before the general public, whom he was content to reach through his literary output. This was enormous. In books, periodicals, journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, his prodigious information and brilliant style were gratefully appreciated everywhere. So it is undoubtedly true that one of our largest educational forces has just left us.

Mr. Sturgis began as an architect and teacher of architecture, and discovered early in his career that the science and art of architecture are dependent upon books. He discovered also that these books are expensive and quite beyond the reach of precisely the class of students to whom they are most indispensable. He always carried in mind the patent necessity for the establishment in a great building-center like New York of a standard architectural library which young people, especially, in the profession, might be able to use with freedom and confidence. When in 1890 Mr. Henry O. Avery died, one of the most accomplished of Mr. Sturgis's many able pupils, the father, the late Mr. S. P. Avery, whose influence in the field of art was as large in its way as that of Mr. Sturgis, quite naturally appealed to the master for advice as to a suitable form of memorial to his eminent pupil. This, of course, gave Mr. Sturgis precisely the opportunity for which he had been waiting. The scheme for a Henry O. Avery memorial architectural library was formulated at once. At the moment Columbia University Library was the only institution in the city competent to receive this collection. There were many reasons for bringing it here. The one which most deeply impressed Mr. Sturgis was the genial Columbia custom of keeping its reading rooms open in the evening when busy people may use them. The Avery library is practically Mr. Sturgis's creation. Under the terms of the foundation, he has been one of the purchasing committee from the start. During the present administration of the University Library, every order for new material has been signed by him, and no change of policy has been made without Mr. Sturgis's approval. The Avery library is very nearly perfect as a standard architectural collection. All the great books are here, and as free as air and water to the people who need them most. These intelligent patrons most keenly appreciate the remarkable service which Mr. Sturgis has rendered Columbia and through Columbia to the entire architectural profession. E. R. S.

Arnold, Lemuel Hastings, Jr., LL.B. 1870, died in 1908.

Baker, Frank Russell, M.D. 1889, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 11, 1908, aged thirty-nine years. While trying to remove a tightly-wedged screen from one of the fourth-story windows of his residence, Dr. Baker fell out and was instantly killed.

Baldwin, Daniel Pratt, LL.B. 1860, A.B. Madison 1856 and LL.B. 1872, A.M. Hamilton 1867 and LL.D. 1900, LL.D. Wabash 1872 and Litt.D. 1902, LL.D. Colgate 1872, died suddenly at his home in Logansport, Ind., of apoplexy on December 13, 1908, aged seventy-one years. He was attorney-general of Indiana in 1880.

Bergh, Edwin, LL.B. 1866, died at his home in New York City on December 14, 1908, aged fifty-five years.

Binney, William Johnson, LL.B. 1867, A.B. Amherst 1862, died on December 27, 1908.

Bolte, Hermann, LL.B. 1874, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home in New York City on December 15, 1908, aged seventy-two years. He was a Justice of the Second Judicial District Court, 1894–8, and a Justice of the Second Municipal Court, 1898–1904.

Bolte, Hermann Augustus, LL.B. 1900, LL.B. New York University

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1893, died at the Fordham Hospital on January 2, 1909, his death being caused by a fractured skull. He was the son of Judge Bolte.

BULL, William Tillinghast, M.D. 1872, emeritus professor of surgery, died at Wymberly, Isle of Hope, Ga., on February 22, 1909, after a long illness due to cancer. A sketch of Dr. Bull's life will appear in the June QUARTERLY.

CONVERS, Ebenezer Buckingham, LL.B. 1866, A.B. Yale 1861 and A.M. 1864, died on March 10, 1905.

FRENCH, George Washington, LL.B. 1878, died at his home in Amesbury, Mass., recently, aged seventy years. He was principal of the truant school in Cypress Hills from 1895 to 1901, when he became principal of Public School 66 in Brooklyn.

GETTY, Andrew H., a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878–9, died in Athens, N. Y., of heart disease on January 14, 1909. His M.D. degree was taken at the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine.

HUTCHINS, Robert Hamilton, LL.B. 1897, A.B. Trinity 1890 and A.M. 1893, died suddenly at his home in New York City of cerebral hemorrhage on January 22, 1909, aged thirty-nine years.

GIBBS, Oliver Wolcott, A.B. 1841, A.M. 1844, M.D. 1845, LL.D. 1873, and Harvard 1888, and Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Newport, R. I., on December 9, 1908. He was professor of chemistry and physics at the Free Academy —now the College of the City of New York—for fifteen years, Rumford professor at Harvard from 1863 to 1897, and professor emeritus until his death. He was a member of a committee of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and a charter member and president of the National Academy of Sciences.

KNAPP, Louis Philip, M.D. 1891, Ph.G. New York College of Pharmacy 1890, died after a few days' illness at his home in Hackensack, N. J., on December 3, 1908, aged forty years.

KNOWLES, Robert, LL.B. 1899, died recently, aged twenty-eight years. He was American vice-consul at Nassau, Bahama Islands, for a period of four years.

KURTZ, Louis Taylor, LL.B. 1887, died recently at Newcastle, Pa.

MCCOSH, Andrew James, M.D. 1880, LL.D. 1904, A.B. Princeton 1877, and A.M. 1880, died on December 2, 1908, aged fifty years. See p. 203.

MILLER, Abram John, LL.B. 1869, died on January 24, 1908.

MITCHELL, Edward, A.B. 1861, A.M. 1864, LL.B. 1865, died on February 15, 1909, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Mitchell had served on the Board of Trustees of the University for nearly thirty years. A sketch of his career will be published in the June QUARTERLY.

MORRISON, Frank Hardick, LL.B. 1877, A.B. Kenyon 1875, died recently.

PALMER, Victor Edwin, LL.B. 1899, died at his home in Seattle, Wash., on December 16, 1908. Mr. Palmer was an active member of the Columbia Alumni Association of Washington.

PORTER, Franklin, LL.B. 1872, A.B. Yale 1869 and A.M. 1872, died on July 9, 1906.

WANDELL, Townsend, LL.B. 1865, A.B. College of the City of New York 1863 and A.M. 1865, died in Bologna, Italy, on June 28, 1908, being accidentally killed at a railway station. Mr. Wandell was a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Institute, the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, the Dwight Alumni Association and the Columbia Law Alumni Association.

WEEKS, James Raymond, LL.B. 1861, A.B. Lafayette 1859 and A.M. 1862, died several years ago.

WEST, Max, A.M. 1892, Ph.D. 1893, B.S. University of Minnesota 1890, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on January 7, 1909, aged thirty-nine years. After graduation Dr. West was engaged in writing for the papers of Minneapolis and Chicago. In 1893–4 he was on the staff of the Chicago *Herald*, and the next year was editorial writer on the *Record*. From 1896 to 1900 he was in the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. In 1902 he lectured at Co-

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lumbia University on political economy. In 1903 and 1904 he was chief of the bureau of internal revenue of Porto Rico and was instrumental in the establishment of the system of taxation there. Since then he has been special examiner of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor. For several years he was secretary of the Civic Society of Washington, secretary of the Conference of Comparative Legislation, and of the Tenement House Department of New York City. Dr. West's thesis upon the inheritance tax, for his doctor's degree, was recently brought up to date and is looked upon as an authority on the subject.

WILLIAMS, Rev. Pelham, S.T.D. (hon.) 1871, A.B. Harvard 1853, A.M. Trinity 1861, died recently at Greenbush, Mass.

STATISTICS

The registration returns for November 1, 1908, at twenty-five of the leading universities of the country will be found tabulated on page 298. Taking the total attendance into consideration, *i. e.*, including the summer session, the greatest gains in terms of student units over 1907 have been made by Chicago, Columbia, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Cornell, California and Minnesota, each one of these having gained over four hundred students; omitting the summer session attendance, the largest increases have been registered by Columbia, Minnesota, Cornell, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the order given, the growth in each case being one of more than three hundred students. The largest gains since 1902 have been registered by Pennsylvania, New York University, Illinois, Michigan, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Iowa, each of these universities showing an increase of over one thousand students. According to the figures for 1907, the twenty-four universities included in the table ranked as follows: Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Cornell, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York University, Yale, Wisconsin, California, Syracuse, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Stanford, Princeton, Virginia, Johns Hopkins. Comparing this with the order for 1908, we observe that Columbia now heads the list, having changed places with Harvard, Pennsylvania has passed Illinois, Wisconsin and California have passed Yale, and Indiana has passed Kansas. Omitting the summer session enrollment, the order is, of course, somewhat different, namely, Michigan, Columbia, Minnesota, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York University, Yale, Wisconsin, California, Syracuse, Northwestern, Nebraska, Chicago, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Stanford, Indiana, Princeton, Western Reserve, Virginia, Johns Hopkins—Columbia and Minnesota having passed Harvard, Cornell having passed Pennsylvania, New York University having passed Yale, California having changed places with Syracuse, Northwestern with Nebraska, and Missouri with Iowa.

R. T., Jr.

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STATISTICS

MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECTS OF STUDENTS IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE, 1907–08

Subjects	Political Science		Philosophy		Pure Science		Total	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Administrative Law	1	8					1	8
American History	32	21		4		1	32	26
Ancient History	7	3		4			7	7
Anthropology		2	3	4			3	6
Astronomy					3	5	3	5
Bacteriology					1	1	1	1
Biological Chemistry					3	9	3	9
Botany				1	15	14	15	15
Chemistry				2	28	24	28	26
Chinese Lang. and Lit.			5	1			5	1
Classical Archæology			2				2	
Comparative Literature		1	4	41			4	42
Constitutional Law	18	22					18	22
Education		6	149	120		10	149	136
Electrical Engineering					2	2	2	2
English		7	119	77			119	84
Geology					16	18	16	18
Germanic Lang. and Lit.			39	32			39	32
Greek (incl. Archæology)			7	16			7	16
Indo-Iranian Languages			4	6			4	6
International Law	10	10					10	10
Latin (incl. Roman Arch.)			32	26			32	26
Linguistics			1				1	
Mathematical Physics					3	19	3	19
Mathematics				9	37	10	37	19
Mechanical Engineering					1	1	1	1
Mediæval History	17	14		8			17	22
Metallurgy					5	7	5	7
Mineralogy						5		5
Mining					1	4	1	4
Modern European History	4	13		2			4	15
Philosophy (incl. Ethics)		6	60	62		6	60	74
Physics					13	13	13	13
Physiology				1	2	8	2	9
Political Economy	38	54		7		1	38	62
Political Philosophy	2	16					2	16
Psychology			8	37		2	8	39
Roman Law and Comp. Jurisprudence	2	10					2	10
Romance Lang. and Lit. (incl. Celtic)		1	21	27			21	28
Semitic Languages		1	15	14			15	15
Social Economy	20	26		10			20	36
Sociology and Statistics	64	49		27			64	76
Zoology				1	21	12	21	13
Total	215	270	469	539	151	172	835	981

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Faculties	California	Chicago	Columbia	Cornell	Harvard (incl. Radcliffe)	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Johns Hopkins	Kansas	Michigan	Minnesota	Missouri	Nebraska	New York	Northwestern	Ohio State	Pennsylvania	Princeton	Stanford	Syracuse	Virginia	Western Reserve	Wisconsin	Yale
College Arts, Men	526	749	645	873	2231	402	536	518	160	427	1027	557	478	289	296	480	335	359	641	434	1387	923	310	842	1573
College Arts, Women	879	685	491	....	394	481	405	....	....	315	653	609	438	373	167	495	323	80	....	436	....	....	269	788	....
Collegiate Schools	879	....	4707	7377	1684	1165	....	1251	....	1183	1738	1086	1077	1700	1653	....	1095	1134	1146	1388	....	....	....	....	1967
Science	95	209	318	823	689	174	126	209	....	184	706	583	260	168	809	253	125	396	....	119	93	45	180	124	434
Law	36	148	306	807	319	502	260	302	355	70	445	844	55	110	406	324	....	365	....	....	....	89	98	30	149
Medicine	324	1016	1134	1364	1636	1133	1165	1265	....	177	1099	1086	1035	....	....	....	1	1168	....	....	....	31	15	810	371
Agriculture	134	408	737	946	460	433	40	216	48	160	97	137	184	255	....	276	....	....	339	91	95	45	31	110	....
Architecture	7	....	131	130	†	182	....	....	....	....	137	135	135	....	....	168	....	168	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....
Art	107	....	....	....	....	4	....	†	....	32	†	51	875	323	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	45
Commerce	150	....	....	....	....	176	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	....	....	....	363	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dentistry	150	198	....	....	66	105	....	165	....	....	192	191	....	235	....	843	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	†	....	....
Divinity	....	....	....	....	66	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	106
Education	†	†	....	....	†	81	....	†	....	....	†	†	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Music	†	†	....	35	....	....	....	†	....	126	†	†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	216	91
Pedagogy	65	....	183	950	....	289	....	65	....	94	108	89	31	315	260	469	235	30	†	....	....	100	....	†	37	....
Pharmacy	†	....	....	284	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	171	72	186	150	....	....	75	....	....
Veterinary	....	218	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	150	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deduct Double Registration	27	200	....	38	3	10	....	150	....	82	....	....	400	80	70	150	....	145	....	....	....	40	....	38	14	150	65
Total	3699	3663	4340	4246	4336	4458	3367	3184	608	1866	6937	4355	3220	3231	3457	3999	2440	4293	1314	1338	3084	757	1016	3237	3448
Summer Session, 1908	1149	1965	1340	1340	1340	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165
Deduct Double Registration	100	540	307	387	340	308	259	230	....	161	533	380	270	258	236	332	236	253	170	....	57	62	....	302	80
Grand Total, 1908	3725	5114	5073	4900	5344	4400	3123	3256	608	2686	5188	4607	3556	3354	3965	4832	3369	5080	4333	2344	3541	3304	757	2016	3976	3466
" 1907	3705	5061	4933	4553	5143	4481	3123	3256	608	2686	5188	4607	3556	3354	3965	4832	3369	5080	4333	2344	3541	3304	757	2016	3976	3466
" 1906	3246	4731	4650	4025	5343	3810	1515	1930	618	1690	4674	3944	2971	2807	3283	3632	2186	3934	1350	1350	3004	745	703	1490	3435
" 1905	3631	4557	4755	3871	5063	3635	1377	1700	688	1706	4581	3940	2887	2655	3028	3721	2057	3430	1361	1602	2770	696	656	1085	3477
" 1904	3636	4612	4553	3858	5198	3379	1264	1460	740	1446	4086	3586	2704	2598	2980	3658	1758	3247	1365	1494	2459	691	846	1370	3008
" 1903	3670	4403	4153	3583	5008	3205	1164	1460	740	1446	3966	3586	2704	2598	2980	3658	1758	3247	1365	1494	2459	691	846	1370	2899
" 1902	3676	4256	4204	3381	5068	3189	1048	1380	669	1294	3764	3505	2498	2360	2802	3483	1603	3549	1345	1378	2002	586	760	1284	2804
Extension and Similar Courses	1150	‖	1879	....	1133	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1185	....
Officers	393	303	655	570	644	477	200	160	192	126	409	800	195	240	338	368	209	466	166	139	220	94	297	395	397

* Includes schools of mines, engineering, chemistry and related departments.
† Included elsewhere.
‖ The attendance on the 188 courses given during the past year was 53,641.

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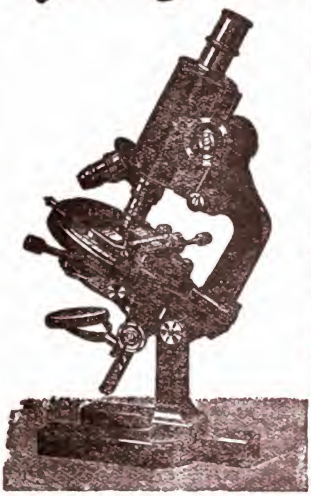

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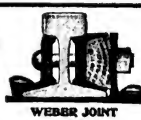

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JAMES HULME CANFIELD

Librarian, 1899 1909

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. XI — JUNE, 1909 — No. 3

JAMES HULME CANFIELD

THE University has met with a sad loss in the death of the eminent educator and helpful friend who had for ten years so efficiently directed the affairs of the Library. Several weeks before his untimely end—he was but sixty-two years old—Dr. Canfield's health had failed alarmingly, so that he was obliged to give up a large part of his various activities. The malady was diagnosed as a nervous exhaustion which might be repaired by partial remission of work and the avoidance of mental stress. Under the regimen adopted he went about his routine duties with seeming cheerfulness, but not without grave apprehensions which led him to make private preparation for a sudden and final leave-taking. On the evening of March 22 he lectured at West Point. As he was returning to the Faculty Club, where he was lodging temporarily, he was for a moment placed in serious peril by the collision of a heavy truck with the electric car in which he was riding. That night, probably on account of the shock he had received, the menacing symptoms returned in an aggravated and very painful form. On Wednesday he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where, for two or three days, he seemed to improve, though there were signs of a mental disturbance which portended grave danger. On Saturday came an apoplexy which left him paralyzed and unable to speak, though partly conscious. He expired on Monday evening, March 29.

James Hulme Canfield was born in 1847 at Delaware, Ohio.

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His father was an Episcopalian clergyman of Vermont stock, his mother a native of New Jersey. In his infancy the family moved to New York City, the father having accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and West Twentieth Street. A little later the Rev. E. H. Canfield became rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. James prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute. Here he was a schoolmate of Seth Low, who remembers him as a "rather stout, stocky boy, of very much the same build he had when he became a man." A friend who is old enough to have known Stephen A. Douglas has told Mr. Low that both in face and figure Dr. Canfield bore a really striking resemblance to the Little Giant. Mr. Low recalls him as a boy of high principles and unfailing cheerfulness. This was the beginning of an acquaintance which in after years led President Low, when he had built the noble edifice that was to house Columbia's library, to select Dr. Canfield as a man preeminently fitted for the office of librarian.

In 1864 young Canfield entered Williams College, where for three years he was a contemporary of Franklin Carter, afterwards president of the college. Dr. Carter writes of him in a recent letter from which I am permitted to quote: "He was one of the ablest, and I thought the noblest of all the students in the college, when I went to Williams in 1865, and his subsequent career has fully justified all the pride I had in him in those days." It was the desire of the Rev. Mr. Canfield that his son should study law, but the son himself seems to have felt much perplexity about his vocation in life. The following passage from "The college student and his problems," published more than thirty years later, is plainly autobiographic (page 147):

> I once thought that there could never be a period of my own life in which there would come more restlessness, more anxiety, more uncertainty, a keener sense of general ignorance and inadequacy, than were experienced during the last half of my senior year in college. What I was prepared to do, what I really desired to do, how I should go about it, what was to be the first step, where I should begin life, how I could earn my first dollar, under what circumstances I could be sure of earning it at all; these questions tormented me by night and by day.

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For the time being the young graduate, of the class of 1868, solved his problem by going west and taking employment with a firm which was building an Iowa branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He liked the work and in after years was wont to speak of this episode in his life as a time of rugged and profitable experience. But it was a sort of family plan that he should study law. Accordingly, after about two years of railroad building, he went to Jackson, Michigan, read law with the firm of Hall and Gould, and was admitted to the bar. For the practice of his profession he settled in St. Joseph, Michigan. Here, in 1873, he married Flavia Camp, the faithful life-companion who survives him. Of their union two children were born, namely, James Albert, at present head of the Canfield Paper Company, of New York, and Dorothea Frances, now Mrs. John Fisher, who in recent years has won a name for herself as a writer of fiction.

Mr. Canfield did not greatly enjoy the practice of law and soon turned his energy into other channels. He retained, however, a certain pride in his public status as a lawyer; for afterwards, as he became successively a citizen of Kansas, Nebraska, and Ohio, he took steps to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of each of these States. At St. Joseph he interested himself in local school affairs, became an active member of the school board, and presently concluded that teaching was after all his true vocation. Largely through the influence of President John Bascom, a Williams College man who knew him well and had great confidence in him, he was appointed in 1877 to a professorship in the University of Kansas, where he remained fourteen years. His chair was at first called History and the English Language and Literature, afterwards History and Political Science, still later American History and Civics. He also taught two or three other subjects, lending a hand where help was needed. There is abundant evidence that he was an effective teacher, who made life-long friends of his students and set a permanent mark on their characters. As a professor he left the learned monograph to others, devoting his own attention rather to the popularization of knowledge, and to the living questions of economics, education and political betterment. Much of his energy was expended in public speaking and in fugitive writing

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for the newspapers. It was his ambition to help in developing and consolidating the educational system of Kansas, with the university at its head; to make friends for the university by bringing it into close connection with the high schools, and to explain the theory and workings of higher education as a concern of the entire people in a democratic commonwealth. With regard to this part of his career, a prominent member of the faculty of the University of Kansas writes me as follows:

He became very promptly a power in the university, in the community and in the State. With the capacity for being diplomatic he combined such positive convictions, and such a talent for expressing and organizing them, that he was recognized as a leader even by those who were unwilling to be led. He threw himself into every opportunity for the manifestation of his powers: into church work, into local affairs, into county and State, and eventually national teachers' associations. He possessed a rare gift for arousing interest in his students. His classes were much sought. When a vacancy arose in the presidency of the university, in 1889, there was a wide expectation that Professor Canfield would be called to the position. I believe he would have received it but for his radical and vigorously defended views on economic questions, and possibly for some fear of his aggressive and positive executive policy.

The literary fruits of this Kansas professorship were as follows: first, a tract of 48 pages entitled "Taxation, A plain talk for plain people," which was published by the Society for Political Education (New York, 1883); second, a brief "History of Kansas" (Philadelphia, 1884); third, an elementary text-book on "Local government in Kansas" (Philadelphia, 1889). The first of these, in its most essential part, is a trenchant criticism of our national system of indirect taxation for so-called "protective" purposes. The general attitude of Professor Canfield at that time—I am not aware that it changed materially in later years—will appear from the following passage ("Taxation," page 18):

And this distrust [of the people], in its double character, is at the bottom of the retention of the system today. We may talk about convenience of collection and ease of payment as much as we please; the real reason is that we dare not face the people with the truth. A member of the Kansas National Delegation said to me not long since: "I don't believe in letting the people know. The

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people are captious. Charge them so much for their dinner and they pay without a murmur. Give them a bill of fare with prices attached—European plan—and they are sure to kick at some item and refuse the dish. I believe in the American plan—so much per day, and none of their business how the money goes." I assert now, as then, that such a doctrine is pernicious in theory and infamous in practice. If this republic is to hold together it will be because of the strong and practical participation of the common people in every department of government. Wealth cannot save us, culture cannot save us, so-called leaders cannot save us, partisan success cannot save us. Popular intelligence, popular *political* intelligence, is the only safeguard, and the only promise of perpetuity. "Responsibility is the greatest educator." So far as the people of this country have felt this responsibility they have responded well. In most political questions they have been for more than half a century about ten years ahead of those who have arrogated leadership. They can be trusted—they must be trusted—with every detail of the government. It is a flat contradiction to the very essence of our civil system to relegate government to some favored class, or to attempt to succeed by cajolery and deceit.

The position of a "free-trade professor" in the State university of a strongly Republican State had about it, in those days, an element of perilous excitement which recalls Daniel in the lions' den. *Lehrfreiheit* was not a sacred doctrine for the conscript fathers who assembled in Topeka; if it is now better understood in those parts the gain may be ascribed in some degree to Professor Canfield, always a lover of the simple, but never of the stagnant life. There were sporadic attempts to oust him, to silence him; but they came to nothing, and when the University of Nebraska needed a new head, in 1891, he was obviously the man for the place. He had now become, in addition to his prominence in Kansas, a figure of importance in the educational affairs of the nation.

At the Topeka meeting, in 1886, the National Educational Association had chosen Professor Canfield as its secretary—a laborious and responsible position which, since 1893, has been held by a permanent salaried officer. In 1887, and again in 1888, he was re-elected; and so efficient was his work in the secretaryship that in 1889 he was elected president. At the St. Paul meeting, in 1890,

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it fell to his lot, as presiding officer, to save the Association from chaos and possible disruption. The regularly appointed nominating committee had presented its list of officers for the ensuing year, and these had been elected by the process of directing the assistant secretary to cast the ballot of the Association. There was, however, some dissatisfaction with the successful candidate for president, who was a Southern man. The insurgents, who had a candidate from Illinois, proceeded to bring in a set of resolutions attacking the constitutionality of the election and demanding a new one. There was great excitement, and parliamentary law was pretty clearly on the side of the recalcitrants. But President Canfield quickly descried the breakers ahead and rose to the occasion in a manner worthy of the late Thomas B. Read. The Proceedings tell the story:

The president stated that since the era of great mass-meetings the Association had of necessity ceased to be a deliberative body, in a parliamentary sense; that all its affairs were necessarily in the hands of its officers and committees; that it was impossible to direct its meetings at all if limited to strict parliamentary law; and declined to entertain the resolutions. Mr. Hardy appealed from the decision of the chair. The president, on the same grounds, declined to entertain the appeal.

As chancellor of the University of Nebraska Dr. Canfield—Williams College made him a doctor of laws in 1893—performed very much the same kind of public service that he had already performed in the adjoining State. But the new position carried, of course, far greater responsibility and made heavy demands on his administrative strength and tact. Of the work he had to do, and of the progress of the university under his chancellorship, I have not that intimate knowledge which would be needed for just and accurate history. Probably his impress was not very deep, for four years is but a short time in the life of a university. In 1895 he accepted the presidency of the Ohio State University at Columbus. Here again his career was of but four years' duration—hardly time enough for good measures of policy to come to fruition, or for adverse criticism to prove its case by the light of experience.

In 1899 Dr. Canfield came to Columbia as librarian, an office

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for which, as it proved, he was admirably fitted. But I must pass by the details of his service. He will live in our memory as a good administrator whose controlling purpose was to make the library useful, in the highest possible degree, to our academic constituency. One did not go to him for out-of-the-way information concerning books; but whoso went to him with an "idea" about library management or library efficiency, was sure to find him receptive, cordial, helpful. Indeed, it seems to me that the spirit of helpfulness was the guiding principle of his character. The social instinct was strong in him. He liked to know all sorts of men, to feel the human touch, to get by giving. He was in extraordinary demand as a speaker for a great variety of occasions. When his health broke down in mid-winter he canceled twenty-seven engagements of that character. Before an audience of considerable size he spoke in a rapid, forceful staccato, with but little modulation of the voice; on less formal occasions he was more colloquial, enjoyed telling a good story, and could indulge in solemn fooling. He was an active and convinced churchman, and the Episcopalian forms were dear to him; but the heart of his religion was social service. With such manifold engagements a more austere man might have been dull and uncommunicative at home. But Dr. Canfield was habitually cheerful and affectionate. It was his custom to write daily to his absent daughter.

Of the literary activity of Dr. Canfield the most important product is his book on "The college student and his problems," published by the Macmillan Company in 1902. The dedication runs: "For the children of my educational sons and daughters, whose unfailing confidence and affectionate regard have been and still are the inspiration and the reward of life." It is a book of familiar practical counsel, dealing with such questions as "Why go to college?" "The choice of a college," "The selection of a course," "The fateful first year," "Fraternities," "Athletics," "Electives," "The choice of life-work." Based on wide experience, written with sympathetic insight, and permeated with a wholesome workable idealism, the book can be read to advantage by every collegian who cares to make the most of himself. Even if he rejects the advice offered, or finds that his own "problem" is not

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exactly covered by the discussion, it will still profit him to read and ponder what so wise an observer had come to think about college matters. The pity is that such books are so rarely read in time, nowadays, by those who might turn them to account as they go along.

A large part of Dr. Canfield's work with the pen consisted of reports, addresses, and papers which were either not published at all or were not published separately. He left a quantity of manuscript, but left also the following memorandum with regard to it:

All my life I have recognized the place and power of the spoken word. Because of this I have shaped all my lectures, addresses, etc., from that viewpoint. And because of *this*, I do not wish anything of mine published after my death. The work is done, the word has been spoken, the results must tell their own story of success or failure.

Such being his own estimate of his mission in life, it would be superserviceable to attempt here a complete bibliography of minor publications to which he himself would probably have attached little importance. But a selection from them may properly be given for the purpose of showing the range of his interest. I pass by his routine reports and also two or three short papers which he presented to the National Educational Association. The record shall begin with the year 1902, in which he was honored with the degree of doctor of letters by Oxford University.

"The North American Young Men's Christian Association in the twentieth century." Paper prepared for the Fifteenth World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Kristiania, Norway, August 19–24, 1902. Published by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

"The training of the clergy: From the standpoint of a layman, what constitutes adequate preparation for the priesthood in our church?" Paper read at the Church Congress, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 4, 1903. Published anonymously.

"Why are we what we are?" Address delivered December 19, 1904, before the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York. Published in the Society's Yearbook for 1906–7.

"The library of the American university." *Public Libraries*, October, 1904.

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"The philosophy of staying in harness." *Cosmopolitan*, May, 1905.

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"Some famous English schools." Paper read at the Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Published in the Proceedings of the Conference for 1908.

"Report on certain educational characteristics in England and France." Submitted to the faculty of Columbia College, February 1, 1908.

The report on English and French schools was the outcome of a special mission undertaken in the fall of 1907 at the request of President Butler. It is rich in up-to-date information and suggestive comment; for Dr. Canfield had the advantage of being well known in England, so that doors opened to him which might not so readily have opened to another. There, as in New York and in the West, men who knew him felt the spell of a strong and winsome personality. Upon hearing of his death, Dr. Michael Sadler, the eminent English educationist, wrote President Butler to express his "sense of the loss which the education of the English-speaking folk had suffered." A part of Dr. Sadler's letter is as follows:

He left upon my mind an almost unique impression of vitality. He was quick with human sympathy, and in his humor there was the tenderness which comes from a very wide experience of men and things, heightened by Christian faith and charity. He was a great organizer of his time and thoughts: one who had leisure from himself for the need of others; a giver of himself to institutions; a man in whom the buoyancy of youth and the ripeness of age were singularly combined. I loved him and shall always think of

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him as we saw him at Columbia, and at Oxford; here at Weybridge, and for the last time in an upper room at the Thackeray Hotel in London, when he was full of that last inquiry of his, in which he touched so many deep and difficult matters with firm insight and courage. *Lux perpetua ei:* he brought to so many sunshine and light.

In preparing this brief and inadequate tribute to a distinguished colleague whose life and work are now a part of the general heritage, I have wished to avoid such eulogy as might be ascribed, by any reader who did not know him well, to the partiality of friendship. I think he would have had it so. In a memorandum which he wrote for his son when he had begun to feel that his tenure of life was very uncertain, after giving directions for a simple and inexpensive funeral and for the disposal of his body, he set down the following words:

I do not wish to seem ungracious, but it will please me if there shall be no "memorial meeting"—nothing of the kind. I have lived my life as best I could—no one knows better than I its shortcomings—and I shall be more than content to simply abide the quiet judgment and the kindly remembrance of my neighbors and friends. If those with whom I have been associated, and who have known me in our several undertakings, occasionally speak of me with kindly thoughts of the past, it will be reward enough and "notice" enough.

Of that modest reward Dr. Canfield is assured. In the Faculty Club, in the Authors, the Century, he will be remembered as a genial companion whom it was pleasant and profitable to know. The business of the library will go on as before under other hands; to us, however, who pass in and out of that which but lately was his work-room, the place will long seem haunted by his unseen presence.

Die Stätte, die ein guter Mensch betrat, ist eingeweiht.

CALVIN THOMAS

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GEORGE RICE CARPENTER

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 1893–1929

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GEORGE RICE CARPENTER

IT would be difficult to exaggerate the loss which this community has sustained in the death of Professor Carpenter. The extent of his labors and the variety and thoroughness of his achievement are briefly recorded in the accompanying minute of the department of English and of the division of modern languages and literatures. All this is a remarkable record, of the variety and amount of which few perhaps were aware; but what he stood for in the eyes of those who knew him well, the aim and ideal that animated the sixteen years of his life at this University and the years of training and teaching that preceded them are also a large part of the heritage that we derive from his just and gentle life.

Born of missionary parents and in the midst of the Civil War, though far from the scene of conflict, George Carpenter came naturally by traditions and training that early developed his zeal for righteousness and practical good. His was a genuinely missionary temperament, but his zeal manifested itself chiefly in the realm of the intellect and his constant aim in all his work was, in the words of his beloved poet, Dante, to purge away the mists of the world. Only the mists were not those of the world of faith, but of reason, and not those of pure reason but those that enveloped what might be called the practical reason of man. He was the quiet, unimpassioned enemy of whatever made for complication, embarrassment, pretence, mental blindness, needless intricacy, falseness, sentimentality. No one can sympathetically review the long list of books that he wrote without being impressed by this fundamental truth which expresses itself as a constant ideal. His criticism, whether of rhetorical method or individual books or the lives of particular men, steadily contemplated this fact—that the valuable form of expression is that which can be widely comprehended with least effort, that the good man is he who thinks as simply and soberly as he may. All his books were essentially processes of simplification: he endeavored to give his readers what he had to say in the

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form of a few sound principles and reduced the lives of those about whom he so adequately wrote to an easily grasped series of motives from which departures were details of more or less significant moment. The animus of all his writing was a zeal for simplicity and truth.

The same zeal directed his teaching. For example, he cared comparatively little, in his composition courses, that a student should know precise rules or the formal correctness of the subject—though in those matters his own practice was impeccable. He strove rather to make his students think clearly and solidly, urged them to see the main issue and to coordinate detail with that. Or, again, he estimated students not so much on their passing performance as in the light of what he felt they would be. What his foresight showed him they would become, his zeal for their good made him earnest to help them in becoming. He would have deemed energy wasted that saw in their work only the immediate result or that spent itself on the minutiæ of discrimination, when there was always constant before him a large human problem. Careful as he was in small matters, he concerned himself only with such small matters as counted, and he based his estimates of work on broad questions of right and wrong and was never to be lured into a merely academic position.

He had many friends, and to them he gave himself, unselfishly and with single eye to their good, in even greater measure of zeal than to his work or to his students. No one was a better friend than he, and his friendship was marked by a fine and generous faith. He saw his friends broadly, with affectionate and liberal eye, he passed by trifling faults, he took them as they were, humanly and candidly. He esteemed them for their character and had faith in what that would become, valued them apart from external appearances, knew them, studied them, thought of them, helped them when opportunity offered. In all relations his mind was singularly free from pettiness. Only the grosser acts of injustice, arrogance, pride, and stupidity could move him to impatience. He was a rod and a staff to those who knew him well.

Thus he was a very real democrat, and his democracy was of that of the spirit. There were few barriers between him and the

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man who was working, in whatever field, to make his fellowmen somewhat wiser and more real. His sympathies were away from formalism and emptiness. This fact led him to believe very sincerely, for example, in the life and character of this land. He viewed it as he viewed individuals, broadly, with an eye unaffected by passing phenomena, and with faith in its prospects as in its fundamental goodness. Indeed, no one could have done the work that he did without a conspicuous amount of faith. As faith characterized his relations to his students and his friends, so it animated his view of other things, so, too, it accounted for his prodigious energy, his absorption in the routine of his duties, in his untiring zeal to make ideals prevail.

With his zeal and his faith was an extraordinary spirit of gentleness and patience. Keen as he was to see his ideas take root and bear fruit, he was nevertheless a man of consummate patience and rare tact. He probably labored, to an unusual degree, under a sense, sometimes not wholly real, of opposition to be overcome, of opposition to what he valued, and of difficulties to surmount. He had the temperament described by Marvel:

> For 'tis all one to courage high,
> The emulous, or enemy;
> And with such, to enclose
> Is more than to oppose.

There was always a sense of something to overcome; the swift spirit had no rest. Yet, in practice, no one could be more patient than he. He achieved his ends by no rapid flights but by overcoming barriers one by one, quietly, systematically, carefully, without loss of energy and with wonderful self-control. Few minds have united more method with more eagerness than his. His firmness accomplished much. His courtesy, humor, and tact were alike unfailing and marvelous. In discussion he was always even-tempered and to the point, he always kept discourse on the right track, he could illumine a situation or solve a difficult problem with pervasive good sense, and he had a remarkable gift of saying the right thing at the right time.

Always outwardly calm and self-possessed, he was a man of keen sensitiveness and deep sympathy. These qualities were abundantly

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shown in all his writings, particularly his biographies, and in all his relations with men. He made it a point to understand. He took into account the attitude of whomever he had dealings with and if he did not necessarily agree with it, gave it full and careful examination, trying thereby to increase his own knowledge and to render a just opinion. By temperament his sympathies were profound rather than broad, for certain things he despised from the depths of a righteous and not at all easy-going nature, but he studied diligently to understand that with which he was not naturally in sympathy and he strove successfully to render justice. Consequently he grew rapidly and his estimates constantly became more and more human and valuable.

How deep was his concern for justice, how much he cared that righteousness should prevail, how sensitive he was, only those who knew him well could realize. His demeanor was always calm, even when he had reason to be deeply moved. A pervading modesty, indeed, characterized his actions. He rarely spoke of himself, and if he ever did, it was in an impersonal vein, far more of the thing that had been done than of his agency in the performance. When once a thing was a result, when a book had been written or a complicated problem solved, he had little personal interest and absolutely no vanity in the matter. He never put himself, as himself, forward; it was solely the cause that counted. Something of a mystic by temperament, a scholar, a lover of study, he nevertheless felt the call to service, and did his duty without fretting or self-esteem. For honors, for titles, for praise he cared little, for he regarded these things as impedimenta, just as he deemed superfluity and ornateness to be sins of style. His modesty was fundamental, for it was built on a very real love of truth and a zeal for substantial good.

So great were the virtues of his character and so radiant the clearness of his intellect, that he might be thought to have excelled simply in these respects. As a matter of fact, his knowledge and his command of the details of his subject kept even pace with his personal qualities. He was an admirable scholar, widely read, accurate, illuminating. If he said a thing was so, he was sure to be right. He practically never fell into errors of fact or made mis-

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takes of judgment either in executive work or in the domain of the intellect. Curiosity was a constant characteristic of his mind. He was always eager to discern new things and to discuss new points of view. Modern literature interested him more than that of bygone generations and he had less concern for how a thing came to be than for what it is. But though this immediate growing aspect of books and men interested him chiefly, he had also a wide knowledge of what had been, and certain medieval characters, like St. Augustine, Dante, and St. Francis appealed strongly to his imagination. His scholarship in every field, however, had this constant characteristic, that he acquired facts and ideas very rapidly and always transformed them into new, simpler, and more luminous forms. The best proof of the soundness of his learning and the brilliance of his mind lies in his many books and in the hold which he had on his many friends and students.

Much of his value to this community lay in his independence of judgment and his practical sense. He was wholly disinterested. When one asked for his opinion one received it candidly, on the basis of the facts, tempered only by an affectionate regard for one's own good. His opinions were his own, though always at the service of any one who needed them. He called no man master, but was the servant of ideas with a quasi-mystical devotion and to these ideas he was always true. His judgment and sagacity were great and they were as freely given as they were invaluable.

Writing so near to him, it is almost impossible to make any just estimate of his work. We saw him so often that only his death could show how near he was to us, and now one must write stupidly "and with no language but a cry." Yet when we consider his rare and gentle spirit, so laden with achievement and so full of promise, we can truly say that from our common life has gone a power that nothing can restore. No one was closer or more constantly associated with our most energetic college life than he. Through his death we have lost an admirable scholar, an able officer, a tireless worker, a counsellor of generous and independent judgment, a gracious personality, a patient and affectionate friend, a man of noble mind. He died young in years but full of honors, and he leaves us the rich legacy of a useful life, an abiding influence, and a name that shall be not soon forgotten.

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The following minute was spread upon the records of the department of English and the division of modern languages and literatures:

George Rice Carpenter, since May, 1893, professor of rhetoric and English composition at Columbia University, died at his home, 207 West 56th Street, New York City, on April 8, 1909. He was of old New England stock on both sides, and he was born October 25, 1863, at Eskimo River Mission Station, Labrador, where his father, Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, of Andover, Massachusetts, and his mother were then conducting pioneer missionary work (1858–65). He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, whence, in 1882, he entered Harvard. At college he was a very able and earnest student, and at graduation stood very near the head of his class. While in college he was one of the founders of the *Harvard Monthly*, but though his interests were chiefly literary, he was also a thorough student of philosophy, mathematics, and linguistics. On graduation he was appointed to the Rogers fellowship, and from 1886 to 1888 studied in Europe, chiefly at Paris and Berlin. Appointed to an instructorship in English, on his return, he entered on the career of distinguished and practical scholarship which made him one of the leaders in this country, and of which more than a score of valuable books attest the eminence.*

In 1890 he became assistant professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While there he published "Exercises in rhetoric and English composition" (1893), a book since widely used and later, in revised forms, adapted to secondary school as well as to college teaching. This book was and is of great value in our contemporary study of rhetoric, since it was an important step in the further simplification of a subject that had been detailed and formalized to a high degree. The aim of Professor Carpenter was to present the few necessary principles of the subject and to illustrate them so that they could readily be put into practice. The method which he employed is substantially that in vogue today in all high schools and colleges in the land, and the success of the work which he and others did is made evident in the great increase in dignity, usefulness, and amount of work in English composition in all schools and colleges.

Called to Columbia in May, 1893, he entered on his duties the following September as head of the department of rhetoric and English composition, since merged into the department of English. Most of his time was, for the next few years, taken up with the

* A complete bibliography of his writings is in preparation and will shortly appear.

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organization of his department in the thorough way that characterized all of his enterprises, and in his own teaching. He introduced a curriculum of courses in rhetoric of great practical value, and this he strengthened from year to year and kept in excellent working order. The success of his department was due chiefly to his own personality, for he was himself an admirable teacher. His personal hold on his classes in those years—as always—was very great. His constant aim was to clarify the minds of his students, to make them think soberly, justly, and temperately on all subjects, and to train them to express themselves with firmness and simplicity.

Besides these duties he found opportunity to write new and revise old text-books, and he became, in 1895, general editor of Longman's *English Classics*, which set the standard for secondary school editions of the classics made possible by the then recently adopted uniform entrance requirements to college, in which movement he had had great influence. To this series he himself contributed (1895–96) editions of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Irving's "Tales of a traveller," and Defoe's "Journal of the plague year." His work in the field of educational writing, both theoretical and practical, gradually grew in scope until at his death it comprised also "Principles of English grammar" (1897), a widely used book, "Foundation lessons in English grammar" (with O. I. and M. S. Woodley, 1902), "Foundation lessons in the English language" (with Woodley, 1902), "Personal problems of college students" (with the late James H. Canfield, 1902), "Mental growth and control" (with Nathan Oppenheim, 1902), "The teaching of English" (with F. T. Baker, and F. N. Scott, 1903), and a series of widely used Language Readers (with F. T. Baker, 1906), besides several editions of texts for school and college use.

In addition to this long series of valuable books for teachers and students, Professor Carpenter was also profoundly interested in literature. In 1888 he obtained the Dante Prize—offered by the Dante Society, of which he was later the secretary—by means of a brilliant essay entitled "The episode of the Donna Pietosa." Not long after he published an excellent article on Ibsen in *Scribner's Magazine*, and made a translation of "The lady of the sea." In 1891, he edited Latham's "Eleven letters of Dante," and later translated Boccaccio's "Life of Dante" for the Grolier Club. A good edition of Steele appeared in the Athenæum Press (1895). To American letters his service was particularly distinguished. His "American prose" (1898), a companion volume to Craik's "English prose," was followed by a succinct and lucid sketch of Longfellow in the Beacon Biographies (1901), and an excellent life of Whittier in the American Men of Letters series (1903), and in the

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English Men of Letters "Walt Whitman" (1909). This book, which appeared during his last illness, deserves special mention as the expression of the maturity and fulness of his powers.

At the merging in 1899–1900 of the departments of English, literature, and rhetoric in the present department of English, with the late Professor Price as head, Professor Carpenter became secretary, and, until succeeded in that office by Professor Thorndike in 1906, was its executive officer. The administrative duties of this position were considerable, involving the organization of courses, correspondence with actual and prospective students, and all the paraphernalia for keeping systematic record of new activities and new people in a rapidly growing graduate school. His work in the building up of the present large and flourishing English graduate school was of a brilliant description. It was largely under his guidance that the English department developed that democratic policy that has distinguished it among other departments of the university. Though his work here lay rather in organization than in teaching and in the indispensable oversight of doctors' and masters' theses, his own teaching in the Graduate School was of great variety and value. Professor Carpenter, as his many writings and excellent courses show, was an admirable and stimulating scholar. His learning was great and his work was accurate and thorough. His courses were full, suggestive and practical, for his scholarship was fertile. Besides his work in the department he was also the first secretary of the Division of Modern Languages and Literatures on its establishment in 1903. In this capacity he had a large influence on the arrangement of work in allied departments, and the announcements of the division, as of the English department, largely due to him, were literally models of clear presentation. He was also the editor of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY when it was transformed and expanded from the *University Bulletin,* and to him is due much of the inception and success of the present University magazine.

Professor Carpenter spent the greater part of the year of 1906–07 in Europe, on leave of absence. Shortly after his return he delivered an address at the semi-centennial of the University of the South, which honored him with the degree of D.C.L., in June, 1907. Resuming his academic duties in the fall of that year, he was made chairman of a very important special committee of the faculty of Columbia College to examine into the state of college instruction and to devise means for the better coordination of courses. The result of this committee was the foundation, in January, 1908, of the committee on instruction of Columbia College, the organization and functions of which have been largely applied in several other

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faculties of the university. Of this committee Professor Carpenter became chairman and to it he devoted a great amount of time and energy. The committee introduced many interesting and valuable improvements in the educational administration of the college. He was also a member of the committee of nine appointed to inquire into the state of the whole University. It was while in the midst of his active services in these important works that he was stricken with his fatal illness.

The value of the services of Professor Carpenter to the University and to education and scholarship in this country can hardly be overrated. Though dying at the comparatively early age of forty-five he accomplished a great amount of work, as the list of his publications shows, was widely recognized as a leader in education, was among the most thorough and stimulating of our scholars, and was in all respects a great teacher. Efficiency and common-sense were united in him with a high degree of charm of personality and modest nobility of mind. Had his life been spared it is likely that he would have gone on much further; for his work tended always to become broader, his interests became continually more and more human, and his writing grew constantly in grace and strength. He was a very distinguished member of this community and his loss is not likely soon to be made good.

WILLIAM T. BREWSTER

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THE ATELIER SYSTEM IN ARCHITECTURAL TEACHING*

IN the history of technical training two broadly differentiated systems have prevailed, besides many variations and combinations of the two. The older, and for a long time the only system, was that of apprenticeship, in which the pupil learned in the shop or studio of one master all the processes and secrets which he was capable of imparting. The pupil began with the most menial duties, and passed successively through every stage of his art or trade up to the highest. When his course was completed, he was competent to assist the master in his highest undertakings, or to launch forth as an independent journeyman or even to become himself a master. There was no detail of the business which he did not understand. But he had acquired the style, the manner, the spirit of only one master; and, so far as he had learned principles at all, it was often more by inference than by direct teaching. And he had learned little else than the practice of his art or trade.

By the second system, on the other hand, the whole body of knowledge in a given field of learning is divided into its constituent parts, and the principles or theory of each taught in classes by lectures or text-book recitations, while the practice is as far as possible acquired in laboratories. The student gains a far broader view of his subject than by the older system, and a deeper insight into its principles. But the practical side he touches less thoroughly or at least less completely, and the graduate of the professional school has often to pass through a longer or shorter period of quasi-apprenticeship in which, for the time being, his scientific theoretical training appears to be of little advantage. The justification for the modern system lies in two things: its economy of

* See also The School of Architecture in the QUARTERLY for June, 1906; The Influence of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the QUARTERLY for June, 1908; and The Teaching of Design in Columbia University in the *Architectural Record* for May, 1907.

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time, and its scientific mastery of underlying principles and of the relations of the science or profession to cognate arts and interests.

Among the fine arts it is architecture that best lends itself to these analytical and academic methods. It is at once an art, a science and a profession. As practised today its complexities rank it with engineering of the highest class; the breadth and variety of knowledge which it requires place it on a par with the liberal professions; while its dominating æsthetic considerations relate it to painting and sculpture. The scientific and æsthetic elements of the profession often appear as rival and even hostile considerations, and sometimes one, sometimes the other, wins the upper hand. Some architects are almost wholly engineers, some almost wholly artists; so that, for the efficient practice of the profession, it has become quite customary for two men of diverse qualifications to associate in partnership. One hears of the "long-haired" department in a large office, which looks after design and decoration, and the "short-haired" department, which figures the sizes of beams and attends to the devious practices of contractors. It is because of differing or changing estimates of the relative importance of these two elements in architectural training that some schools of architecture are organized as departments of schools of engineering, while others are under the control of faculties of fine arts. The oldest of all architectural schools, that of the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts, is, as its name implies, a division of the great French National School of Fine Arts. Our own school in Columbia University was originally a department of the school of mines, but is now a school under the faculty of fine arts.

It is this aspect of architecture as a fine art which is responsible for the variety of views and methods in its teaching. While the science, history and theory of architecture are perfectly amenable to analysis, organization and inculcation by means of lectures and laboratory work, design as an art demanding the exercise of imagination, originality and taste cannot be reduced to rules and taught to a hundred pupils at once by lectures or by the correction of blunders in work submitted. A poet is not made by the most rigid training in rhetoric and prosody, and the architect should be a poet in form. A man destitute by nature of artistic feeling, taste

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and imagination may become a trustworthy engineer, but never a true architect. If, however, he possess these qualities in the germ, they may be developed: but their development is best effected not by precept, but by the inspiration that comes from contact with the inspiring personality of a master in art. Enthusiasm is an important, even essential element in the training of the artist. This is why painters and sculptors have been so reluctant to abandon the traditional teaching of their arts in studios under masters who are artists and not pedagogues. For in the studio a limited number of pupils come into personal contact with the master of their choice, and it is the personal criticisms, the individual counsels which they receive, the master's touches and brush-strokes and finger marks upon their own drawings or *maquettes*, and the examples of the master's work about them, which they value.

Another important feature of the studio-training is the free criticism of fellow pupils and the warmth-producing friction between man and man in the studio work. The studio becomes a little republic, in which each man has equal rights and yet in which merit is freely recognized. The common interest in one pursuit and the emulation of the constant strife to excel, create a stimulating atmosphere, very different from that of an academic class-room or laboratory, where each student ordinarily concerns himself only with his own affairs and seeks only to reach or perhaps to exceed somewhat the academic standard of passable performance. This is why artists look askance at the idea of university schools of art. And this is why the trustees of Columbia University and the faculty of fine arts have taken particular pains to disclaim any intention to enter the field of studio work in painting and sculpture, preferring to leave this part of the artist's education to the painters and sculptors themselves, in their own studios and academies. It is the theory, history and principles of criticism of these arts, not their practice, which the University will undertake to teach in its lecture halls. And in the school of architecture, already long established, the teaching of design was for the same reason reorganized upon the basis of what has become popularly known as the "atelier system." This reorganization, so widely advertised, has been misunderstood by some, and by others is not

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understood at all. It was described with some fulness in the QUARTERLY for June, 1906, but it may not be amiss to present anew to the alumni and friends of the University its leading features and to give some account of its operation and results for the past four years.

Previous to this reorganization, the teaching of design was in the hands of two or at most three instructors under the general direction of one of the professors who, however, did not himself give instruction in design. All the work was done in the drafting-room of the school in Havemeyer Hall, each instructor preparing the problems for his own men, and passing judgment upon the designs handed in. The supervising professor did what he could to secure some correlation and sequence in the problems of the various grades and sometimes criticized the completed work. The instructor marked the designs of his own class on a scale of 10, all those falling below 6 being rejected. The student was required to make up all such deficient designs by the end of the year, and the degree was awarded for the satisfactory completion of all the scheduled problems in each grade.

The vices of this procedure, which worked well enough with very small classes and with standards not too rigid and exacting, became apparent with increasing numbers and higher standards. The work under each instructor tended to fall into a narrow rut, both as to the character of the problems and the style of the work produced. There was no emulation and little enthusiasm. The only reward for superior work was a higher percentage on the registrar's books. The man who averaged 6 or 6.5 in his designs, but never fell below 6, was more fortunate than the man who averaged 8 or 9, but who in a single design fell below 6, for the latter had to make up the deficient design. The student who fell behind in more than one design was swamped by the pressure of "back work." The system increased or doubled the amount of work of the weaklings; the man who stumbled in the upward path was loaded with an extra burden. The system placed a premium upon a given quantity of mediocre work. Moreover, the awards, made always by the instructor, were regarded as personal verdicts, and the instructor was frequently subjected to heavy pressure to

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revise his marks in given cases. He could not always escape the charge of personal bias, however unjustly brought against him.

In contrast with this procedure the French "atelier" system permits the student to select his instructor in design, either from among the official professors with large studios or "ateliers" in the buildings of the Ecole, or at will from a host of private or "external" atelier masters. Each *atelier* is a self-governing student body. The problems are given out by the professor of theory, worked out by the students in their respective ateliers, and handed in at the Ecole on a fixed date. They are publicly exhibited and judged by a jury consisting of the professor of theory, the professors of the official ateliers, and certain others appointed *ad hoc*. This jury awards "mentions" and medals of various grades, each having a definite value in credits or *valeurs*, and promotion and the final *diplôme* are conditioned respectively upon the acquisition of so many or so many credits.

The chief objections to the adoption of this system in our own school lay not in its fundamental character, but in its details: in the multiplicity of grades of awards, in the tendency to work not for the highest artistic quality, but for conformity to the known or supposed idiosyncrasies of the jury; in the lack of definite connection between the preparation of the programs and the actual work of teaching. It was feared by some, moreover, that the spirit of emulation between ateliers as well as between students might be inconsistent with true and high academic aims; that instead of culture for its own sake, we should have culture for the sake of medals and prizes, and at the cost of bickerings and jealousies.

The Columbia modification of the Paris system has successfully met all the above objections, and secured all the real advantages of the French plan. Every student is allowed to elect his own instructor, whether from among those of the three official studios of the school, or from those of the various ateliers of other organizations giving similar instruction (*e. g.*, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects). The official ateliers are those respectively in Havemeyer Hall, under Messrs. W. A. Delano and F. A. Nelson; at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, under Messrs. Thomas Hastings and J. V. Van Pelt; and at 122 East 25th Street, under Messrs.

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C. F. McKim and H. W. Corbett. In addition to these six gentlemen, Mr. C. A. Harriman conducts, in a separate drafting-room, the preliminary training of the newly-entered students, by which they are prepared for the more formal work in design in the three official ateliers. Thus seven men instead of two—five of them actively and constantly, the others by occasional visits and general supervision—conduct the personal teaching of design. With one exception they are all engaged in the active practice of their profession. The programs are prepared by a sub-committee of the six supervisors of ateliers, who together constitute a general committee on design, with complete control, subject to approval by the executive head of the school, of the entire work in design. The preparation of the programs is thus directed by the men who teach, and there is no danger of its falling into the ruts of a single person's habits of mind. The designs when handed in upon the specified date, are judged by a jury, consisting of a representative of each studio and two invited architects, with the executive head serving *ex officio*. The personnel of the jury is thus seldom twice quite the same, and the jury's particular views never become a tradition to dominate considerations of general excellence in the student's mind. Its awards are official and impersonal, and are very rarely questioned or caviled at: they carry conviction and are loyally accepted. The awards are in three grades, "passes," "mentions" and "special mentions," counting each for a specified number of credits or "points," and as at Paris, promotions from grade to grade depend upon the number of points acquired. This puts the premium upon quality rather than quantity; for three mentions count as many credits as four passes, and three special mentions are equivalent to five passes. The "intellectual lock step" is abolished, and every student advances as fast as his talents and industry permit. The slow worker is not worried, the quick worker not retarded; while the "incubus of back work" and the deadening effect of the "passing mark of 6" have been forever done away with. There are no medals and no prizes; the rewards are academic, not material; rapid promotion awaits merit, and the laggard is spurred to new efforts to improve the quality of his work.

The chief defect of the present arrangement is the disparity in

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numbers as between the Columbia (Havemeyer) and the downtown ateliers. These number each fifteen to eighteen students, while there are seventy in the Columbia drafting-room. This imposes an undue burden on the Columbia instructors, and the good showing made by their pupils in the various judgments speaks well for their devotion and efficiency.

The emulation between the ateliers is hardly as keen as one would expect, but it is sufficient to keep up a fine spirit of industry and enthusiasm among the pupils. There has been surprisingly little complaint of prejudice or unfairness in the awards, which are accepted in a fine spirit of good nature and what one might call sportsmanliness. The drawings, unsigned but numbered, are hung in the Model House (called irreverently by the students the Tin Box, the Ice Box in winter, and the Hot Box in summer), which makes an admirable exhibition gallery. The jury devote several hours to the judgment, after which the doors are thrown open and an eager crowd rush in to scan the result. The fateful × on the margin denotes a failure or "throw-down," and its recipient receives the sympathy or the jests of his comrades, as may be; the winners of passes and mentions are congratulated, and as long as the fading light serves, the inchoate architects throng the gallery and discuss the decisions of the jury. A few days later one of the jury makes the round of the gallery with all who care to attend, explaining the awards and giving a brief rapid-fire criticism of all the designs.

In all this work, pupil and teacher get close together. The teacher's personality counts; his enthusiasm kindles that of his students; they, on their part, feel that they are learning from one who is no mere pedagogue, but a man who has done and is doing "real architecture." It is the relation of master and apprentice, and something more: for the teacher has no personal axe to grind; the pupil is not his servant and assistant as in the old apprenticeship; and no financial consideration interferes with the freedom and friendliness of the personal relation. The results show both in the quality of the work done, which has steadily improved for each of the four years since the system was inaugurated; and in the tone and spirit of the school, into which there has come a new

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and welcome enthusiasm. Indeed, there have been times when the enthusiasm for the work in design has somewhat interfered with attendance on lectures, though this has not been the case since the students discovered the disastrous effects of neglect of their class-room studies.

The Columbia adaptation of the French system is no longer an experiment. Its success has established it as a fixed institution, and the commendation it has elicited from the committees on education of such diverse bodies as the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects warrants the belief that it offers the best solution yet devised for the problem of combining in one institution the best features of the two systems described in the opening pages of this article.

A. D. F. Hamlin

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT COLUMBIA

PRIOR to 1897, when Columbia University left the old site on Forty-ninth Street, physical education was not mentioned in any of its announcements. Columbia was at that time practically the only prominent institution of higher learning in the United States without a gymnasium or any equipment for physical education, but the removal to the new site in 1897 afforded an opportunity to remedy this defect. The gymnasium, swimming-pool, and accessories provided by the Trustees at the new site are of such ample proportions, substantial construction, and generous equipment, that even today, thirteen years after their planning, they are equal to the best to be found in any educational institution. The gymnasium was opened in the fall of 1898.

In the College announcement for 1898–99, the statement was included for the first time that male students, except students of medicine, must pay annually a gymnasium fee of seven dollars. Furthermore, two hours a week of work in the gymnasium were prescribed for all members of the two lower classes in Columbia College and in the schools of applied science and architecture, except for special students and students holding degrees from other colleges. At that time, however, no credit was attached to the gymnasium work, while at present the two prescribed courses, Physical Education A1–A2, two hours a week for freshmen, and Physical Education B1–B2, two hours a week for sophomores, each bear two points of academic credit towards the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, and they are subject to the same rules and regulations as all other prescribed courses in the curriculum. In order to give an idea of the content of these courses and the relation they bear to athletic training, the following description is given:

PHYSICAL EDUCATION A1–A2

Physical Education A1: During the first three and a half weeks the work consists of lectures on personal hygiene and sanitation delivered in the gymnasium, and during this period all freshmen are given a physical examination. During the rest of the term the two weekly periods are devoted to gymnasium work. A written

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GYMNASIUM, FROM THE GROVE

SWIMMING POOL

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examination on the lectures and the prescribed reading is given at mid-year. The mark for this examination plus the term mark for gymnasium work determines the student's rating in Physical Education A1.

Physical Education A2: Two hours a week of gymnasium work throughout the second half-year with an examination about May first. The result of this examination, the term mark for gymnasium work, and the mark obtained at the examination in swimming determine the student's rating in Physical Education A2.

Physical Education B1: Same as Physical Education A1, with omission of physical examination.

Physical Education B2: Two hours a week of gymnasium work throughout the second half-year with an examination about May first. The result of this examination, the term mark for gymnasium work, and the mark obtained for athletic proficiency will determine the student's rating in Physical Education B2.

[NOTE.—Athletic proficiency will be determined in one of the following ways:

I. Securing a permanent place on any Varsity athletic team.
II. Winning an individual University athletic championship.
III. A test in one of the following:
    1. Running one lap.
    2. Running two laps.
    3. Running five laps.
    4. Running ten laps.
    5. Swimming two lengths.
    6. Swimming five lengths.
    7. Swimming ten lengths.
    8. Life-saving test.
    9. Running high jump.
    10. Three standing broad jumps.
    11. Rope climb.]

The second physical examination must be taken between April 15th and May 15th.

Students in regular training as candidates for athletic teams may be excused from attendance in the gymnasium classes not to exceed 50 per cent. of the regular sessions. Such excuse will be granted only when athletic training is officially reported weekly at the gymnasium office, by the team manager, on blanks furnished for that purpose. The excuse for athletic training will not be given for periods less than two consecutive weeks. A student thus excused from gymnasium attendance will not be exempt from the physical examinations, attendance at lectures, or any of the examinations in the courses.

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There are 732 students registered in the two courses this year, 398 from the College and 334 from the schools of mines, engineering, and chemistry. The standards of proficiency required for passing in the prescribed courses are such, that a student who receives a satisfactory grade in both courses must possess: (*a*) a fair knowledge of the fundamental principles of personal and public hygiene, (*b*) a fair degree of health and vitality, (*c*) good carriage and bodily control when on the ground, as in running, jumping, and vaulting; above the ground, as in climbing; and in the water, as in swimming and diving, and (*d*) a knowledge of some athletic games or exercises which may be practised for physical recreation after graduation.

The introduction by Columbia of prescribed courses in physical education for academic and engineering students as early as 1898, was significant of the progressive educational policy adopted after the removal to the site on Morningside Heights. During the period of forty years from 1860, when Amherst College introduced compulsory physical education, until 1900, only twenty-one colleges adopted this requirement. From 1900 to 1906 the number increased from twenty-one to fifty-seven. Recent statistics show that 90 per cent. of the seventy-three leading colleges and universities require physical education of freshmen; 78 per cent. require it of freshmen and sophomores; 30 per cent. of freshmen, sophomores and juniors; and 12 per cent. of all four classes. Another fact significant of the recognition accorded this subject as an integral part of the course of study is that in 80 per cent. of these institutions the director of physical education has a seat in the faculty, in 63 per cent. of the cases with the grade of professor and in 17 per cent. with the grade of instructor. Columbia was one of the first institutions to prescribe physical education to engineering students. At present nearly every college that has academic and engineering departments holds the engineering students to the same requirements in physical education as the academic students. There is also a marked tendency for technological schools to introduce physical education as a prescribed subject; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for example, took this step last year.

Besides the two prescribed courses, the department offers four optional courses, as follows:

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GYMNASIUM FLOOR

VISITORS' GALLERY

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1. *Hygiene 1–2:* Lectures, recitations, and written reports on personal and public hygiene, three hours; six points credit.

2. *Physical Education:* Calisthenics and exercises on the various kinds of gymnastic apparatus, one hour daily. Open to all students, officers, and alumni.

3. *Physical Education:* Calisthenics and simple gymnastic exercises, three times a week. Open to officers only. This course is conducted in a small gymnasium reserved for officers.

4. *Life-saving:* Methods of life-saving and resuscitation. Several short courses are offered at different hours to meet the convenience of students in the various departments of the University.

An instructor is present at all times when the gymnasium and swimming-pool are in use, for the purpose of giving individual instruction.

The most important development in college departments of physical education during the last decade has been an extension of the scope of these departments to include not only gymnastics and athletics, but every element which in any way fosters the physical welfare of students, for instance instruction in hygiene, physical examinations, and medical consultation, and with this movement Columbia has always kept abreast. When the department of physical education was organized in 1898, it provided physical instruction, physical examinations, medical and surgical attendance in emergencies, and special medical examinations to candidates for athletic teams. The activities of the department remained essentially the same until 1904, when the revision of the College curriculum furnished an opportunity to increase the scope and efficiency of the various activities carried on in the University gymnasium.

A brief description of some of the activities maintained in addition to the regular instruction may not be out of place.

1. *Medical consultation:* The director and the instructor (both physicians) have daily office hours for consultation with students. A large number of students avail themselves of this privilege by consulting the physicians on matters of health and personal habits. In most cases advice is all that is required; when medical or surgical treatment is necessary, the student is referred to the University medical visitor, or to a reliable specialist. Only those who are engaged in such work can appreciate its importance and its value to young men during the years when habits and character are

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formed. That the influence of this consultation work is permanent is shown by the fact that letters are occasionally received from young graduates who have settled in some remote locality and feel the need of counsel in meeting new conditions.

2. *Physical examinations:* A complete physical examination is required of all students in the prescribed courses in physical education, and is optional with all other students. The examination includes an inquiry into family and personal history; measurement of weight, height, breadths, depths and girths of different parts of the body; tests of eyesight, hearing, lung-capacity, and strength of various muscle groups; and an examination of heart, lungs, nose, throat, teeth, skin, chest, spine, abdomen, feet, etc. The main object in making this examination is to help the individual student to improve his health, carriage and general development. It affords an opportunity to the director for making the personal acquaintance of every student. The value of a private conference with each student at the beginning of his college life cannot be overestimated. Advice given under these circumstances has far greater influence than any amount of instruction given to the class as a whole. The information obtained by the examiner serves as a basis for directing a student in habits of right living, with a view to securing the largest results from his college course and the laying of a proper foundation for life after graduation. The ideal of individual instruction based upon individual needs is approximated by examining each student, and assigning him to the class and squad best adapted to his condition.

3. *Emergencies:* The physicians in the department give medical and surgical treatment in all emergency cases occurring among students, officers, and employees.

4. *Medical examinations of athletes:* All students who are candidates for athletic teams are required to secure a certificate from the medical director before engaging in athletic contests. This provision serves to prevent injury to students suffering from organic defects.

5. *Regulation of athletics:* The new equipment of physical training, the marked increase in the number of students, and the coincident expansion of activity in athletics in American colleges, were responsible for an extensive development of athletics at Columbia during the first years at Morningside Heights. Rowing, baseball,

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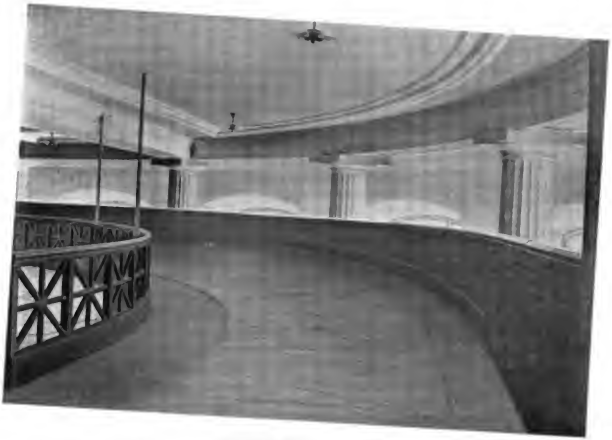

RUNNING TRACK

SECTION OF FLOOR

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and track athletics were the only sports in which Columbia was represented before 1898. Football, basketball, hockey, lacrosse, gymnastics, wrestling, fencing, swimming, etc., were soon taken up with enthusiasm, and teams were organized for intercollegiate competition. Such a sudden and rapid increase in athletic activities inevitably resulted in some confusion, mistakes, and excesses. Students elected to manage teams lacked the help and direction which come from experience and traditions of long standing organization. The faculty was engrossed in solving the educational problems involved in the rapid development of the University, with the result that athletic regulation was somewhat inadequate during the first few years, but in 1903 a reorganization of the plan for the control of athletics was perfected. Under the new plan for athletic regulation, which is generally satisfactory to faculty, students, and alumni, the President appoints:

(*a*) A University committee on student organizations, athletic and other, which in any way represent the University before the public. This committee has authority over the organization and dissolution of all athletic teams, the scholarship rules governing students who engage in intercollegiate contests, and the schedules of athletic contests in so far as they necessitate absence from regular college exercises.

(*b*) A University committee on athletics, consisting of three graduates, two undergraduates, the chairman of the University committee on student organizations, and the medical director of the gymnasium. This committee is empowered to adopt and administer rules of eligibility, not involving questions of scholarship, and to govern the participation of students of Columbia University in intercollegiate athletics, subject to the general regulations of the University. The power conferred upon this committee involves authority over all matters pertaining to the physical condition and amateur standing of candidates for athletic teams, the making of schedules for contests, and the appointing and dismissing of athletic coaches.

(*c*) A comptroller of student organizations (the office is held at present by the dean of the faculty of applied science), who exercises authority over financial matters. All budgets and expenditures must be approved by the comptroller. No athletic organization is permitted to begin a season until all bills from the previous season have been paid.

GEORGE L. MEYLAN

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THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT SANTIAGO*

WHATEVER may have been the extent of their political affinities, intellectual cooperation among the republics of Latin America is a product of recent growth. Since 1898 it has taken the form of a series of scientific congresses of a comprehensive sort in addition to those which have been devoted to the consideration of matters possessing a legal or medical interest alone. The interchange of thought afforded by these international tourneys has led to an appreciation of the fact that problems affecting the Latin American countries as a whole might be discussed to more advantage in collaboration with their great neighbor to the northward. Accordingly the United States was invited to participate in the sessions of the fourth Latin American Congress to be held at Santiago, Chile, from December 25 to January 5. At the same time it was stated that, in order to signalize the entrance of the United States into intellectual fellowship with the other American nations, the assemblage would bear the distinctive title of "Pan-American."

In response to the invitation, Congress appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars to defray the expense of sending ten delegates on the part of the Government, and a goodly number of the universities and learned societies concerned made suitable provision for their own representation at the gathering. In the list of such universities were comprised California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Tulane, Wisconsin, and Yale. Among the learned societies in question were The Association of American Universities, the National Educational Association, and a number of engineering organizations.

Though Spanish, English and Portuguese appeared in the program of the Congress as the official languages, Spanish of course was the one almost exclusively employed. Nearly all of the papers from the United States were read in translated form. More than

* See editorial note in the March number of the QUARTERLY, p. 235, and also article in *The Outlook* of June 20, 1908, p. 379 ff.

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half of the Americans present, also, spoke Spanish and participated actively in the discussions. Even in the case of those unfamiliar with that tongue little difficulty was found in having their views expressed, so numerous were the Latin Americans who understood English and who courteously volunteered to serve as interpreters.

Before proceeding to describe the Congress on its formal side, a few words should be said by way of appreciation of its social aspects. During the sessions of that body, indeed, the plight of Santiago, though a city of approximately 550,000 inhabitants, resembled that of the Emperor Alexius when the Crusaders descended upon Constantinople in response to his historic invitation. Every possible effort, nevertheless, was made to provide accommodations for the hundreds upon hundreds of delegates, foreign and national. The Chilean government and Santiago society vied with one another in dispensing a hospitality alike generous and sincere. In the intervals between the sessions of the Congress every available moment was taken up with some form of entertainment. A mere enumeration of the social events would include receptions, balls, banquets, visits to public and private institutions, excursions to places of interest, military tournaments, band concerts, literary festivals, theatrical performances, and Olympian games. Passes over the railways, also, were issued to the nation's guests, and the free use of the telegraph service was offered to them as well. Everywhere the representatives of the United States were received with the most cordial demonstrations of friendship and good will. Even before they arrived at Santiago, the members of the official delegation who came by way of Buenos Aires had been shown courtesies of an exceptional sort by the Argentine government at that port and over the Argentine railways. All in all the Americans and the other recipients of Chilean hospitality were inclined to think that in reality they had more in common with Alexius than did Santiago itself!

The work of the Congress proper was divided into nine main sections with suitable sub-divisions covering special fields of scientific investigation. Each section was in charge of a presiding board chosen daily in most cases, to which Americans were frequently elected. So as to facilitate the work in hand, an elaborate syllabus had been prepared by the committee of organization, but each dele-

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gate was left free to deal with any topic that he might select. Thanks to the restrictions of time imposed upon the treatment of themes, and to the device of publishing abstracts of them in the local press a day or two in advance of each meeting, a very large proportion of the six hundred or more papers actually presented came up for consideration.

Throughout the proceedings the Pan-American idea held a dominant place, and in general the members displayed a spirit as fair-minded and judicious as it was friendly and helpful. Both the papers and the discussions indicated a remarkable grasp of the progress of science in the world at large. Many of them were illustrated with photographs, charts, plans and other exhibits. Copies of the treatises read, also, were frequently distributed among the audience by their respective authors. As might be presumed, many of the subjects examined were bound to possess a strictly technical interest, and others, a scope and bearing chiefly local. Still, in those cases where the local aspect emerged, it commonly took the form of an instructive account of the situation of a particular field of science in the country concerned. Questions of a personal nature were rarely obtruded.

Judging from the attendance and the amount of interest shown, it would seem that the sessions devoted to law, medicine, social science, pedagogy, and agriculture and animal industry were considered to be the most important. At those given over to medicine, agriculture, and above all to pedagogy, women were present, and shared in the proceedings. Women school teachers, indeed, constituted a large part of the audience at the meetings held for the discussion of educational matters. Most of them came from Santiago and other Chilean cities, including two American teachers employed in Chilean schools. And it should be said that they expressed their opinions, as well as their differences in opinion from those held by educators of the other sex, with a degree of freedom and frankness quite surprising to anyone who might fancy that no phase of the feminist movement had yet reached Latin America!

At the plenary session held on January 4, Washington was fixed as the place, and October 12, 1912, as the date of meeting of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. Giving expression to a

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sentiment that had been widespread from the outset, fifteen of the eighteen Latin American states represented voted in favor of our national capital, and all of them in favor of commemorating the discovery of America under a new phase. Even the three states that cast their votes for Lima acquiesced very heartily in the preference of the majority when the result of the ballot was made known. This done, a preliminary committee of arrangements consisting of three members of the American delegation itself, the United States Commissioner of Education, and the director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was appointed to initiate the work of organizing the future Congress at Washington.

On this occasion, also, the resolutions presented on behalf of the individual sections were approved *en bloc*, along with an earnest recommendation that they be brought to the attention of the governments of all of the American countries. Those of a character specifically Pan-American suggested a comparative study of the political institutions of the American republics with reference to the operation and development of the republican form of government; an examination of the problems and principles that have arisen out of conditions peculiar to the American republics, and that have been subjected to international regulation on their part; an agreement among the American republics which may lead to an acceptance of the principles in question by the world at large and by the Hague Conferences in particular; the establishment of a Pan-American association of international peace and arbitration; a translation of the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the teaching of English in the higher agricultural schools of Latin America; the adoption of a system of standard time; the creation of a Pan-American meteorological service; the employment of a uniform method of taking the census; and the speedy construction of the Pan-American (Intercontinental) Railway. In this connection it might be remarked that, while not presenting conclusions that came up for formal adoption, papers were read by Latin Americans on the teaching of engineering in the universities of the United States, and on the probable influence of the Panama Canal.

To further its own mission, the Congress recommended the organization of future Pan-American scientific congresses on a per-

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manent basis; the appointment in each republic of a permanent commission charged with the duty of promoting the study and application of the conclusions approved by the Congress itself, and of cooperating for this purpose with the International Bureau of the American Republics; the formation of a Pan-American society for the study of problems in physics and chemistry; and the holding annually in each country of a national scientific congress with a scope similar to that possessed by the Pan-American Scientific Congress itself.

For the advancement of educational reciprocity in particular, the Congress proposed the establishment in the national library of each state of a bureau to facilitate an exchange and consultation of works relating to the American republics; the formation of a Pan-American educational association; the adaptation of educational principles and practices to meet the specific needs of the American nations; and the encouragement of a reciprocal study of English, Spanish and Portuguese.

On the subject of higher education as such in its Pan-American bearings there were five resolutions of the Congress that might well be quoted at length. They were as follows:

1. That while paying due attention to the preparation of students for professional careers, the universities of America should provide in particular for the education and training of scientists, developing within them the civic spirit and the idea of cooperating in the task of solving the problems of the American continent.
2. That the courses of study offered in such universities should lay particular stress upon the facts, subjects, or problems that relate to the political, social and economic development of the American nations.
3. That autonomy, both administrative and disciplinary, as well as educational, ought to be the basis of organization of the universities of America.
4. That an international bureau of American universities be organized for the purpose of facilitating communication among them, and of collecting and exchanging their respective publications.
5. That so far as possible the universities in question enlarge the section in their respective libraries which concerns America, and supply it with catalogues and inventories procured as a gift or in exchange through the medium of the diplomatic service, or by such other means as they may consider efficacious.

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The spirit that stands revealed in all of the foregoing resolutions marks the existence of a new phase of international cooperation among the republics of the western hemisphere. Its culminating expression, however, is found in the poetic language of the choral dedicated to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, and sung at the time of its formal inauguration in the Municipal Theater of Santiago. Freely translated the words are these:

At the clarion call of Minerva
All-America rises today,
As a herald the great Word proclaiming,
Its wisdom and truth to display.

(Science)

Today twenty sisters embracing
The land of the free and the bold—
'Tis Science that joins them together
In bonds of unity's mould.
Her treasure she brings to the tourney
Where American thought breaks a lance
In behalf of her glorious mission
The good of mankind to enhance.

(Peace)

Assembled here are the nations
Their ideals sublime to increase;
Proudly they lift high their banners
In the praise of Labor and Peace.
Minds and hearts many hundred
In concord triumphant and grand,
Will forge fast the links of a friendship
That enduring and mighty shall stand.

(Union)

And the wise of the North and the Center
And the South of the Americas Three
Grouped in a kingly procession
Priests of their union shall be.
Entering the mystic adytum
Where Science and Peace are enshrined,
They hail these great symbols of power—
All-America's gift to mankind.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

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THE CLINICAL LABORATORY*

IT is a great pleasure to me to be enjoying your hospitality this evening, and to be the bearer to you of the greetings of the Harvard Medical School on this, your fiftieth anniversary celebration. Fifty years as a span of time is but a short period, but for a changing science as is medicine, these fifty years form a period of great import. Vast indeed have been the changes in medical science, medical practice and medical teaching in this period. To trace the growth of our knowledge in various fields of medicine during these fifty years might be very interesting, but, after all, the future of medicine more than its past acutely interests us. As in these fifty years much of the development of medicine has come out of the laboratories, so in the future we anticipate that much of it will have this same origin. Consequently we are building our medical schools and hospitals with extensive equipment of laboratories, and such is right. Still, even with this development of the laboratories in the medical schools and hospitals in America, we tend somewhat to fail to provide for adequate laboratory facilities for the clinic, though it would seem that here we must seek for many of the advances of the future, as well as from the laboratories of pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, etc.

In this country the development of the clinic in relation to the laboratory has been greatly influenced by the general absence of university hospitals. This influence has not been evident so much in any lack of willingness on the part of endowed and municipal hospitals to make expenditures for laboratories, but rather does this influence find expression in the training and activity of the chiefs of clinic. As a result of the absence of university hospitals, clinical teaching, clinical investigation and hospital service have remained largely an incident of the life of the busy practitioner, and this has led to the development in our hospitals of laboratories which are

* Remarks at the dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, March 2, 1909.

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in fact quite independent of the medical service. In most hospitals this laboratory is the pathological laboratory, and the pathologist dominates the field. I do not mean to belittle the pathologist's work, for it is invaluable to the clinician, but it is not sufficient, and his laboratory is not equipped for modern clinical investigation. Again, the pathologist, with few exceptions, has little conception of the clinical problem, for he is not clinically trained and is not at all at home by the patient's bed. The longer he serves the institution and the older he gets, the wider as a rule becomes the gap between the wards and his laboratory. These are not theoretical difficulties. Whereas America has been contributing richly to the fields of pathology, physiology, etc., in recent years scientific clinical contributions have lagged behind, as compared with the productivity of clinical medicine in other countries in which a different system has been more generally in vogue.

A clinic of medicine needs a laboratory equipped with apparatus for chemical, physiological, pathological and bacteriological work, not so completely equipped as is the laboratory of these respective departments in the medical school, but specially equipped for certain needs of the work. Then to have a productive laboratory, there must be a directing force that is trained both in clinical and laboratory methods. In the first place the head should be a clinician in interests and in training, but his training should have also included sustained consecutive work in the laboratory. Herein lies the all-important difference between the organization of our medical clinics as they now exist, and what might be considered an ideal organization of a clinic in relation to its laboratory. In such a laboratory the clinician would work on problems suggested by the patient in the ward. In some cases he would invade the domain of other laboratory workers, but his clinical viewpoint would serve to prevent any real conflict in work, and after all many men may work at the same problem and all make independent contributions to knowledge. This clinician at the head of the laboratory need not be a finished pathologist, or chemist, or physiologist, but of their methods he must have a practical, usable knowledge, and he should be well trained in at least one of these subjects. As a clinician he uses the stethoscope and makes his own interpretations. The microscope,

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the chemical balance and the recording tambour need be no more foreign to his daily use.

In a hospital organized with a single head to its medical clinic, that head should broadly direct the laboratory and include the laboratory in his hospital visit. Some assistants he will have whose chief duties lie in the wards and others whose chief duties lie in the laboratory, but there should be none who touches not each of the two. In hospitals with multiple services the question of laboratory organization is not so easy. The existence of a clinical laboratory with a chief who has no clinical duties is a poor solution of the difficulty. Perhaps the best solution here lies in a laboratory head with continuous service in some of the wards and with general advisory relations between himself and his fellow clinicians in wards and in laboratory. The broken service is distinctly a hindrance to the organization of a medical clinic in relation to the laboratory and should be abandoned to my mind in some or all of the medical wards in favor of a continuous service that readily lends itself to a productive utilization of a clinical laboratory.

With proper relations between the laboratory and clinic, the wards in themselves become a real part of the laboratory and the methods of the laboratory are applied directly to the patients. In this latter there are of course certain limitations, for we can never lose sight of the fact that primarily we are seeking to alleviate the pain and cure the disease of our patients. Still these limitations do not render impossible or unjustifiable certain uses of patients for scientific research in medicine.

The medical clinic with a well equipped laboratory is a strong factor, too, in lessening the breach between so-called scientific and so-called practical work. After all the clinician is not necessarily practical, and there is no real antagonism between the truly scientific and the actually practical. Unfortunately the accusation is frequently brought against the laboratory that it is not practical, largely as the result on the part of the practitioner of failure to fully understand the limitations of laboratory methods, and on the part of the laboratory man of failure to understand the clinical limitations of his method. When the same group of men, however, actually share in the work of both ward and laboratory, these

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objectionable features tend toward the background, and both medical investigation and medical practice are gainers thereby.

Such clinical laboratories as I have briefly described already are beginning to appear in our medical clinics. As men interested in the progress of medicine we should make every effort to encourage this development and see to it that it is possible for a small group of men to devote a large part of their time to the direction of hospital wards and clinical laboratories, in which students may be trained to the end that the physician of the future be both scientifically and practically trained in laboratory methods, but none the less a keen observer of his patients and so an able clinician in the truest sense.

HENRY A. CHRISTIAN

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EDWARD MITCHELL

A.B. 1861, LL.B. 1865

EDWARD MITCHELL was born in New York City on the fifteenth day of April, 1842, and died at his city residence on the fifteenth day of February, 1909.

He was graduated bachelor of arts from Columbia College in 1861. Soon after his graduation he entered the Columbia Law School, but left it in the same year for service in the Civil War. He became a volunteer field agent of the United States Sanitary Commission and served at Richmond, Antietam, Port Hudson and on the Red River expedition. On returning from the field, he resumed his studies in the law school and was admitted to the Bar in 1865. He soon became a successful practitioner. He early took an interest in politics, and was from the first a thoroughgoing Republican. He commended himself to his party by his sound judgment, which was always at the service of his associates, by his staunchness of principle, his absolute honesty in thought, word and deed, and by his sincere belief in the necessity, and the sufficiency, of party organization and in the folly of straying from it to effect desired reforms in government. He was a member of the Assembly from the twenty-first district in 1880; was chosen, in 1884, to direct the reorganization of the Republican County Committee and, on its reorganization, became its chairman; was twice nominated by his party, once in 1883 and again in 1886, for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York—a position for which he was eminently fitted by his pronounced judicial mind and temper as well as by his knowledge of the science and practice of the law—and failed of election in this overwhelmingly democratic city. He became in 1889, by appointment of President Harrison, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and served in that capacity, with conspicuous fidelity and credit, for four years.

Of all the distinctions that came to him, none seemed so gratify-

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EDWARD MITCHELL, '61, '65L

TRUSTEE, 1880–1909

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ing and congenial to him as that of being made, in 1880, a trustee of his *alma mater*. He was devotedly attached to the College. From the time of his becoming a student till the day of his lamented death, he was deeply interested in all its concerns. He breathed the air of devotion to it in his father's house. Judge William Mitchell, his father—whom he greatly resembled in simplicity and nobility of character—was an alumnus of Columbia, held it always close to his heart and, though never officially connected with it, was not infrequently a trusted adviser in matters pertaining to it.

In the long and wasting illness that preceded his death, Mr. Mitchell held to his duty as a trustee of the College with greater tenacity and fondness than to any other of his outside obligations. When be became unable to walk out, he drove out and, usually, to Morningside Heights to look upon the University buildings which, to his poignant sorrow, he was unable to enter. When he could no longer drive out, he had constantly supplied to him news of all that affected Columbia and, so long as he was at all able, insisted on doing his share of whatever work fell to committees of which he was a member—" faithful unto death."

He was as honest and upright a man as ever lived. His mind and heart were rooted in principle and love of righteousness, and nothing could induce him to think for a moment of acting otherwise than as his convictions of right dictated. He had a genius for friendship, was constant, tender and true in all his relations, and had hosts of friends, who all deem themselves the richer for having known him, and much the poorer, alas! for his having preceded them to " the undiscovered country " from which there is no return.

In honor must his high desert be held
While there is any virtue, any praise.

J. H. Van Amringe

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WILLIAM T. BULL

M.D. 1872

ON the twenty-second of February of this year there died at Savannah, Georgia, Dr. William T. Bull, of New York, one of the very great surgeons of his age.

Dr. Bull was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1849, and was a direct descendant of Henry Bull, who was a member of the Roger Williams Colony and was twice governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. He was graduated in arts from Harvard College in 1869 and in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872. In the latter year he also received the degree of master of arts from Harvard. While in the medical school he was the private pupil of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands. His graduation thesis was on perityphlitis and was awarded the Harsen prize. On leaving the medical school he entered Bellevue Hospital as a surgical interne, and served the regular length of time. On finishing his course at Bellevue he went to Europe for two years, diligently studying surgery and surgical pathology in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and Edinburgh. Returning to New York, he was made physician and surgeon-in-chief of the New York Dispensary, and in 1876 was made the sole attending surgeon to the Chambers Street Hospital, the House of Relief of the New York Hospital. In 1880 he was made surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and in 1883 surgeon to the New York Hospital. Soon afterward he was placed in charge of the hernia department of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. Bull was one of the founders of the New York Cancer Hospital, now known as the General Memorial Hospital; he was for some years an attending surgeon there and was vice-president and consulting surgeon until his death. He was for several years surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital and at the time of his death was consulting surgeon to almost all of the important hospitals in New York. He was a member of the Practitioners Society, the New York Surgical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and

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WILLIAM T. BULL, '72M

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1889–1904

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many other local societies, of the New York State Medical Society, of the American Surgical Association and of the *Société Internationale de Chirurgie*. He was a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Grolier Club and the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Dr. Bull's services to Columbia covered a long term of years. On his return from abroad he entered the department of anatomy as an assistant demonstrator, being afterward made the demonstrator of this branch. In 1883 he was made a lecturer and in 1887 the adjunct professor of practical surgery, becoming full professor of surgery in 1889. Retiring from the active work of the chair in 1904, he became emeritus professor of surgery.

Dr. Bull was in character and in accomplishment a rare man. As a student and as a hospital interne he gave ample promise of all that he was to fulfill in later years. He early attracted the attention of his seniors and commanded their confidence and respect. His years in Europe were spent in diligent, careful preparation for the work which was before him. Physically and mentally strong, his handsome face and figure together with his modest demeanor denoted the splendid man. He was in the truest sense of the word a surgeon, a student and practitioner of surgery. Wherever he was placed, whatever he was called upon to do, his work was decisive, thorough, of the highest excellence. As an attending surgeon to the important hospitals in New York, his work was of the highest order. He was always helpful, kind and encouraging. The members of the house staff looked upon him as representing all which they themselves would like to be. As a consultant, his wide experience, breadth of judgment and rare insight placed him at the head of his profession. He was the wise surgeon of his day, the court of last resort. As an operator, he was possessed of extraordinary ability. He knew when to operate, and, what is of great importance, he knew when not to operate.

His contributions to surgery were many and of great importance. He was one of the pioneers in the domain of abdominal surgery. In the autumn of 1884 he performed the first successful operation for gunshot wounds of the intestines. It was an epoch-making case. In the early days of surgical intervention in both

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acute and chronic appendicitis, Dr. Bull's practical work and his descriptions thereof contributed in great degree to the placing of this procedure where it stands today. No American surgeon of the last half-century did more to further the honest, progressive, permanent development of surgery than did Dr. Bull. He always stimulated and encouraged thorough, earnest work by his assistants and pupils, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see their lives become useful and successful.

Dr. Bull was no less remarkable as a teacher than as a practitioner. His didactic lectures were thoroughly and methodically prepared. They were models of completeness and clearness. No better courses in surgery were ever given in New York than those given by him. As a clinical teacher he was direct, practical, helpful. He had the intuitive faculty of seeing and grasping the important points in a given situation and of making the students see as he saw; they filled his lecture and clinic rooms, and they went because they wanted to be there.

Dr. Bull was a true, constant, helpful friend. He never wavered in his friendship; he was always loyal. There was no trace of pettiness or meanness in his character. Broad and charitable himself, he was unable to understand lesser traits in others. In the multitude of detail of his busy life, he always had time for the trials and cares of others. He bore heavy burdens, very heavy burdens, and he bore them cheerfully, without complaint, daily. The poor flocked to him in great numbers and he was ever helpful to them. They never went away without such aid as he could render them. He had a great heart and it was always open. Such qualities made William T. Bull a great man as well as a great surgeon, and it is with affectionate gratitude that we who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship will ever cherish the remembrance of him.

CHARLES A. POWERS, '83M

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FRANK LEO TUFTS, A.M. '96, PH.D. '97

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, 1905-1909

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FRANK LEO TUFTS

A.M. 1896, Ph.D. 1897

ON the evening of Thursday, April 15, 1909, Professor Frank Leo Tufts was instantly killed while testing an arc light for the city of Bayonne, N. J. He was undoubtedly not aware of the very high voltage of the line, and while working with his associates probably received the full force of the current between the line and the ground.

Professor Tufts received his early training at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was awarded the degree of B.S. by Antioch College in 1891, and that of A.B. by Harvard University in 1894. In the following year he was appointed university fellow in physics at Columbia, registering as a candidate for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy, which he received in 1896 and 1897, respectively. He was thereupon appointed assistant in physics and rendered much service in the transfer of the department to the new site. He was promoted to a tutorship in 1898 and to an instructorship five years later, and in 1905 he became adjunct professor, the rank he held at the time of his death. He held a university fellowship in physics from 1895 to 1897, and was appointed John Tyndall fellow in physics in 1903, spending the academic year 1903–1904 in study at the Universities of Göttingen and Paris. Previous to his coming to Columbia he had been instructor in science at Antioch College from 1891 to 1893 and professor of chemistry and physics during the year 1894–95.

Professor Tufts was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Physical Society. He had for several years specialized in spectrophotometry and acoustics, and had made valuable contributions to both subjects. He had just completed the reorganization of the undergraduate work in physics and was serving as executive secretary of the department. Professor Tufts entered heartily into every phase of the University's activity and will be greatly missed in his department and in the faculties of which he was a member. He was married in 1905 to Alice Barrie, of Springfield, Mass., who survives him.

W. H.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

In Memoriam

The present issue of the QUARTERLY is full of sadness. Three colleagues, seemingly in the fulness of their powers and activities, have been taken from us in quick and tragic succession. We now know, indeed, that Dr. Canfield had been ailing for some time past; but with characteristic courage he ignored his warnings, and went his busy way as always. He will be missed not only in the Library, which owes to him its present organization and efficient administration, but also in the many educational fields where his intelligent earnestness and geniality had play. Professor G. R. Carpenter, in the organization of the English department, in the advancement of English teaching itself, by his wise counsel in far-reaching academic policies and rare considerateness of judgment in the personal guidance of students, had already fulfilled, it would seem, the life-work of a more than ordinary man; yet in years, in powers, in plans, he appeared to be only at the threshold of his possible accomplishment. Professor Tufts was a young man; yet he had won recognition at home and abroad as a physicist, and gave rich promise of progressive development. Both he and Professor Carpenter were happy in their teaching and scholarly work; yet without hesitation or reserve sacrificed personal preference to the administrative needs calling for them. Self-devotion to the task set was indeed the cardinal characteristic of all three men; and we are tempted, in grateful remembrance, to envisage them, markedly individual though they were, as having achieved in common one personality of ready and generous helpfulness, of absolute devotion to duty, of friendly, unostentatious, cheerful humanity. From the too common charges against college professors of pedantry or of shallow commercialism we may well appeal to the rich industry and unselfish lives of such men as these, so lately our beloved colleagues.

The New Trustees

The system of nominating alumni trustees was put in operation by a resolution of the board adopted on March 1, inviting the alumni to nominate a successor to Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and a meeting of the committee to nominate the first alumni trustee was held at the University on April twenty-second. That the importance of the occasion was appreciated

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by the alumni was placed beyond all doubt by the preliminary informal discussion of candidates, by the attendance, every delegate being present, and by the careful consideration and deliberate action on the part of the committee. The presentation of the names of several candidates, any one of whom was well qualified for the position, called forth a discussion, not only of the merits of individuals, but of the interests of the University, which demonstrated the great advantage and the entire practicability of the method of nomination proposed by the alumni and adopted by the trustees, and the final result, which was accomplished only after several ballots had been taken, is one which should afford much gratification to every graduate of the University. Mr. Benjamin B. Lawrence, of the class of 1878, Science, is a thoroughly representative Columbia man. A recognized leader in his profession, he has also the respect and confidence of the community as being not only a man of ability but of the highest character, and as an alumnus he has proved himself eager to advance the interests of the University and generous in extending its privileges to others. The alumni are to be congratulated upon their selection, and the University upon having secured the service of such a man as it will undoubtedly gain by the election of Mr. Lawrence as the first alumni trustee.

It is a cause of no less gratification that Mr. Willard V. King, of the class of 1889, College, who failed by only a few votes to receive the nomination of the alumni, was also elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Mitchell. Undoubtedly Mr. King's election was to some extent due to the strong support which he received as a candidate for the alumni trusteeship, but his active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the University and the high position which he had attained as vice-president of the New York Trust Company and president of the Columbia Trust Company had previously marked him out as a man who would be a valuable acquisition to the board.

The "Van Am" Dinner

The dinner to Dean Van Amringe, of which a full account is given in a supplement to this issue, was a remarkable event in itself and (in the estimation of many) it has become the signal of a new epoch, or at least a new spirit, in Columbia affairs. It was remarkable in numbers, in harmony, and in enthusiasm—an uplift and inspiration to all who came—and it gathered

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together men to whom other college events and influences have called often and earnestly, but without receiving any such response as was made on the night of April 3. Church, bar, finance, letters, technology, public affairs and commerce were significantly represented by graduates of all the classes from 1856 to 1908, not merely in ones and twos, but generally in substantial class groups, vibrant with class and Columbia enthusiasm. The tone of the evening seemed to have power to lift every one to a higher plane, a finer feeling than usual; so that as one after another, speaker or poet, paid his tribute, and finally the guest of honor himself responded, the heartfelt murmur went round, "that's the very best thing he ever did."

It has been well said in partial explanation that the man we are all united to honor represents to Columbia alumni the personification of the college—"the link that binds the Arts and Mines," Forty-Ninth Street and Morningside, the old College and the new University. But there is a larger reason than that which can be more briefly defined; it is—the man. Possibly the Dean gave a clue to his power over the heads and hearts of his students in his own definition of his personal ideal of teaching—to get at the individuality of each man, to discern and locate the veil that hung between his understanding and the clear revelation of the idea he was trying to master, and having found that veil, to pluck it away and let in the light. And with the light (he did not add this, but we do), he let in love and loyalty to himself and to Columbia.

The Alumni Weekly

It will doubtless interest many of the alumni to learn that substantial progress has been made with plans for the establishment of an alumni weekly, which not only will keep the graduates in closer touch with Columbia life and activity, but will furnish them promptly with more adequate and recent information regarding all departments of the University. The scheme, which has been under consideration for some months, has lately received the approval of representatives appointed from the Alumni Council, the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, the alumni associations of the College and the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, and the board of editors of the *Columbia Spectator*. In short it is proposed to publish during the academic term under the direction of a board of alumni editors, assisted by representatives of the *Spectator*, a weekly number that will contain a full and

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comprehensive review of student and university happenings in so far as they would be of interest to the alumni at large. While this board would work in connection with the *Spectator,* yet it would be entirely separate in its organization and responsibility, and at the same time it would be entirely unofficial and independent of the University administration. Consequently it is to be hoped that once the work of the University is placed before the alumni in a substantial and connected form by representatives of their own number, that the new weekly will be a medium for the free discussion of all matters of interest to Columbia men. It will be obvious that the alumni weekly will occupy a field quite different from that of the QUARTERLY, which has always received the support and appreciation of the alumni, and of the *Spectator* with its daily budget of matters of student and local interest. However, readers of the QUARTERLY will recognize the fact that many occurrences chronicled in outline in these columns, of no small importance at the time of their happening, lose much of their current interest by the time that the QUARTERLY appears, while *Spectator,* admirable as it is in all its departments, would hardly appeal to the average alumnus as would a well prepared and edited summary of the week's news. And this summary in the new weekly will be so prepared that the fullest justice will be done to every side of the University's life, whether educational, administrative, social or athletic, with no preponderance in favor of any single field or interest. In this way, to mention but a single useful purpose served, the graduate with a son ready to enter college will have a full and authoritative picture of the Columbia life of the day. Not the least interesting feature of the proposition, it may be added, is that it is largely made possible by the fact that on the University grounds the *Columbia Spectator,* published by the students, maintains a small but complete newspaper plant, from which the weekly will in all probability be issued.

Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons

In these days when the alumnus is becoming increasingly prominent in the concerns of his *alma mater,* less is heard in this respect of the graduate of the professional school than of the graduate of the college. That the former can be of distinct service, however, both to his school and the university of which it is a part, is illustrated by the example of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and

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Surgeons. This association was organized in March, 1859, and recently celebrated its fiftieth birthday by a well attended dinner. The event was marked by the earnestness of the speakers and the evident interest of the alumni in the welfare of the college and in the advance of medical learning. An interesting illustrated history of the association by Dr. George C. Freeborn, '73M, forming a volume of nearly one hundred pages, was distributed to all who were present. The history gives in detail the story of the founding of the association on the eleventh of March, 1859, at the house of Dr. Edward Delafield, and follows its fortunes through its half century of existence to the present. The contrasts represented in the pictures of the old college and its laboratories, as compared with the present buildings, indicate the progress that medical teaching has made in this country.

The greatest single service which the association has performed was the founding and maintaining, for several years, of the first pathological laboratory at the college. This was established in 1877, largely under the influence of Dr. Francis Delafield and only one year after Koch, studying the bacillus of anthrax, made the first conclusive demonstration of the production of a specific human disease by a specific bacterium. The association still maintains the library of the department of pathology, and assumes the expense of printing the accounts of investigations carried on in the department. By means of three fellowships, open only to alumni of the college, and by means of an annual offer of five hundred dollars for a prize essay, the association endeavors to stimulate research. It is the custodian of the Swift Memorial Fund, the income of which is used to provide apparatus for the department of physiology. Two meetings of the association occur during each year. They are held at the college under the direction of the departments in turn, and through them the alumni are made acquainted with the recent advances in medical teaching and research. The association looks forward to a long future of increased usefulness to the university.

The enviable reputation which the graduates and former students of the Columbia University School of Architecture have won in Paris

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Success of Columbia Architect

for themselves and for their *alma mater,* has been again enhanced by the success of McDonald Mayer of the Columbia class about to graduate this June, who was, with two others, by special vote of the Columbia faculty of fine arts, authorized to complete his work in design and his graduating thesis *in absentia* in Paris. He recently took the examinations for admission to the Paris School of Fine Arts, and was admitted at the head of the list of about five hundred candidates, both French and foreign. This is not the first time a Columbia man has entered at the head of the list; and while the record cannot be called surprising—for it stands to reason that a man about to graduate from the Columbia School should be better prepared than most other candidates to enter the French School—it is nevertheless most creditable. For the American has to overcome the handicap alike of a foreign language and of methods of teaching and examination quite different from those he has been trained under, and not a few really well-prepared Americans fail of admission because of these handicaps. The success of Mr. Mayer, like that of Mr. Lamb, another Columbia man admitted "numéro 1" two years ago, is therefore worthy of mention. While the wisdom of a prolonged course of study in the Paris *Ecole* for graduates of American schools of architecture may well be questioned, and while the Columbia school repudiates the idea of being a preparatory school for Paris, it is pleasing to record such conspicuous achievements on the part of those of our own school who offer themselves as candidates for admission into the *Ecole,* and we cannot help feeling gratification in the luster they add to the name and reputation of our own school and university.

The Department of Forestry

The effort that is being made to establish a department for the scientific and practical study of forestry at Columbia appeals to us as one of the most timely and important movements that has been organized at the University in recent years. For over a century our attitude towards the forests has been one of hostility, and as a result they have been so depleted and squandered as to seriously threaten the national growth and prosperity. There is a growing conviction that we have reached a point where it is a vital necessity to make the best use of, and to conserve, all resources that are of service in giving to every individual the

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fullest opportunity. A very general interest has been aroused in educational work affecting forest development and the problems of such economic importance connected with an intelligent and wise use of timber lands. Every section of country about us contains tracts that are not only unsightly but absolutely barren and unproductive. Under proper forest management they will become regions of exceptional beauty and of great economic value. Nor should these facts, important as they are, be alone considered; in the east and in the west the forests are the very foundations of the agricultural prosperity and essential to the health and happiness of the people.

Columbia has unusual advantages and facilities for conducting this work. The park lands of New Jersey and New York, set aside for the preservation of the Palisades, have been placed at the disposal of the University, so that we have a tract of timber land available for practical forestry and nursery work at our very door. Through the enthusiastic cooperation and assistance of the Hon. J. S. Whipple, New York Commissioner of Forestry, the State reservations and plantations are likewise available for our students. It is also important to note that the University, owing to its excellent facilities and advantages, can at present provide for over sixty per cent. of the work without additional assistance. It is therefore in a position to inaugurate the work under exceptionally favorable conditions, and we feel confident that the movement will attract support fully commensurate with the service it will render the community.

Committee on Undergraduate Admissions

The appointment of the Committee on Undergraduate admissions, recorded in the summary of University Legislation published elsewhere in this issue, marks an important development in the methods of admission to the College and other undergraduate schools of the University. While primarily a consolidation under a single executive chairman of the previously separate committees on admission of Columbia College, Barnard College and the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, it also inaugurates a policy whereby the University may be kept in much closer touch with the work of the secondary schools, and receive full information with regard to all candidates seeking admission. While in no way superseding the present system of entrance examinations, it is expected that this information will be of much

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service to the committee in interpreting the results of these examinations and passing upon the qualifications of doubtful candidates. It should further prove of great assistance to the faculty advisors of students in their first years of residence.

The University is to be congratulated upon securing the services as chairman of the committee of Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D. '98, and instructor in the department of philosophy until recently called to Princeton as preceptor and assistant professor of philosophy. Dr. Jones will devote himself wholly to the executive work of the committee, which includes the conduct of the entrance examinations as well as the charge of all applications and other records from candidates seeking admission, and is expecting to give much time to personal visits and inspections of secondary schools sending students to Columbia.

Third Report of Carnegie Foundation

The third annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is, like its predecessors, a record of activity that concerns itself not only with the main thesis of administering a pension fund for college professors, but covers widely important aspects of education in the United States in the effort to base rational and accurate methods of procedure. The present report, in this way, discusses not only the current business of the Foundation during the year with which it is concerned, but contains detailed considerations, often accompanied with elaborate statistical tables, of the various financial questions in colleges, the tax-supported institutions of the country, educational progress and the problems that beset it, the standards and status of professional education, and denominational control of educational institutions. This report, and those that have preceded it, are educational documents of the highest importance, that for the first time give with any degree of certainty, and free from the subjective inaccuracy that too often characterizes the reports and catalogues of the individual institutions themselves, the actual facts of American education. It has never before been possible to secure so widely or so accurately such data as the resources of the Foundation provide, and administered along the lines that have been thus far followed, it cannot but bring about, however gradually, a better general understanding of the real problems of education in their many phases and of the necessary coordination and systematization of educational effort in the nation.

Important business of the year was to increase the maximum

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amount of retiring allowances from three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars, and to grant a pension—hitherto discretionary—equal to one half of what the husband would have been entitled to receive to the widow of a professor of an accepted institution who has been for ten years the wife of such professor. During the year, seventy-eight names were added to the retiring list, fifteen of which were those of widows of professors. Thirteen persons on the list died during the year. Seven additional institutions were admitted to the privileges of the system.

The tables giving the cost of the retiring allowance system in accepted institutions show at Columbia 190 professors in active service, with the salary budget of $694,475, the largest in the list. The annual cost of the retiring allowance system at Columbia is $14,055, which is exceeded by four other institutions, Yale being at the head with thirteen beneficiaries to Columbia's eight. The report further considers with a critical eye the matter of the admission of conditioned and special students by the institutions of the country and Columbia's method of procedure among the rest. A table of the average number of periods of instruction per week given by professors in seven of the larger universities in eight principal subjects shows that Columbia has 9.075 as against the general average of 9. The report at the end under *De Mortuis* contains an appreciative account of Edward Alexander Macdowell.

Great American Universities

A valuable public service is being performed by *The Independent* in the preparation and publication by its literary editor, Mr. Edwin E. Slosson, of comprehensive studies of fourteen prominent American universities. His information is first-hand and full, his point of view intelligent and impartial, his criticism severe but suggestive. In the first article (January 7) Harvard is presented as no longer our largest university, but as still offering the largest number and the greatest variety of courses by the largest and the most eminent faculty. Its reputation for the severest admission requirements is modified by the information that the largest part of each class is admitted with conditions. The university has not changed in size for ten years, but its proportion of students from outside of New England and from public schools is increasing, and one-third of each class is now graduated in three years. Under the free elective system about half the programs would satisfy the requirements of almost any institution; the remainder are con-

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centrated or scattered,—one student took three-fourths of his work in Greek and Latin, another seven-eighths in science, another included fifteen different subjects in his twenty-two courses. Mr. Slosson sees opportunity for improvement in Harvard buildings, in the attitude of the university toward women, and in the quality of recent publications by officers and alumni.

If Professor James's "Pragmatism" is "the Harvard elective system applied to the universe," Professor Sumner's "Folkways" is a similar expression of the system of social control which makes the student body appear to Mr. Slosson the finest thing about Yale (February 4). Athletics absorb too much time, energy and enthusiasm, but there is a good deal of student reading, an increasingly personal relation between students and faculty, a religious atmosphere that retains compulsory chapel and church attendance, an admirable tradition of public service, and a general judgment that makes the senior societies as successful as Phi Beta Kappa in picking out men of superior ability. The same spirit gives the faculty a voice in appointing professors, but implies a traditionalism that caused the slow acceptance of science and the discontinuance of technical, summer session and extension work, and that still checks investigation and retains administrative confusions like those between the academic and the scientific schools. Mr. Slosson, in his desire to discern profitable lines of development, hopes for an extension of Yale's work in forestry and of its select course for men who expect to enter business or social service.

Princeton's distinction (March 4) is its attempting experiments that are everywhere discussed, notably the adaptation of English architectural, residential and tutorial systems. The architecture proves more than pleasing, and group residence is promising, although temporarily checked by the alumni of the clubs. The preceptorial system has notably increased reading and study, although some professors feel that it separates them from their students, and at least one student did not know his preceptor's name. Princeton is barely a university in the technical sense—it makes no provision for women and has but forty-eight graduate students and but seven students in a combined academic and professional course of more than four years —but it is working out suggestive solutions to universally interesting problems of intimate instruction and the individual adjustment of academic duties and privileges. Six western and four other eastern universities are to be considered before Columbia, the last of *The Independent* series.

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THE UNIVERSITY

The George Rice Carpenter Memorial Library

At a recent meeting, the department of English, acting on the suggestion of many friends of the late Professor Carpenter, decided to found a memorial library to be named the George Rice Carpenter Memorial Library. In view of Professor Carpenter's long association with the University and of the high quality and widely diffused influence of his work, some memorial is deemed appropriate, and because of the nature of his work and character, so practical a form as a library is especially fitting. Professor Carpenter had, indeed, frequently suggested the desirability of a departmental library and special reading room for the use of graduate and undergraduate students in English, comparative literature, and allied subjects, and had gone so far as to gather together a few books of reference in the rooms of the department. A nucleus for such a library has, therefore, already beeen formed, which will in time become a substantial and useful memorial. The library should include works of reference and files of journals of importance for the students, and a large collection of standard works in English literature. At present a place can be found for these in one of the rooms of the department. But it is expected that the University will provide a special room which shall serve as the permanent home of the library, so that it may be a constant reminder of Professor Carpenter's great services in a cause for which the library itself will prove a highly valuable instrument, the study of English literature and allied subjects.

A committee has been formed to take temporary charge of the memorial, consisting of Messrs. William T. Brewster, James G. Croswell, Wilson Farrand, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Frederick P. Keppel, George C. D. Odell, John B. Pine, and Ashley H. Thorndike. Subscriptions and gifts of books may be addressed to Professor Ashley H. Thorndike, secretary of the department of English, Columbia University.

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In connection with the daily chapel services, three courses of addresses were arranged for the second half of the academic year. The

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Religious Interests

first, beginning February 5, was on "the religious significance of the lives of the great men born in 1809," the speakers being Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. George W. Knox of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. The second series, conducted by the chaplain, consisted of nine addresses on the Bible, with recommended readings. The course was intended as a special study during Lent. The third series, on "Professional ethics," began in April, among the invited speakers being the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler and Mr. William Barclay Parsons.

The Churchman's Association has held monthly meetings, open to all students, throughout the winter. Among the speakers who delivered addresses were Bishop Webb, Dr. J. C. Jones, Father Officer, Dr. Roche, Professor Edmunds of the General Theological Seminary, Canon Chase and Bishop Darlington.

A St. Andrew's Brotherhood has been formally organized and has received its certificate of enrollment, chapter No. 2034. Weekly meetings have been held and during Lent three special speakers, Mr. A. H. Haddon, Rev. Warren Gookin, 1902, and Dr. C. B. Meding, gave addresses. Mr. I. A. Sparks was sent as a delegate to the Brotherhood Convention, held at Trinity College on February 22.

Recent figures show that 554 members are now registered with the Young Men's Christian Association, an increase of 120 over the membership of last year. Classes have been organized in practical work, including stenography and typewriting. A number of men, including members of the glee club, pay weekly visits to the institutions on Blackwell's Island for the purpose of distributing magazines and providing entertainment for the inmates. The Association has also undertaken the collection of old clothes, which are sent to the Charity Organization Society. An important innovation is the establishment of a course of lectures for the study of industrial conditions, designed especially to aid students in the engineering schools.

Interest in religious matters has been greatly stimulated at Teachers College by the plan of providing a weekly luncheon at small cost in the men's social room, after which there is discussion of some selected topic. "The place of religious instruction in schools" has been studied and a committee has been appointed to draw up the practical conclusions reached.

Mr. F. B. Tough has been named as the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Columbia for the coming summer. Mr. Tough studied at Camp last year, and has been one of the leaders of the industrial movement referred to above.

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It is not surprising that the deaths, within a few weeks of one another, of the two prominent and much beloved surgeons, Andrew J. McCosh and William T. Bull, should be followed by spontaneous movements toward the establishment of a memorial for each. The memorial to Dr. McCosh is intended to take the form of a building for surgical purposes, under the control of the Presbyterian Hospital. The board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital has already purchased a site, which was recommended by Dr. McCosh during his lifetime, on the high bluff overlooking the East River, between 67th and 68th streets. A committee is now actively at work securing contributions, and at the present writing the sum of $113,935.60 has been received, with additional unpaid subscriptions amounting to $7,045. "The grandest tribute to Dr. McCosh has been the many small sums sent in, often accompanied with letters speaking a keen personal sorrow and a loss that can never be replaced." Gifts in any amount, whether large or small, are acceptable. It is suggested that, until the plans for the building are fully decided upon, the interest on the fund collected be expended for the benefit of self-supporting surgical patients who cannot afford accommodations which their education and station in life warrant—a class of patients who were generously aided by Dr. McCosh during his lifetime.

Memorials to Professors McCosh and Bull

The plan of the memorial to Dr. Bull has only recently been formulated. The name proposed is "The William Tillinghast Bull Memorial for Surgical Research," and the scope of the project is indicated in the following statement issued by the committee having the matter in charge. "The most active and progressive men in the medical profession, and among them Dr. Bull, have long felt the need of some plan of organization similar to those abroad, particularly in Germany, for correlating clinical branches of medicine with the organized laboratories. . . . This lack of coordination exists in New York today more particularly in surgery than in medicine. . . . Countless problems come every day to surgeons in our large hospitals requiring laboratory experimentation and scientific study. To unite to the great centers of practical surgery, namely, the hospitals of New York, a department where organized scientific study of such work can be carried on from its various aspects of pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, physiology and anatomy, where facilities for necessary experimental work exists, and where the recording and publishing of the results and findings may be effected, is the purpose of this memorial founda-

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tion. The institutions in which the income of the foundation is to be applied are the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and the hospitals of the city affording facilities for the proper prosecution of its aims. It is peculiarly fitting that the College of Physicians and Surgeons should be entrusted with the administration of this memorial since Dr. Bull was its professor of surgery and a great part of his most active years was devoted to it. Furthermore, the College furnishes the department of surgery with the affiliated departments of pathology, bacteriology, physiology, anatomy and chemistry, and in addition the laboratories of pure science of Columbia University. In the possession of access to these laboratories, presided over by men of recognized ability, and the clinical facilities afforded by the hospitals, this foundation will have unsurpassed advantages. It will not be necessary to build or endow hospital wards, and only comparatively small sums will be needed for laboratory erection. The major portion of the income will be applied to the salaries of those engaged in the actual carrying out of the work, and the heads of the college departments and laboratories will act in an advisory capacity without salary. The main aims and functions of the foundation will be surgical research, advanced teaching, and recording and publication." It is hoped that the sum of at least $500,000 may be raised for the memorial. The soliciting of the amount neeeded has already been begun.

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Press Activities

The list of recent publications of the Columbia University Press contains a number of volumes of exceptional importance and interest. Foremost among them, from the national bearing of its subject, is the third volume of the Blumenthal Lectures, "The principles of politics from the viewpoint of the American citizen," delivered last year at this University by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University. Like its predecessors in the same series, "Political problems of American development" by Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the *Review of Reviews,* and "Constitutional government in the United States" by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, it is doubtless destined to attract wide and enthusiastic attention from the press of the country and to be henceforth included, as are the others, among the standard books on the ever important subject of American political conditions as they are viewed at the present time through the eyes of a competent and critical

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observer. Another volume of no less wide-spread importance because of its manner of presenting its subject is the "Lectures on light," delivered this year as the Jesup Lectures at the American Museum of Natural History by Professor Richard C. Maclaurin of this University, president-elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The book is a scientific, but so far as possible, a non-technical consideration of the nature and phenomena of light and is certain to be widely read.

A volume of importance is also "The revival of scholastic philosophy in the nineteenth century" by Joseph Louis Perrier, an exhaustive and lucid exposition of this whole important movement in modern philosophical thought. Other recent issues of a more special nature are the "Sayings of Buddha" in the Indo-Iranian Series, by Justin H. Moore, and in the same series, "The Nyaishes, or Zoroastrian Litanies" by M. N. Dhalla. The former volume contains the Pali text composing the Iti-Vuttaka, for the first time translated, with an introduction and notes. The latter contains the Avestan text with the Pahlavi, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati versions, edited together and translated with notes. A volume of even more special interest is the "Assyrian primer" by Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of this University. The book, which was printed in Leipzig, is fac-similed from copy in autograph written by Dr. R. J. Lau, the author of "Old Babylonian temple records," published by the Press. In the Columbia University Germanic Studies a new monograph is "The reception of Goethe's Faust in England" by William F. Hauhart of the German department of the University of Michigan. In the Columbia University Studies in English have appeared the long delayed monograph of Professor S. M. Tucker of the Florida State College for Women on "Verse satire in England before the Renaissance," a comprehensive study of the origins and early history of English satire in verse, and "The stage history of Shakespeare's *King Richard the Third*" by Miss Alice I. P. Wood, of the English department of Vassar College, who considers this play from the point of view primarily of its stage presentation and not from the conventional one of a play intended to be read and only secondarily to be acted.

In this same series there are at the present time in the press, and destined for immediate publication "The principles of Elizabethan staging" by Victor E. Albright, instructor in English in Delaware College, "The relations of Leigh Hunt to Shelley and Byron" by Miss Barnette Miller, formerly instructor in English in Vassar College, and "Thomas Carlyle as a critic of literature" by Frederick W. Roe,

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instructor in English in the University of Wisconsin. In addition to these there are also in the Press two new volumes in the Studies in Classical Philology, "De infinitivi finalis vel consecutivi constructione apud priscos poetas graecos" by Charles J. Ogden, and "Studies in the classical terminology of Lucretius and Cicero" by Miss Katharine C. Reiley.

Arrangements have further been made for publication early in the autumn of the important book on the "Structure and habits of ants" by Professor W. M. Wheeler, late of the American Museum of Natural History in this city and now professor of economic entomology in Harvard University, which will form a bulky volume with many illustrations. Among other notable books to appear in the autumn are also the fourth volume of the Blumenthal lectures, "The business of Congress," by Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Member of Congress for Massachusetts, and the first volume of the Carpentier lectures, "The nature and sources of the law," by Judge John C. Gray, Royall professor of law in Harvard University. Besides these there are various monographs in the different series of University publications and a number of independent volumes on scientific and literary subjects.

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The Library

In the letter of gift printed on page vi of the introduction to the catalog of the Henry O. Avery Architectural Library (Library of Columbia College, 1895) occurs the following paragraph:

It is our wish that the purchases made for the Avery Architectural Library be made exclusively by a commission of three persons, namely, the librarian of Columbia College, the professor or acting professor of the architectural department of the School of Mines, and Mr. Russell Sturgis of New York, whose successor, in case of his declination at any time, is to be selected by the other two members of the commission as above, to be always an architect and not immediately connected with Columbia College.

In this way the founders of the library gave to Mr. Sturgis a controlling position in its management, which was proper, as the conception of a standard architectural library in the city of New York was primarily his. During the last ten years of his life Mr. Sturgis approved every purchase made from the income of the Avery Fund. Mr. Sturgis's death has left this honorable position vacant. As his successor, the members of the purchasing committee of the Avery library, the late Dr. Canfield of the Library and Professor Hamlin of

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the architectural department, have elected Mr. Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and author of the monumental "History of the United States Capitol." This selection is approved by Mr. Sturgis's friends and by Mrs. Avery and her son, and will commend itself to all those who are interested in the architectural profession and in the standard architectural library.

* * *

Frederick A. Goetze, dean of the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, will be the delegate of the University at the exercises commemorating the graduation of the twenty-fifth class of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., on June 8, 9 and 10, and at the opening of the Russell Sage Laboratory at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, on June 15.—Professor Franklin Henry Giddings, professor of sociology and the history of civilization, will be the representative of the University at the inauguration of President Richmond at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., on June 7.—James Earl Russell, dean of Teachers College, will represent the college at the opening of Macdonald College of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, on June 3, and will receive an honorary degree at that time.

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SCHOOL AND DEPARTMENT NOTES

Medicine—Architecture—Teachers College—Astronomy—Botany—Economics and Social Science—English—Germanic Languages—History and Public Law—Indo-Iranian Languages—Latin—Mathematics—Metallurgy—Music—Philosophy—Physics—Psychology—Romance Languages—Summer Session—Miscellaneous Notes

School of Medicine

During the year 1908–09 fifty-one scholarships were awarded.—The changes during the last five years in the percentage of students holding college degrees are as follows: 1904–05, 46.36; 1905–06, 51.40; 1906–07, 64.30; 1907–08, 56.83; 1908–09, 52.75.

A course of lectures on life insurance is to be given during the year 1909–10. Dr. Brandreth Symonds, chief medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been appointed lecturer on this subject.

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Instruction in histology and embryology, which heretofore has been under the jurisdiction of the department of pathology, has been transferred to the department of anatomy.

In most of the hospitals in the city examinations for interneships have been postponed until after the university examinations. This is advantageous to the members of the graduating class, since heretofore their work in the last half year has been thrown into confusion by the series of hospital examinations.

During the coming summer session twenty-four courses will be offered by thirty-one instructors. The subjects represented are as follows: applied therapeutics, clinical pathology, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, gynecology, hydrotherapy, laryngology, medical diagnosis, neurology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otology, pharmacy, physical diagnosis, and surgery. The courses will be given in the college buildings, Vanderbilt Clinic, Sloane Maternity Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The record of cases treated in the Vanderbilt Clinic during 1908 is as follows:

Department	Number of Patients	Number of Visits
Medicine	13,566	44,526
Surgery	6,088	24,574
Orthopedic surgery	1,465	8,902
Neurology	2,552	11,599
Gynecology	2,330	8,565
Ophthalmology	4,587	14,113
Laryngology	5,409	13,033
Otology	1,603	5,656
Dermatology	3,417	11,141
Diseases of children	3,990	11,731
Genito-urinary diseases	2,086	9,018
Total	**47,093**	**162,858**

This represents a decrease of 2,510 in the number of patients, and of 3,400 in the number of visits, compared with 1907.

The faculty of the school of medicine has placed upon its minutes the following resolutions with reference to the retirements of Professors John G. Curtis and T. Mitchell Prudden:

Resolved, That the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, upon the occasion of the retirement from active duty of their colleague, Dr. John G. Curtis, place on record their deep appreciation

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of his services to the institution, and express their sincere regret that his active association with the teaching body of the College is to cease. During the long period of his professional work extending uninterruptedly over forty years, Professor Curtis developed the teaching of physiology at this College from its very rudiments up to its present high degree of efficiency. His attitude and untiring efforts made, more than any one single force operative in the evolution of modern medical instruction in this country, for the organization of thorough and practical laboratory methods in the elementary branches of medical education. The College will always gratefully remember that it owes the introduction of physiological laboratory work in the undergraduate curriculum to him. He brought to his teaching both the highest degree of professional knowledge and the touch of a wide and liberal culture in literature and the arts, enhancing the intrinsic value of his instruction and his influence over his students. His personality is dear to every member of this College, teachers and students alike. We regret to say good-bye to the faithful colleague, the considerate and courteous gentleman, the staunch friend, but we couple with this regret the hope that in his well earned leisure his interest in the College will continue as a live and active factor in its further development and that his counsel and advice will still, as heretofore, be at the service of this institution.

Resolved, That upon the retirement of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, from the professorship of pathology, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, his colleagues of the medical faculty hereby express their sincere regret for the loss of his services and record their deep appreciation of the superior work he has done in behalf of the College during the past thirty years as teacher, author, and investigator. As head of the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology, Dr. Prudden with signal ability and untiring devotion has organized and developed a department eminently successful in the training of students and in the promotion of important investigations. Dr. Prudden's quiet, but not the less effective influence, extending, as it does, far beyond the limits of the University, has stood for the highest ideals of scientific medicine and the advancement of public health. This influence and this work will remain a precious possession of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

No course of public lectures that has yet been given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons has attracted so widespread attention, and has received so great an attendance, as the course on sanitary science and public health, which was given during the months of February, March and April. The subjects and the lecturers were printed in the March issue. The lecture on "Quarantine and disinfection" was delivered by E. L. Cofer, M.D., passed assistant surgeon

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U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and that on "Tenement house sanitation" by Robert W. DeForest, president of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

Three important additions will be made next fall to the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. That of William G. MacCallum, who comes to the chair of pathology from the position of professor of pathological physiology and lecturer on forensic medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, was announced in the March QUARTERLY. In the department of the practice of medicine, Dr. Walter B. James has, at his own request, been transferred from the Bard professorship, which involved the administration of the department, to a professorship of clinical medicine, and Dr. Theodore C. Janeway and Dr. Evan M. Evans, now associates in medicine, have been promoted—Dr. Janeway to the Bard professorship and Dr. Evans to a newly created professorship of clinical medicine. These appointments are of importance in the development of the medical school not only because of the high repute of both men as clinical teachers, and the opportunities which they enjoy for clinical work, but because they emphasize the increasingly close relations which are developing at the "P. & S." between the so-called pure science departments—pathology, physiology, bacteriology and biological chemistry—on one hand, and the clinical departments on the other. Both Dr. Janeway and Dr. Evans are thoroughly trained exponents of "the scientific medicine" as that phrase is understood today in Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

Dr. Janeway was educated at Yale University and obtained his medical degree from Columbia University in 1895. He served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital and after his graduation became a lecturer on medical diagnosis in the University and Bellevue Medical College, which position he held from 1898 to 1905. Since 1907 he has been an associate in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1902, he was appointed visiting physician to the City Hospital, and in 1905, attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of many medical and scientific societies and a director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. His publications in medicine have been chiefly in the line of the clinical study of blood pressure, diseases of the blood, and diabetes. In 1904, he published "The clinical study of blood pressure," a volume which is a standard work on the subject. He has also published many articles on the treatment and pathology of diabetes, and has been much interested in the development of teaching in the hospitals of New York. He is the son of

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Dr. Edward G. Janeway, for many years dean of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and one of the acknowledged leaders of the profession in the United States.

Dr. Evan M. Evans is a graduate of Princeton and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital for two years. Since that time he has been connected with a number of hospitals as a visiting physician and for the last two years has been an assistant visiting physician to the Roosevelt Hospital.

School of Architecture

A new system has been inaugurated for the regulation of the evening attendance and work in Havemeyer Hall. The matter was referred to the student body, who elected a representative committee with power to determine the detailed arrangements in conference with Professor Hamlin and the superintendent of building and grounds, Mr. Norris. As a result of this conference, the rooms are each evening taken in charge by one of a group of elected representatives, serving in rotation. The service has not proved burdensome, and the system, emanating from, and administered by, the students themselves, has proved perfectly satisfactory.

The School was represented by a selected set of drawings at the exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club in December, and at the recent New York League Exhibition. But the unsatisfactory hanging of the drawings in the League rooms on the second floor of the Fine Arts building, with no indication in the catalog or in the building where they were to be found, has raised the whole question of the value to the School of its representation at these exhibitions. The cost and trouble of preparing and shipping the drawings are considerable, and it is likely that a very conservative policy will hereafter be followed with regard to exhibitions away from the School.

The June exhibition of the School's work in the Model House will include not only the best of the drawings sent to the two above exhibitions, but in addition the "*envois*" or scholarship drawings of Mr. Lucian E. Smith, 1901, late McKim fellow at Rome and of Mr. Laurence Bottomley, the presently returning incumbent of the same fellowship. The competition to select his successor is in progress at the present writing.

Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, '89, has presented to the School the model of the monument to General Grant to be erected in Washington from his design for the pedestal and setting and from Mr. W.

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O. Partridge's model for the equestrian statue. The cast of the latter, exhibited at the recent League exhibition, has been temporarily mounted with good effect on one of the cross-beams of the opening in the ceiling of the main hall of the School in Havemeyer Hall. It is an excellent composition, dignified and finely decorative.

By a special arrangement with Professor Laird of the University of Pennsylvania the second- and third-year problems in design in the schools of architecture of both universities were made identical, upon programs prepared by Mr. Paul Cret of the University of Pennsylvania, the subjects being respectively a museum façade and a maritime customs house. Each School judged its own designs first, and then the two sets were jointly judged by a special jury consisting of Messrs. J. M. Howells, A. W. Lord, H. F. Hornbostel and one representative of each school, and successively exhibited together, first in the Model House at Columbia University, and then at Philadelphia. This experiment of joint problems and exhibitions was in pursuance of the recommendations, two years ago, of the joint committee of the American Institute of Architects and five of the schools of architecture, in favor of collaborative work in design among these schools. It was found impossible to arrange for simultaneous problems in all these five schools, but it is hoped that if the experiment succeeds with two it may gradually be extended, so that three or more will be represented each year in at least one interscholastic competition.

Professor Hamlin lectured in the Trowbridge art course at Yale University on January 4 on "Moslem architecture." He has during the year served as professional advisor to the Carnegie Libraries Committee of Brooklyn, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum (the architect of whose new buildings is Edward Necarsulmer, '96). He has also conducted a competition for the proposed new high school for Hackensack, N. J. He will spend the first half of the coming academic year in Europe. During threee months of this time he will be in Constantinople, where he will act as advisor to the trustees of Robert College as to the laying out of the grounds and the design, placing and equipment of new buildings. During the winter he will lecture in London and Edinburgh on American architecture and architectural education.

The Architectural Annual, published by the Architectural Society of Columbia University, which is composed of students of the School, appeared shortly before the close of the first half-year, the name

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having been changed from the Year Book of the School of Architecture. The present issue, which is the fifth since its publication was begun, is dedicated to Mr. John V. Van Pelt, the associate director of the Hastings atelier, and closes with an excellent portrait of the late Professor Kress, who during his lifetime was so much interested in the students' architectural society. There are ninety-three pages of text and illustrations, including somewhat over one hundred plates, representing the work in design, in drawing and in modeling of all the classes of the School during the year 1907–08.

Teachers College

The trustees of Teachers College have added to their number Horace E. Andrews, of Cleveland, and Arthur Turnbull, of New York; and advanced Dr. Henry Suzzallo, adjunct professor since 1907, to a professorship, and Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, instructor since 1904, to an adjunct professorship. Dr. Norsworthy is the fourth woman to be made a member of the faculty.

The trustees have approved an expenditure of $634,000 for the academic year 1909–10, an increase of $181,000 over that for the present year. Of this, $142,000 will be expended in the operation of Whittier Hall. Of the remainder, $50,000 was appropriated for the establishment and operation of a school of household arts in the new $450,000 household arts building, now nearing completion.

The College will offer for the first time, during the coming year, two courses dealing specifically with the relations between sociology and education. The influence of sociological knowledge and theory upon educational aims and procedure will be presented in a senior course on "Educational sociology." The counter effects of educational agencies upon social organization and opinion will be considered in a graduate course on "The school and democracy." Both courses will be given by Professor Henry Suzzallo. Professor John Dewey's course on "Social life and the school curriculum" will also be continued.

New courses are also to be given covering educational administration in Europe, applied anatomy and physiology, painting and illustration, educational literature in French and German, industrial geography, historical bibliography, Latin conversation, industrial mathematics, musical art, and the principles of sanitation. The program of studies of the new school of household arts will offer sixty new courses and provide cooperation with various present departments

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of Teachers College, with the university schools of architecture and of pure science, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and with the School of Philanthropy.

The Teachers College offering in the summer session of 1909 will include twenty courses in education. There will be the usual introductory courses in educational psychology and in history and principles of education. Professor Dewey will lecture on the philosophy of education; Professor Henderson, of Adelphi College, on the theory of education, and Dr. Cole, of Teachers College, on Herbart and Froebel. There will be courses in elementary teaching by Professor King, of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Earhart, of Teachers College, in elementary supervision by Principal Burks, of the Albany Training School for Teachers, and in school administration by Associate City Superintendent Edson and by State Institute Conductor J. M. Thomson. The department of secondary education will be in charge of Professor Farrington, of the University of Texas. There will also be courses in educational psychology and in the theory and practice of teaching various school subjects.

The educational museum held throughout January and February an exhibit of material collected in various parts of the world by Professor David Eugene Smith to illustrate the historical development of mathematics. The growth of number systems, of applied mathematics, of mechanical calculation, and of trigonometry and astronomy was illustrated through series of European and Oriental instruments. Selections from some three hundred Persian, Arabic and Indian mathematical manuscripts and from six hundred similar Chinese and Japanese works were shown,—the most interesting probably being the works of Bhaskara, the greatest Hindu mathematician, the monumental Chinese encyclopedia of mathematics, and series of manuscripts marking the Oriental developments of geometry. The development of arithmetic was illustrated by plates from Professor Smith's descriptive catalog of some four hundred arithmetics published before 1601, the largest collection ever made. Later mathematical developments were illustrated by many rare volumes and selections from Professor Smith's collection of five thousand mathematical autographs, portraits, and medals. Among these were several manuscripts, a dozen medals and one hundred and fifty portraits of Newton.

In March the educational museum showed an exhibit illustrating a series of occupations for invalids planned by a former student of Teachers College, who is now a hospital superintendent. Work ac-

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tually accomplished by convalescents of various ages and conditions during recovery from pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, bone fracture, mastoiditis, appendicitis, and during chronic suffering from hip-disease, rheumatism and heart-disease illustrated the belief that appropriate occupation may be a source of happiness to any invalid and that the encouragement of normal activity may aid the recovery of health.

The department of elementary education is conducting a cooperative study of a score of representative normal schools in the eastern and middle western States. One or more graduate students visit each institution for several days or a week, report their observations at a colloquium of the department, and then after discussion sum up the results for permanent record and distribution. The department of secondary education has successfully inaugurated a somewhat similar plan for the study of high-school teaching. After instruction concerning observation by the head of the department and class visiting of recitations conducted by expert teachers, stenographic reports of all the procedure of the lessons observed furnish an accurate basis for suggestion and correction in later discussion and, later, for permanent record and distribution.

The department of music in cooperation with the department of extension teaching conducted a series of twelve public lectures and recitals on alternate Thursday afternoons from December to April in the Milbank Chapel of Teachers College.

The Horace Mann Elementary School celebrated in March the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hendrick Hudson, with a festival of historic plays, processions and dances illustrating characteristic periods and striking happenings in the history of the City of New York.

The Speyer School concluded on April 28 a series of twenty free Wednesday evening public lectures and recitals on history, literature and music.

The Teachers College Bureau of Publications issued as one of its series of Contributions to Education a comprehensive study of Elizabethan grammar schools,—their foundation, support, curricula, teachers and pupils. Other recent volumes of the series include a history of the teaching of geometry and a study of the development of rural secondary education in the United States, museums of education, the place of history in the elementary school, and the teaching of arithmetic; a study of contemporary secondary education is in preparation.

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The College has reprinted for general distribution an address on "The teaching of mathematics in the secondary schools of the United States," delivered by Professor David Eugene Smith before the fourth International Congress of Mathematicians at Rome, and an address on "School music in Berlin, Paris and London," delivered by Professor Charles H. Farnsworth, before the Music Teachers National Association. The National Bureau of Education has recently published monographs on "The elimination of pupils from the Public Schools" by Professor Thorndike, "The professional education of nurses" by Professor Nutting, and "The continuation school in the United States" by Arthur Jones, fellow in education.

The American Federation of the Mathematical and the Natural Sciences has appointed Professor Dodge chairman of a committee to prepare for publication by the Federation a selected and annotated bibliography of such contributions to science teaching in the last decade as form a working basis for teachers, especially for those in institutions with limited libraries.

Miss Hill has been elected president of the International Kindergarten Union, Professor Meylan, president of the American Physical Education Association, Professor Kinne, president of the New York Home Economics Association. Dean Russell has been elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section for education. Dean Russell has also been made vice-president of the Religious Education Association. Professor David Eugene Smith has been made chairman of the American branch of the International Commission for Mathematical Education. Professor Bigelow has been elected secretary of the American Nature-Study Society, Professor Johnson secretary of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, and Mr. Andrews secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

A tabulation has been made showing the representation of graduates of other colleges at Teachers College during the last ten years. During the year 1897–98 there were 113 representatives of 46 other American colleges and universities; during 1908–09 there were 376 representatives from 149 other institutions. In the ten years the largest representations have come from Vassar 102, Smith 95, Cornell 86, Harvard, 72, Michigan 62, Wellesley 57, Chicago 53, Mount Holyoke 50, and Leland Stanford 42.

The Cosmopolitan Club has held monthly sessions with a membership of 50 persons, and has had a number of interesting messages

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from former members. Samuel Sung Young and Fong Foo Sec, who graduated with the degree of A.M., in 1905 and 1906, respectively, have both received the degree of Chinshih (Litt.D.) through the Chinese government examinations. The former was made president of the Tangshan Engineering and Mining College, in July. W. M. Zumbro, a graduate student during 1905–07, wrote of his work as president of the American College at Madura, India, and W. S. Murray, a graduate student during 1899–1901, described his work as principal of the preparatory department of Robert College, Constantinople. Stanley Livingston, a graduate student during 1906–07, wrote from Hawaii of the progress of his monograph on "Hawaiian education."

Department of Astronomy

The measurements and calculations based on Lewis Morris Rutherfurd's collection of star photographs have now been completed. This work was begun in 1892, and some twenty memoirs on the subject have been issued by the department. It is expected that the material still remaining unpublished can be put through the press within a year.

Much attention has been given by officers of the department to improving the undergraduate courses of instruction. The new Wilde Observatory has been open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the year, Professor Jacoby giving students in the introductory astronomy course an opportunity to study the heavens with the help of instruments. In the summer school of geodesy the applications of astronomy to higher surveying are taught to the fourth year class in civil engineering; this work has been transferred from Osterville, Mass., to Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn. A geodetic triangulation was executed there by the students during last summer, and was made the basis of the hydrographic surveys of Lake Bantam carried out as usual under the department of civil engineering.

The members of the department have given much attention to public lectures and addresses. Professor Jacoby was one of the city speakers on the occasion of the Lincoln Centennial celebration on February 12, and repeated his address in three different places after that date. He also lectured in Teachers College, and edited the proceedings of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America for the year. Professor Poor gave a series of ten lectures on Nautical Science at the University. These lectures were well attended by the

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general public and also by a body of students from the training ship maintained by the board of education of New York City.

Professor Mitchell gave a series of university extension lectures at the Wagner Institute, Philadelphia, and other courses at Asbury Park, Newark, Tottenville, Greenwich, Conn., Lynchburg, Va., and at Toronto, London and Hamilton, Canada. Professor Mitchell spent part of last summer at the Yerkes Observatory in Chicago, where he measured a number of star spectrograms and found one new spectroscopic binary. He is planning to visit the Yerkes Observatory again this summer.

Department of Botany

Several of the courses have been recast with a view to securing a better correlation of the work with the various lines of botanical study and also for the purpose of adjusting the courses so that they may be presented as half-year, rather than full-year subjects.

The report of the investigations of Mr. Chester A. Darling on sex in dioecious plants appeared in the April issue of the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*. It is the first cytological investigation from the botanical standpoint upon sex determination, a problem in which unusual interest is taken at the present day. The results obtained tend to explain the repeatedly observed fact that staminate and pistillate plants are found in nature in about equal numbers. Dr. Darling finds that the chromosomes, considered by many as the carriers of the sex-determining factor, originate in a different manner from those in bisporangiate or perfect flowers, and that this substance is handled in two different ways in the formation of the pollen spores. This fact suggests the somewhat similar behavior of the chromatin in certain insects, where sex determination has been extensively investigated, and also furnishes evidence that two kinds of pollen spores are formed in each anther. The results are in accord with those of Correns, who found in breeding dioecious plants that pollination with the spores from a single anther invariably produced approximately an equal number of staminate and pistillate offspring.

Mr. B. O. Dodge, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, joins the staff next year as preparator and laboratory assistant. Mr. R. C. Benedict, graduate student during the past two years, has been elected to a fellowship in botany for the next academic year. Miss W. J. Robinson has nearly completed her thesis on the Hawaiian ferns and will spend the summer in Hawaii completing her study of this im-

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perfectly known group of ferns. Mr. Homer D. House, who received his doctorate in botany last year, has been appointed professor of botany in the Biltmore Forestry School, North Carolina.

The exploration of North America in connection with the publication of North American Flora has been continued through several expeditions, largely directed to Florida and adjacent islands. Dr. W. A. Murrill conducted a mycological exploration of Jamacia, and Dr. J. K. Small continued his work on the flora of the Southern United States by visiting the everglade region of Florida. Doctors Britton and Howe are at present at Key West, having already made extensive collections in Jamaica and Cuba.

Departments of Economics and Social Science

Professor Henry Raymond Mussey, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed adjunct professor of political economy. His chief work will consist in taking charge of the undergraduate classes at Barnard College, although he will also assist in the instruction at Columbia, and give one graduate course. Professor Moore gives up teaching at Barnard College and will devote more of his time to the completion of a work on economic and statistical theory, on which he has long been engaged.

A course on the principles of economics, which will be offered next year for the first time to all the students of engineering, will be conducted by Professor Seager and Dr. Agger.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Economic Association will be held in New York during the next Christmas holidays, in conjunction with a similar celebration of the American Historical Association. At the opening meeting the president of the United States, the junior senator from New York, and the mayor of the City will participate in the proceedings. On Tuesday, which will be Columbia Day, the presidential addresses will be delivered. Professor Seligman is chairman and Professor Lindsay vice-chairman of the celebration committee, representing the American Economic Association.

Professor John B. Clark was appointed by Governor Hughes a member of the committee to investigate the Stock and Produce Exchanges. The report has recently been published.

A Russian translation of Professor Seligman's "Essays in taxation" has just appeared from the pen of Professor Friedmann, of St.

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Petersburg. This is the third of his books to be translated into Russian.

Professor Moore will spend the coming year abroad, pursuing his scientific researches in England and France. Professor Seager's "Economics, briefer course" has been published by Henry Holt & Co. It is especially designed for use in technical schools and schools of applied science. A third and revised edition of Professor Seligman's "Shifting and incidence of taxation" will be published during the summer. At the same time there will also appear French and Japanese translations of this work, of which an Italian translation appeared some years ago.

Department of English

Among the new volumes which will shortly appear in the series of Studies in English issued by the University Press are "The relations of Leigh Hunt to Shelley and Byron" by Barnette Miller, sometime instructor in English in Vassar College; "Thomas Carlyle as a critic of literature" by Frederick Roe, instructor in English in the University of Wisconsin; "The principles of Elizabethan staging" by Victor Albright, instructor in English in the University of Delaware; and "The authorship of *Timon of Athens*" by Ernest H. Wright. An edition of "The Anglo-Saxon charms, with introduction, notes, and translation" by Felix Grendon, instructor in the College of the City of New York, was published in the May number of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*. These are all dissertations completed in regular course for the doctor's degree. There are in the department at present twenty-four students, in addition to those mentioned, who have completed substantially all the courses required and have made some progress on their doctor's dissertations.

On April 15, Mr. Algernon Tassin, lecturer in the department, delivered a public lecture at the University on the "Drama, old and new."—Dr. Herbert M. Ayres, at present lecturer in English, was appointed instructor at the March meeting of the Trustees.

The courses in English during the summer session will be given by Professor Trent and Dr. Ayres of the department, and by Professor Krapp of the University of Cincinnati, Professor Charles S. Baldwin of Yale, and Professor Will D. Howe of the University of Indiana. Professors Baldwin and Howe have given courses in the summer session in preceding years, and Professor Krapp was until the present year a member of the department.

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Department of Germanic Languages

Owing to the leave of absence granted to Professor E. D. Perry for the second semester, Professor W. H. Carpenter was appointed to succeed him as acting dean of the school of philosophy until April 1, when upon the federation of the various graduate schools he assumed the duties of associate dean of the graduate faculties. At the meeting of the Association of American Universities, held at Ithaca, January 7–9, he acted as one of two delegates from this University, on February 23 he delivered the last lecture in the Germanistic Society course on Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," and on March 15 he delivered an address at the Academy of Medicine in this city before the American Association of Medical Colleges on "The combined course as it affects medical education." Professor Thomas repeated the lecture on "Faust," first delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society, before the English Graduate Club on February 19. On April 5 he spoke before the Modern Language Conference on "The writing of a history of a national literature," being an account of the problems confronting him in the composition of his "History of German literature," which appeared in March in the Appleton series of the World's Literatures. Professor R. Tombo, Jr., delivered lectures in German and English on subjects connected with German literature, history and education at Colorado College, the University of Chicago, the University of Nebraska, the University of Maine, Bates College, Ohio State University, Lake Erie College, Fredonia (N. Y.) State Normal School, Williams College, and before the following associations: The Teachers Association, Milwaukee, the Athenaeum, Milwaukee, the Humboldt Verein, Columbus, and the Germanistische Gesellschaft, Pittsburgh. He also gave addresses at the Milwaukee-Downer College, the University of Minnesota, the University of Maine, and before the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota and various out-of-town high-schools. In addition, he has spoken at the regular monthly meetings of the Teachers Association of Bayonne, N. J., in February, March and April, and delivered several lectures for the New York City Board of Education. Professor A. F. J. Remy lectured on March 4 on "Tristan und Isolde" before the Litterarische Gesellschaft von Morrissania, and on "Die vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft" before the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein on March 13. Mr. A. W. Porterfield delivered the address at the Campus Service on December 6 and February 21, and lectured before the

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Verein Deutscher Lehrer von New York und Umgegend on "Petrarca in der deutschen Litteratur." Under the auspices of the department, Mr. E. Richard discussed in a public lecture on February 15 "The German conception of art."

The series of public lectures delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society, which were announced in the December number of the QUARTERLY, continued to draw appreciative and large audiences. Besides these lectures there were delivered under the same auspices during the month of December, three addresses by the well-known German novelist and poet, Carl Hauptmann, at which an opportunity was afforded the public to hear the distinguished author read from his own works. On January 5 Professor J. W. Burgess lectured on "The German Emperor and the German government," and on January 29 Professor J. T. Hatfield of Northwestern University spoke on "The poetry of Wilhelm Müller."

Mr. P. G. Craig, the encumbent of the Carl Schurz fellowship 1908–09, resigned the honor because of ill health, so that the stipend becomes available again for 1909–10. It has been awarded to Mr. J. H. Skipp, who has been assistant in the department during this academic year. Mr. Skipp received the A.B. degree from Denison University in 1904 and studied at the University of Berlin 1905–06. From 1906–08 he was assistant in the Germanic department of Colgate University.

Inasmuch as through the absence on leave of Professor Burgess next year, the burden of the administration of the business of the graduate faculties will devolve upon Professor Carpenter, a slight curtailment of the graduate program was unfortunately found necessary. Swedish, which normally would come next year in a three-year cycle, will be omitted, as well as the courses in Bibliography and Advanced Icelandic. Besides, Gothic and the Introduction to Germanic Philology will hereafter be given only alternately, while the History of the German Language, Middle High German (linguistic course) and Elementary Icelandic will be offered only for one semester each for three hours, instead of two hours throughout the year. The following year Old High German will take the place of Middle High German. This rather radical change was made in accordance with the definitely expressed policy of the President to put graduate instruction more and more on a semester basis. A new departure will be a graduate course, somewhat on the laboratory plan, on "Special studies in German literature" given by Professor Thomas on Saturday morning, to take the place of his course on the "German drama."

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In Columbia College and Barnard College, the recommendations of the committees on instruction, looking toward a greater concentration on fewer subjects on the part of the student, have been taken into consideration as much as possible in the announcement of courses for next year. Thus German 7–8 and 23–24 have been reorganized on the three-hour basis, while the two-hour practical courses may henceforth be taken only in conjunction with other German courses. In Barnard, furthermore, two extra points will be granted in German 5–6, upon the completion of additional outside work to be assigned.

The extension work has been done this winter by Professors Bagster-Collins and Hervey, Dr. Braun, and Messrs. Heuser and Bechert. Next year the course in Elementary German conducted by Professor Bagster-Collins will be taken by Mr. Porterfield.

In the summer session the work will be in charge of Professors Bagster-Collins, Hervey, Tombo and Remy, Dr. Braun and Mr. Heuser. Professor Bagster-Collins announces a much-needed course on Methods of Teaching German and one on Advanced German Grammar. German 5–6 will be divided into two separate courses, in charge of Professor Hervey and Mr. Heuser. In the three-year cycle of Germanic dialects, Old High German will be given by Professor Remy for the first time.

Departments of History and Public Law

For the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the American Historical Association, which will be held in New York in December, 1909, Professor Sloane is chairman of the local committee on entertainment and Professor Shotwell chairman of the committee on program.

Professor Dunning lectured both at Vassar and at Smith in February.

Professor Shepherd served as a representative of the United States government, of Columbia University, and of the Association of American Universities at the Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile, December 26, 1908—January 5, 1909. He was secretary of the section of pedagogy and philosophy, and read a paper before that section on "The adaptation of teaching to the American social medium." He likewise prepared the major part of the report of the committee of representatives of the Association of American Universities at the Scientific Congress on the means of promoting in-

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tellectual cooperation between the universities of the United States and those of Latin America.

Professor Shotwell has been lecturing every Friday evening throughout the winter and spring to an audience of from six hundred to eleven hundred at the Wadleigh High School. He lectured at Cooper Union in February on "Radicalism and social reform in modern France," and in April he gave four lectures on the "French Revolution."

Professor John W. Burgess will be absent next year on leave. A portion of his time will be devoted to the study of the problems of graduate instruction abroad. His courses in public law will be divided between Professors Goodnow and Beard.

Professor Munroe Smith, who has been away on leave during the second semester of this year, has been designated by the Department of State at Washington as delegate to the International Conference on Instruction in Modern Languages held at Paris in May, 1909.

Owing to the continued illness of Professor John Bassett Moore, his work in international law and diplomacy will be carried on next year, as during the past two years, by Professor George W. Scott.

Department of Indo-Iranian Languages

Professor Jackson made an address on Nishapur at the annual dinner of the Omar Khayyam Club in Boston on March 31, on the hundredth anniversary of FitzGerald's birthday. On the evening of April 2 he delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, before the American Philosophical Society, on Mithraism and Manichaeism, two forms of early Persian religious thought. The American Oriental Society, of which Professor Jackson is corresponding secretary, met at Columbia in Easter week, April 15 to 17.

Department of Latin

The stay of Professor Christian Hülsen at the University throughout the present term has been a source of much gratification to classical students both here and elsewhere. Professor Hülsen received leave of absence from the Imperial German Archæological Institute in Rome in order to become a member of the department of Latin at Columbia. In this capacity he has given lectures on the Topography of Rome (in English), and a seminar (in German) on Roman Monumental Art. A large number of students have regularly attended

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these interesting courses, and professors from other colleges and universities have been among his auditors. In the intervals of his academic work at Columbia, Professor Hülsen has lectured at the Johns Hopkins University, at the University of Pennsylvania, at Harvard and Yale, and before the Classical Association of New England; and before leaving this country in June will have fulfilled lecture engagements made with him by other learned bodies.

On February 5, Professor Peck lectured before the Normal College on "The prose fiction of Greece and Rome," and on February 12, before the English Graduate Club on "Horace." Professor Peck is at present preparing a volume to be entitled "A short history of classical philology," which will be published by the Macmillan Company in January next.

At the last meeting of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome Professor J. C. Egbert was made a member of the executive committee. He was also appointed chairman of the committee on fellowships.

Professor Knapp lectured on "The Roman theater" at Syracuse, on December 29, before the classical section of the State Teachers Association. He also attended the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, at Toronto, and read a paper entitled "Some recent contributions to the study of Lucilius." He was reelected secretary-treasurer of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States at the annual meeting of the Association recently held at Haverford College. He lectured at the University in April before the American Archæological Institute. The second volume of *The Classical Weekly*, of which he is managing editor and business manager, is nearing completion. Professor Knapp also served as supervising editor of an edition of Martial, by Professor Edwin Post, of De Pauw University, taking the place of Professors Tracy Peck and Clement Lawrence Smith, editors of the College Latin Series (Ginn and Co.), in which the Martial appeared.

Department of Mathematics

Professor Kasner has been invited to deliver a course of four lectures on "The geometric aspects of dynamics" at the colloquium of the American Mathematical Society to be held at Princeton next September. At a recent meeting of the same Society he presented a paper on "Brachistochrones and tautochrones," and one on "The interpretation of differential equations in line coordinates."

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The doctor's thesis presented by Mr. G. W. Hartwell, entitled "Plane fields of force whose trajectories are invariant under a projective group," has been published in the April number of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.*

Department of Metallurgy

The following bibliography (1908) of Professor Howe was received too late for insertion in the March issue because of his absence in Europe:

Iron, steel, and other alloys. Russian translation by Ivan Skukoff. Nepaeiee A. C. Cybornea. 28 + 548 p.—The Duplex process for steel making. *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry,* Ja; **6**: 7. *Metallurgie,* 8 Oct; **5**: 587–8.—Eine neue Eisen-Kohlenstoff-Phase, Osmondit. *Metallurgie,* 8 Ja; **5**: 33–6.—Animals resist temptation. *The Outlook,* 18 Ja; —: 147.—Über den Einfluss des Giessens auf Lunkern und Seigern. With B. Stoughton. *Stahl und Eisen,* 22 Ja; **28**: 116–21.—Eine weitere Studie über die Saigerungen in Stahlblöcken. *Metallurgie,* 8 Mr; **5**: 162–6.—Segregation in steel ingots. *School of Mines Quarterly,* Ap; **29**: 238–40.—Replies to discussion of his paper, "Piping and segregation in steel ingots." *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers,* May; **21**: 404–5, 424–6.—The relative corrosion of steel and wrought iron tubing. With B. Stoughton. *Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials,* **8**: 247–65. *Iron Age,* 3 S; **82**: 645–6. *Engineering and Mining Journal,* 19 S; **86**: 563–4. *Industrial World,* 19 O; **42**: 1244–5. *Revue de Métallurgie,* N; **5**: 801–15.—Corrosion of steel and iron tubing. *Engineering and Mining Journal,* 24 O; **86**: 821–2. —Can ingotism be cured by prolonged exposure to the temperature at which overheating is cured? With William Campbell and W. T. Koken. *Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials,* **8**: 185–9.—The carbon-iron diagram. *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers,* Jl; **22**: 461–529.—Discussion of the paper "The uniform nomenclature of iron and steel." *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers,* Jl; **22**: 618–20, and N; **24**: 1185.—The shape of the iron blast furnace. *Engineering and Mining Journal,* 12 S; **86**: 507–11. *Mineral Industry,* 1908; **17**: ——.—Carbon and the properties of cast iron. *Engineering and Mining Journal,* 14 N; **86**: 943–6.—De l'influence des conditions dans lesquelles s'effectue la coulée des lingots d'acier sur la formation des soufflures et la ségrégation. *Revue de Métallurgie, Extraits,* May; **5**: 321–5.—Retassure et ségrégation dans les lingots d'acier. *Revue de Métallurgie, Extraits,* Ag; **5**: 579–85.

Department of Music

The registration in the school of music during 1908–09 has been similar to that of the preceding year. The University orchestra has

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given two concerts, one in Earl Hall and the other in Mendelssohn Hall, under the direction of Professor Rubner, besides furnishing music on several other occasions. During the second half-year, a series of seventeen public concerts was given; of these, eight were organ recitals, and nine were concerts of chamber music—quartette, trio, and pianoforte recitals. The annual concert of original compositions by students in the school was given in May. The courses in music in the summer session will be given by Professor R. G. Cole, of the University of Wisconsin. Extension courses have been given during the past year, as heretofore, by Professor McWhood.

Professor Rubner was the soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, in their concert at Washington, D. C., in December. He has given pianoforte recitals at Barnard College and at Teachers College, and has played before the Tonkünstler Society of New York. He has been selected as one of the five prize judges for the National Song and Music Festival to be held under the auspices of the United German Singing Societies of New York City, at Madison Square Garden, from June 19 to June 24. To the series of public concerts given by the school of music, Professor Rubner has contributed two pianoforte recitals, besides participating in a recital for two pianofortes, with his daughter, and in two concerts of chamber music.

Professor McWhood, during the past year, has been in advisory relations with a number of collegiate institutions, in various parts of the country, in connection with the development of music education. He is director of the department of music in Drew Theological Seminary. He has been engaged in a statistical study of the status of music education in theological institutions throughout the country. He has been director of the Winnipesaukee Mixed Chorus and of the male chorus of Drew Theological Seminary. He has acted in the following positions: Chief examiner in music, College Entrance Examination Board; chairman of committee on colleges and universities, Music Teachers National Association; chairman of committee on propaganda, Eastern Educational Music Conference. Besides speaking, informally, before the Browning Club of Drew Seminary, and the American Branch of the Internationale Musikgesellschaft, he has delivered addresses before the following organizations and institutions: The New York State Music Teachers Association, The Music Teachers National Association (2), The Eastern Educational Music Conference, The Speyer School, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Powell Musical Institute of Brooklyn (8),

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The Teachers College public lectures. He has been invited to deliver his address on "The function of music" at Ursinus College.

Department of Philosophy

Professor Fullerton resumed his work in February and has taken Philosophy 162, the history of philosophy, and 202, the foundations of logic. Also 206, the mind and the world, an outline of metaphysical doctrine.

Two new courses will be offered at Barnard next year. Metaphysics, three hours, four points, Professor Montague. Introduction to contemporary philosophy, three hours, four points, Dr. Brown.

Professor Fullerton was a delegate from Columbia to the international congress of philosophy at Heidelberg and read there a paper on "A proposed reconciliation of idealism and realism." Professor Woodbridge addressed the Philosophical Club of Bryn Mawr College on March 12 on "Consciousness and evolution." He will speak on "The ethics of gambling" at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston on May 12.—Professor Dewey delivered a lecture on "The pragmatic theory of experience" at the Glenmore School of the Culture Sciences, Hurricane in the Adirondacks, in August. In January he delivered two lectures before the public school teachers of Indianapolis on "Thinking and its training," and on January 27 he addressed the students of Indiana University on "Darwin's influence on contemporary thought."—Professor Miller preached on several occasions at the Church of the Ascension and on single occasions at St. Mark's, St. Michael's, The Church of the Nativity (Bronx), The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil. He spoke at the Conferences of Church College Clubs in February at Trinity College on "The responsibility of the professor," and at the Conference of Church Clubs in New York, April 28, on "Curative work in the Church." He made a series of addresses on the relation of religion to the treatment of disease at weekly meetings at the parish house of the Church of the Ascension.

Among the contributions presented to the New York Academy of Sciences have been: "Mental operations and their material," Professor Woodbridge; "The concept of a sensation," Professor Dewey; "Consciousness and energy," Professor Montague; and "The knowledge of temperament from within and from without," Professor Miller.

The following courses in philosophy are offered for the summer

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session: Logic applied to education, Professor Dewey; The history of ancient and medieval philosophy, Professor Woodbridge; Metaphysics, Professor Woodbridge; Contemporary idealism, Professor Montague; The pragmatic movement in contemporary thought, Professor Dewey; Principles of science: methods, deductive and inductive logic, Professor Montague; and Principles of science: concepts and problems of philosophy, Dr. Brown.

Reports from Berlin indicate that this year's incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt chair, Professor Felix Adler, has met with unusual success. His course of lectures covered the general topic of the social and political ideals of the American people, and it was so well attended that the room in which it was given could not begin to hold the applicants for admission. So large an attendance had not been expected, but the few great halls in which the most popular lectures of the university are given, were already preempted, and it was therefore impossible to secure an auditorium holding more than three hundred students. This auditorium, however, was packed daily, and there were rows of students crowding the aisles and leaning against the walls, the large audiences continuing to the last. Professor Adler's seminar on the conception of liberty was also overfilled. He delivered numerous lectures on invitation before learned bodies and other associations, in both English and German, and the papers unite in testifying to the remarkable success he has achieved. Professor Adler, after delivering some additional lectures at Vienna and other cities, is now resting quietly at Wiesbaden. He expects to return to this country at the end of June to take part in the School of Ethics, to be held in conjunction with the summer school of the University of Wisconsin, in July.

Department of Physics

Under the supervision of the late Professor Tufts the undergraduate laboratories have been strengthened by the addition of much new or improved apparatus, and the work has been improved by requiring of the student a definite amount of preparation on the theory of an experiment before he begins work with the apparatus. To render this possible Professor Tufts had published a laboratory manual containing the necessary theory. By means of the duplication of apparatus, enabling a number of students to work on the same problem at once, a closer correlation between lecture and laboratory work has been gained, especially in the case of the general elementary course for college students.

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The increased amount of individual instruction given to the undergraduate students has made it desirable to have the apparatus for the first year graduate students, who are not yet ready to undertake research, set up in a separate room. This has been done by Dr. Trowbridge, and there are sixteen graduate students, who elected physics as a minor subject, at work on these experiments of advanced grade.

The following investigations are being conducted by members of the department: Professor Hallock has under way at the New York Botanical Garden an investigation into the effect of static electric fields, atmospheric ionization, and radioactivity, on plant growth. Professor Pupin has for the past year been developing from a new standpoint the theory of electrical circuits rotating in alternating magnetic fields, an application of which is the theory of induction motors. His results are in such shape that Mr. B. W. Kendall, Swett fellow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. J. H. Morecroft are testing and wholly confirming the theory by experiment. Professor Nichols and Dr. Pegram have found and published results of interest in connection with the question of the excitation of radiation in a gas by the high temperature produced by sudden compression. Mr. Trowbridge has discovered the law of decay of gas phosphorescence, and that of the relation of intensity of phosphorescence to pressure, under given excitation. Dr. Trowbridge has been a pioneer in this field and has designed very ingenious apparatus to suit the work. The results have an application to meteorological questions, as well as to the understanding of gaseous radiation. Dr. Davis, as Ernest Kempton Adams fellow, is at work on a fundamental question of the nature of the light-bearing ether—briefly, Is the propagation of light through the ether affected by the existence of a rapidly varying electromagnetic field in the ether? This experiment, which requires rather elaborate apparatus, is to be classed with certain well-known experiments of Sir Oliver Lodge on the properties of the ether, as one that will decide definitely whether or not the ether theory can be extended in certain directions. Miss Langford has completed the experimental work of a study of the reflective power in the infra red spectrum of salts of the phosphorus acids.

Professor Max Planck of the University of Berlin, the well known authority on thermodynamics and radiation, delivered a course of lectures during April and May on "The present state of the system of theoretical physics."

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Department of Psychology

During the leave of absence of Professor Cattell for the first half of the year, the department was fortunate in having with it Professor Pillsbury of the University of Michigan, who gave some of the courses and also, as non-resident lecturer in psychology, delivered a series of lectures on "The psychology of reasoning."

Participation of members of the department in the local scientific meetings has been frequent. Professor Thorndike has presented, before the section of anthropology and psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, a paper on "Correlation of sensory discrimination and intellect," Professor Woodworth a paper on "Imagery of time relations," Mr. Woodrow has reported on "The meaning of rhythmical grouping," Mr. Hollingworth on "The indifference point," and Mr. Breitwieser on "The effect of varying resistance on reaction time."

Department of Romance Languages

At the regular monthly meetings of the department various matters of importance have been discussed. The two alternating three-hour courses on Eighteenth Century French Literature (one dealing with Voltaire and the other dealing with Montesquieu, Rousseau and the Encyclopedists) have been combined into one general three-hour course. The two alternating two-hour courses on the first and second halves, respectively, of Nineteenth Century French Literature have been combined into one three-hour course. Barnard College students will hereafter take these courses in the University, instead of having them duplicated at Barnard. Under Romance philology three important new courses have been instituted: Mediaeval French Literature, two hours; Oldest Monuments of the Italian Language, one hour; and Fourteenth Century Spanish Literature.

The meetings of the Romance Club have been held regularly twice each month. On two occasions special programs were prepared in honor of distinguished visitors. The first was in honor of Professor Guglielmo Ferrero with a research paper in Italian by Mr. Livingston, and the second in honor of Professor Ramón Menéndez Pidal with a research paper in Spanish by Dr. Fitz-Gerald.

The monthly meetings of the Research Club have been a source of profit and inspiration to the members. Original papers were read by Dr. Gerig and Dr. Haskell, and by Messrs. Frank, Price and Livingston. These papers were carefully discussed, and will soon be published.

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Through the cooperative relations that exist between the University and the Hispanic Society of America, Professor Ramón Menéndez Pidal, of the University of Madrid and the Spanish Royal Academy, delivered two research lectures on *El Romancero:* the first on its origins and character; the second on its diffusion in modern times. These lectures were delivered in Spanish and will be published by the Hispanic Society.

Professor Page had leave of absence for six days in March to visit some of the New England colleges—Harvard, Dartmouth and Williams—and study their methods of teaching the Romance languages. He delivered a third course of six lectures on "The chief American poets" at Public School 5 during April and May.

Summer Session

The summer session will open July 7 and close August 18. This arrangement of the calendar avoids the use of Saturday for purposes of instruction and is a return to the plan regularly followed for many years with the exception of the session of 1908. The experience of one year was sufficient to demonstrate that the best results are obtained with an academic week of five days.

A number of new subjects are offered for the coming summer and the courses in many subjects have been varied to an unusual degree. Much attention will be paid this summer to fine arts, as three courses will be given in architectural and free hand drawing and three courses in design and painting, and in addition there will be lecture courses in Greek art and Greek sculpture by Professor Oliver S. Tonks of Princeton University. Two courses in public speaking and voice training will be given under the direction of Professor Winter of Harvard University and Professor Lyman of the University of Wisconsin. Six courses of interest to students of religion and Biblical literature are offered by President Brown, Professor Knox and Professor Frame of the Union Theological Seminary. Courses in botany and zoology take the place of the nature-study courses of other years. New courses are offered in economics, English, German, Greek, history, Latin, philosophy, physical education, psychology, and Romance languages. Geology and sociology, which were not given in the summer of 1908, have been restored, and two advanced courses in mechanics will be offered by Professor Maurer of the University of Wisconsin.

The usual concerts will be given by organists of distinction, by the

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Seventh Regiment Band, and by a picked orchestra. The Coburn Players will present Percy MacKaye's Canterbury Pilgrims, and the Ben Greet Players will present a number of Shakspere plays. These dramatic performances will be supplementary to the courses in Chaucer and Shakspere offered by the department of English.

Miscellaneous Notes

Professor T. H. Morgan has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.—The Zoological Society of London has made Professor H. S. Osborn one of its twenty-five foreign members; he has also been admitted to honorary membership in the Royal Academy of Sweden.—Professors A. V. Williams Jackson and M. T. Bogert have been elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society.—Professor G. Lodge and Professor Knapp are respectively editor-in-chief and managing editor of *The Classical Weekly*, published by the Classical Association of the Atlantic States.—Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78 S, represented the University at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the foundation of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.—Professor A. V. Williams Jackson read a paper at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston on "The possible contribution of Oriental thought to present-day Christianity."

In the fern herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, which is now officially called the Underwood Fern Herbarium, a bronze tablet in memory of the late Lucien Marcus Underwood, professor of botany, has been erected, bearing the following inscription:

The
Underwood Fern Herbarium
named in honor of
Lucien Marcus Underwood
1853–1907
Chairman of the Scientific Directors
1901–1907

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The Trustees

February meeting.—The following amendment to the statutes was adopted on February 1, 1909: To amend chapter VI, sections 68 and 69, as follows:

Section 68. (*a*) Any professor who has been twenty-five years or upwards in the service of the University, or any professor who has been fifteen years or upwards in the service of the University and who is more than sixty-five years of age, may, at his own request signified to the president in writing, or upon the motion of the trustees, be retired from active service at the beginning of the next succeeding year.

(*b*) Professors who may be retired under the provisions of this section, and the widows of professors who have been so retired or who were at the time of their death eligible for such retirement, will receive, by reason of the recognition of the University as an institution accepted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, retiring allowances fixed at such amounts as the rules of the Foundation may from time to time prescribe.

(*c*) The term *professor* as used in this section shall be construed to include all officers of administration and instruction who are entitled to retiring allowances under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation; and in estimating length of service, years of service as a professor in other institutions accepted by the Foundation shall be included.

(*d*) No retiring allowance will be granted except by action of the trustees taken either upon their own motion or at the request of the person for whom an allowance is desired.

March meeting.—The clerk announced the death on February 15, 1909, of Edward Mitchell of the class of 1861, a trustee since 1880.

The president announced the death on February 22, 1909, of William T. Bull, M.D., emeritus professor of surgery.

Resolved, That the trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, adopt the following joint declaration in connection with the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital:

1. Subject to the immediate obligation of each board of trustees to the institution committed to its charge, both boards unite in the belief that medical education demands, if it is to be valuable, the utmost possible cooperation of a hospital, and the further belief that experience has shown that a hospital itself in its primary duty of caring for the sick is more efficient when kept up to the most modern standards by the necessity of helping to instruct students engaged in the study of the progressive science of medicine.

2. Animated by this belief, and because the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Roosevelt Hospital face each other on opposite sides of the same street, it is the purpose of the trustees of Columbia University to do everything in their power to strengthen and enlarge the facilities of Roosevelt Hospital as a hospital; and it is the purpose of the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, as fast as these facilities are enlarged, to increase the teaching facilities offered to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons by the Hospital.

3. In making this common declaration, it is clearly understood that the trustees of the Hospital are charged with the primary duty of keeping it efficient as a place for the care of the sick and injured, and that, while every arrangement will be made to facilitate medical education, no arrangement affecting the Hospital will be permitted which will work disadvantageously for the patients committed to its care.

Resolved, That pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Trustees on December 7, 1908, as amended January 4, 1909, providing for the nomination of

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six alumni trustees, the trustees do now invite the alumni to nominate, pursuant to the terms of said resolution and in accordance therewith, an alumnus to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Augustus Schermerhorn; the person so nominated to serve, if elected, until June 30, 1915, in accordance with the provision of paragraph D of said resolution.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Alumni Council be requested to issue notices of a meeting of the nominating committee, constituted as provided in said resolution and under the terms thereof, for the purpose of making such nomination.

The thanks of the trustees were tendered to Adolph Lewisohn for $500, providing for instruction in economics and commercial law in the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, and to George Blumenthal for $1,500 toward the expenses for improvements at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Resolved, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, namely:

For educational administration and instruction, buildings and grounds, the library, and business administration	$1,546,106 79
For annuities	47,420 00
For taxes and other charges, exclusive of interest, upon the Loubat and Williamsbridge properties	86,272 00
For interest on the debt.	152,920 00
Making a total of.....	$1,832,718 79

Resolved, That the sum so appropriated be paid (1) out of the income and accumulation of invested funds applicable to such expenditures; (2) out of gifts for any of the purposes mentioned in the schedules; (3) out of the general income of the corporation; (4) out of special sources of income mentioned in the schedules; (5) out of interest receivable; (6) out of any funds that may be contributed for the purpose of guaranteeing or making good deficiencies; (7) out of moneys paid by Barnard College or Teachers College; (8) if necessary, by borrowing.

Resolved, That all offices not provided for in these schedules be and are hereby abolished from and after June 30, 1909, and that all offices provided for in said schedules, if they be not already in existence, be and are hereby established from and after June 30, 1909, for one year, or during the pleasure of the trustees.

Resolved, That the Loubat property be charged and the interest account credited with interest paid on the mortgage on that property, and with interest at 4 per cent. on the net amount of the advances made on account of the Gaillard-Loubat library endowment fund.

Resolved, That until the further order of the Trustees the excess of expenditure over income of the Williamsbridge property be charged to the account of principal of the said property.

William H. Carpenter, Ph.D., Villard professor of Germanic philology, was appointed associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, from and after April 1, 1909.

Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D., was appointed chairman of the committee on undergraduate admissions with the rank of adjunct professor, with a seat in the faculties of the College, Barnard College and Applied Science.

Henry Raymond Mussey, Ph.D., was appointed adjunct professor of economics with a seat in the faculty of Barnard College.

Frank D. Fackenthal, A.B., was appointed chief clerk of the University.

The following additional appointments were made: Brandreth Symonds, lecturer on life insurance; Charles S. Mead, A.M., assistant in zoology, *vice* D. J. Edwards, resigned, from February 1 to June 30, 1909, and Wilbur Ward, A.B., M.D., instructor in obstetrics, *vice* George H. McFarland, Jr., resigned, from March 1 to June 30, 1909.

Carlotta J. Maury, Ph.D., was appointed lecturer in geology in Barnard College. Herbert H. Woodrow, A.B., was promoted from lecturer to tutor in psychology in Barnard College.

The following promotions were made: Joel Elias Spingarn, Ph.D., now

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adjunct professor of comparative literature to be professor of comparative literature; Marie Reimer, Ph.D., now instructor in chemistry, to be adjunct professor of chemistry, with a seat in the faculty of Barnard College; R. S. Woodworth, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of psychology, to be professor of psychology; Charles P. Warren, A.M., now instructor in architecture, to be adjunct professor of architecture, with a seat in the faculty of fine arts; George H. Ling, Ph.D., now instructor in mathematics, to be adjunct professor of mathematics, with a seat in the faculties of Columbia College and of applied science; George W. Scott, Ph.D., now lecturer in international law, to be professor of international law, with a seat in the faculty of political science; Henry Suzzallo, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of elementary education, to be professor of the philosophy of education, with a seat in the faculties of Teachers College and political science, and Naomi Norsworthy, Ph.D., now instructor in educational psychology, to be adjunct professor of educational psychology, with a seat in the faculty of Teachers College.

The following changes of title were made: Walter B. James, M.D., now Bard professor of the practice of medicine, to be professor of clinical medicine; William Campbell, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of metallography, to be adjunct professor of metallurgy, and Mary Adelaide Nutting, now professor of domestic administration, to be professor of household administration in Teachers College.

The resignation of Eugene Hodenpyl, M.D., adjunct professor of pathology, was acepted, to take effect June 30, 1909.

April meeting.—The President announced the death on March 29 of James Hulme Canfield, LL.D., librarian of the University.

The thanks of the trustees were tendered to Mr. H. W. Carpentier, of the class of 1848, for his gift of $12,000 to be added to the principal of the Dean Lung fund; to the members of the class of 1899 for their gift of $4,500 to be used for the development of South Field in accordance with plans approved by the committee on buildings and grounds; to Clarence H. Mackay for his gift of $2,500 to be applied to the special maintenance fund for 1908–9; to Mr. Homer E. Sargent for his gift of $1,000 to be used during 1910 for work done under the direction of the department of anthropology, and to Messrs. Huntington, Fels, von Briesen, Villard, Hemenway, Seligman, Macy and Putnam for gifts amounting to $1,520 for the department of anthropology.

Resolved, That, in lieu of the provisions as to the payment of salaries contained in the resolution of the trustees adopted February 1, 1909, it be ordered that the salaries of all officers of administration and instruction now in service be paid as heretofore during the academic year 1909–10; that it be referred to the committee on finance, with power, to take such action as may in their judgment be expedient and wise in regard to the times at which salaries shall be paid in the future, and in regard to the extension of the ten-payment salary system for officers hereafter to be appointed.

Provision was made for the deposit, by the Germanistic Society of America, in the library of the University of certain books, charts and maps, for the purpose of making them available for the use of the public, of the members of the Germanistic Society and for the especial use of the Kaiser Wilhelm professor and students taking his course.

Russell Burton-Opitz, Ph.D., adjunct professor of physiology, was designated as the administrative head of the department of physiology for the academic year 1909–10.

Theodore C. Janeway (Ph.B. Yale 1892; M.D. Columbia 1895), now associate in clinical medicine, was promoted to be Bard professor of the practice of medicine in succession to Walter B. James, M.D., transferred, with a seat in the medical faculty.

Evan M. Evans (B.S. Princeton 1892; M.D. Columbia 1895), now associate in medicine, was promoted to be professor of clinical medicine, with a seat in the medical faculty.

The title of Edward K. Hayt, A.M., was changed from assistant bursar to assistant registrar and assistant bursar.

The secretary of the University was

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appointed acting librarian until further action by the trustees.

The following appointments were made for the academic year 1909–10; John G. Callan, B.S., lecturer in mechanical engineering; Louis C. Loewenstein, E.E., Ph.D., lecturer in mechanical engineering, and John Waring Parks, A.B., LL.B., lecturer on industrial law from February 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909.

The following appointments were made in Barnard College: Juliet Stuart Points, assistant in history; Edna Rebecca Scales, assistant in mathematics, and Herbert A. Clark, lecturer, and Burton W. Kendall, assistant in physics. H. Muller was promoted from tutor to instructor in Romance languages and literatures.

William J. Gies, Ph.D., professor of biological chemistry was assigned to a seat in the faculty of Teachers College.

Leaves of absence were granted as follows: For the full academic year 1909–10—Professors Burgess, H. L. Moore, Gottheil, Botsford, Osgood and Maltby; for the first half of the academic year 1909–10—Professors Baker, Crampton, Dutton, Hamlin, Peck and Suzzallo; for the second half of the academic year 1909–10—Professors Bigelow, Burdick, Calkins, Cohn, Hallock, Keyser, Odell, Sachs, F. D. Sherman, Sykes, Woodbridge and Young.

May meeting.—The vacancies in the Board of Trustees, caused by the resignation of F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the class of 1868, Science, and of the death of Edward Mitchell, of the class of 1861, were filled by the election of Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, E.M., of the class of 1878, Science, on the nomination of the alumni, and of Willard Vinton King, of the class of 1889, the resignation of Mr. Lawrence to take effect after June 30, 1915.

Mr. Benjamin B. Lawrence was elected to fill the vacancy in the committee on education caused by the death of Mr. Mitchell.

Resolved, that the trustees approve the proposal to establish by gift a departmental library in the English department as a memorial to Professor George Rice Carpenter, and that the committee on buildings and grounds be authorized to set apart a suitable room, or rooms, for such library.

The President reported that the Prussian Ministry of Education had appointed Professor Charles Alphonso Smith as Theodore Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin for the year 1910–11, upon the nomination of the trustees of Columbia College.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to the anonymous donor of the sum of $30,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in aid of the work of the University.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to H. W. Carpentier, of the class of 1848, for his gift of $12,500 to be added to the principal of the James S. Carpentier Fund; to the anonymous donor of the sum of $5,000 to be applied to the cost of new equipment at the medical school; to Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, of New York, for his semi-annual contribution of $2,500 to the special maintenance fund for 1908–9; to Niels Poulson, Esq., of Brooklyn, for his gift of $650 to establish an annual fellowship for a student from one of the Scandinavian universities; to Willard V. King, of the class of 1889, for his gift of $100 to be expended under the direction of the President; to Mr. James Speyer for his gift of $50 toward the maintenance of the American School of Oriental Study in Palestine for the academic year 1908–9, and to Mr. F. W. Davis, of New York, for his gift of two steam pumps to be added to the equipment of the mechanical engineering laboratory.

Resolved, that from and after July 1, 1909, there be made chargeable to the income of the Reverend Orlando Harriman fund the salary of the professorship of English held by Ashley H. Thorndike.

The President reported Professor James Harvey Robinson as the representative of Barnard College in the University Council for three years from July 1, 1909, and the designation of Professor Herbert Maule Richards to serve as the representative of that faculty in the University Council during the absence on leave of Professor

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Crampton during the first half of the academic year 1909–10.

The following appointments were made: John Erskine, Ph.D. (A.B., class of 1900), adjunct professor of English in Amherst College, to be adjunct professor of English, with a seat in the faculty of Columbia College, his term to expire in 1910; William D. Guthrie, A.M., to be professor of law, with a seat in the faculty of law; George Philip Krapp, Ph.D., professor of English in the University of Cincinnati, to be professor of the English language for three years from July 1, 1910, or during the pleasure of the trustees, with a seat in the faculty of philosophy; Harry Alonzo Cushing, Ph.D., professor of law, to be acting dean of the faculty of law from July 1, 1909, during the pleasure of the trustees; Edward McChesney Sait, to be lecturer in public law; Carl F. L. Huth, to be lecturer in history; Hugh Angus Stewart, M.D., to be adjunct professor of pathology, *vice* Eugene Hodenpyl, M.D., resigned, and John L. Gerig, Ph.D., to be instructor in Romance languages at Barnard College.

The following promotions were made: Albert P. Wills, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of mechanics, to be professor of mathematical physics; George B. Pegram, Ph.D., now instructor, to be adjunct professor of physics, with a seat in the faculties of applied science and pure science; Bergen Davis, Ph.D., now instructor, to be adjunct professor of physics, with a seat in the faculties of applied science and pure science; Augustus B. Wadsworth, M.D. 1896, now associate, to be adjunct professor of bacteriology; Karl Max Vogel, M.D. 1900, now instructor in pathology, to be adjunct professor of clinical pathology; Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M.D. 1884, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery; John B. Walker, M.D. 1888, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery; Charles N. Dowd, M.D. 1886, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery, and Charles H. Peck, M.D. 1892, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery.

The following assignments were made: To the faculty of Columbia College for three years from July 1, 1909, under the provisions of the statutes, chapter 9, section 90, their term expiring in 1912: Professors Calkins, Cohn, Curtis, Egbert, Farrand, Hervey, Kemp, Lord, S. A. Mitchell, Odell, Perry, Thomas; Professor Loiseaux to succeed Professor Tombo, term expired; term to expire June 30, 1910: Professor Jones to succeed Dr. James H. Canfield, deceased, Professor Erskine to succeed Professor G. R. Carpenter, deceased, and Professor Ling to succeed Professor Frank L. Tufts, deceased.

Hermann von Wechlinger Schulte, M.D., adjunct professor of anatomy was assigned to a seat in the faculty of medicine.

The title of Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D., was changed to chairman of the committee on undergraduate admissions and adjunct professor of philosophy.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

January meeting.—Resolved, that the trustees be requested to amend the statutes, chapter II, section 10, by striking out the first two lines, to wit: "The University Council shall consist of the president and the deans of the several faculties, respectively, *ex-officio* . . ." and substituting therefor the words—"The University Council shall consist of the president, the dean and associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, the deans of the other faculties, severally, and the chairmen of the standing committees on instruction of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, respectively, *ex-officio*."

This action was taken in view of the fact that the president had laid before the Council the following resolution of the trustees, adopted January 4, 1909, to wit:

Resolved, that the president be requested to ask the opinion of the University Council as to what changes in the constitution of the Council, if any,

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are desirable or expedient in view of the appointment of the same person to be dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science.

In explanation of the resolution, the president read in full a report and accompanying resolutions submitted to the trustees by the committee on education on January 4, 1909, and unanimously adopted. This report included the submission to the trustees of an application from Professor Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science, to be retired from active service on June 30, next, when he will have completed thirty-three years of service in the University and will be, at his next following birthday, sixty-five years of age; an expression by the committee on education of their unanimous wish that Professor Burgess be invited to remain longer in active service and that he be relieved, as far as possible, of teaching duties and put in position to make a special study of the problems surrounding graduate instruction and its further development at Columbia University; a recommendation by the committee on education that, without merging the three existing non-professional graduate faculties, the administration of their rules and business be unified as much as possible in the interest of economy and efficiency; an expression of the desire on the part of the committee that Professor Burgess be appointed to be dean of the faculties of philosophy and of pure science, as well as of the faculty of political science, in view of the fact that the present deans, Professors Perry and Hallock, heartily favored the proposal to unify the administration of the business of the three faculties and had tendered their resignations as deans to the trustees in order to make such unification possible; a recommendation that an associate dean and such clerical assistance as might be necessary be provided for Professor Burgess, in order that the work of the dean's office might be discharged as promptly and efficiently as possible; a further recommendation that each of the three non-professional graduate faculties be invited to constitute a standing committee on instruction, such committees to have whatever powers the several faculties might choose to confide to them and to be advisory to the dean in matters of business pertaining to their several faculties.

February meeting.—The president reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had appointed the following special committees in the University:

To consider revision of secondary school work in Greek and Latin, and the college admission requirements based thereon: Professor Lodge (chairman), Professor McCrea, Professor Knapp, and Professor Sachs.

To give consideration to the report issued by the University of Oxford on "Oxford and working class education", and its possible suggestions for Columbia University: Dean Goetze (chairman), Professor Egbert, Professor Shotwell, Professor Lucke, Professor Beard, Professor Lindsay, and Professor C. C. Curtis.

The following appointments for the second half-year, 1908-09, to fill vacancies were made:

University Scholarships

Thomas LeGrand Harris *Sheridan, Ind.* A.B. Indiana, 1892; A.M. 1895 A.M. Harvard, 1899	American history
William Judson Marsh *Corning, N. Y.* A.B. Amherst, 1908	chemistry
Bruce D. Mudgett *Moscow, Idaho* A.B. Idaho, 1908	economics

Resolved, that in succession to the existing committee on higher degrees, on fellowships and scholarships, and on admission to the non-professional graduate schools, there be constituted a standing executive committee of the Council which shall have the powers and duties heretofore assigned to the committees named, and such others as the Council may from time to time determine, the said executive committee to consist of the dean and the associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science; the dean of the faculty of law; the dean of the faculty of fine arts; the dean of Teachers College; the chairmen of the standing committees on instruction of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure sci-

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ence and the secretary of the University Council.

Resolved, that the resolution constituting the executive committee of the Council go into effect April 1, 1909.

March meeting.—The president announced that at the last meeting of the trustees the statutes had been amended in chapter II, section 10, in accordance with the Council's recommendation of January 26, 1909; that April 1, 1909, had been fixed as the date when Professor Burgess should take office as dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, and that Professor W. H. Carpenter had been appointed associate dean, to take office at the same time.

Resolved, that the following resolutions, as adopted by the faculty of Columbia College, be concurred in:

Resolution 1. That page 16 of the announcement be changed by adding, after professional option 1a, the following sentences:

No course counted towards the professional degree, however, with the exception of mathematics 3–4 (and physical education A and B) may be included in the 72 points mentioned above.

Students who have included mathematics 3–4 in the 72 College points, and have chosen as electives all the other courses in the first year of these professional schools, may take the studies of the second year, and receive the bachelor's degree after one year of professional work.

The effect of this arrangement is that a student may receive his professional degree in six years, either by taking two years of strictly College work and four years of professional work, or by taking three years mainly of College work and three years of professional work.

Resolution 2. That the following prescribed subjects in the schools of engineering be open to election by properly qualified students: Chemistry 3–4, 6 points; chemistry 62, 8; mathematics 2, 2; drafting 1 and 3, 8; civil engineering 2, 2; physics 3–4, 8.

Resolution 3. That the dean be authorized, on recommendation of the committee on instruction, to assign a proper credit to other courses in the schools of engineering, and to allow properly qualified students to elect them.

The Council proceeded to the special order, namely the report and accompanying resolutions of the special committee of nine on the state of the University.

April meeting.—The election of the following delegates to the Council was recorded:

Faculty of Philosophy: Professor A. H. Thorndike, for the term expiring July 1, 1910; Professor E. D. Perry, for the term expiring July 1, 1911.

Resolved, that the dean and associate dean of the graduate schools act respectively as chairman and secretary of the executive committee of the Council.

The President reported the following official action, taken on April 1, 1909, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

"That section 23, subdivision (e), of the Regents Revised Rules, as amended December 21, 1907, and March 12, 1908, be further amended to read as follows:

A college or university may be registered as maintaining a satisfactory standing for one full year of medicine when the combined course for the baccalaureate and medical degrees is not less than seven years; and a university maintaining a registered medical school may be registered as maintaining a satisfactory standing if it shall confer academic degrees and medical degrees as a result of a combined course covering six years, provided the diploma conferring the academic degree, whether it be conferred at the end of four years or at the end of six years, shall clearly indicate that such degree is conferred as the result of concurrent courses covering six years; but this must in no case be construed to mean that less than four years' work in subjects essential to a liberal education will be approved as the basis of the academic degree."

The President stated that, in view of the rules of the Carnegie Foundation, it seemed desirable that Columbia University abolish the grade of tutor and provide for the earlier attainment of professorial rank by junior officers. On motion it was

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Resolved, that the Council approve in principle the plan submitted by the President; and that the details be referred to a committee consisting of the President, and such members of the Council as he may designate, with power to recommend to the trustees such plan as may be agreed upon.

The report and recommendations of the executive committee concerning fellowships and scholarships for the year 1909–10 were adopted.

Resolved, that certification as to residence and work accomplished in the summer session by candidates for the degree of master of arts shall be made to the dean's office by the director of the summer session, and the director of the summer session is hereby authorized to make such certification.

Resolved, that the director of the summer session be and hereby is authorized to form a committee of matriculation for the summer session to consist of himself and two other members to be selected by him, which committee shall represent, as far as possible, the scope of graduate instruction in the summer session, and that the said committee be and hereby is authorized to matriculate and register candidates for the degree of master of arts in accordance with the regulations of the Council and the several faculties governing the same.

The Council proceeded to the further consideration of the printed report of the special committee of nine on the state of the University. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that it is recommended that all degrees enumerated in section 6 of the Statutes be conferred upon the recommendation of the University Council;

That all curricula leading to any degree, which shall be made up of courses of instruction given under two or more faculties, shall be fixed and determined by the Council on recommendation of the faculties concerned;

That students doing work for the same degree under two or more faculties shall be under the concurrent jurisdiction of such faculties, as to their studies, and under the jurisdiction of the President or such dean as the President may in each case designate, as to discipline; and

That the dean of each faculty shall certify to the secretary of the University Council the names of all the students who shall have fulfilled, under that faculty, all the conditions necessary for the attainment of any degree, and in a separate list the names of all the students who shall have fulfilled, under that faculty, any part of the conditions leading to any degree, together with a statement of the total credits due to each student of the latter class.

The following fellowships were awarded for 1909–10:

University Fellowships

Ralph Curtiss Benedict, Syracuse, N. Y., botany; Henry Blumberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., mathematics; Ernest Dunbar Clark, Rochdale, Mass., physiological chemistry; Henry Stimson Gilbertson, Oakland, Cal., American history; Samuel Northrup Harper, Chicago, Ill., political science; Charles Joseph Hilkey, Lyndon, Kansas, constitutional law; James Francis Kenney, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, medieval history; William Stuart Messer, Jersey City, N. J., Latin; Dudley Howe Miles, Georgetown, Texas, comparative literature; Carl Clinton Van Doren, Urbana, Ill., English; Thomas Talbot Waterman, Fowler, Cal., anthropology; Victor Ziegler, Iowa City, Iowa, economic geology.

Honorary Fellow

William Watson Davis, Oak Grove, Ala., history.

Endowed Fellowships

Drisler Fellowship: Hubert McNeill Poteat, Wake Forest, N. C.—*Proudfit Fellowship in Letters:* Ernest Hunter Wright, Lynchburg, Va.— *Garth Fellowship:* Edward Henry Lewinski, New York City.—*Goldschmidt Fellowship:* Edward Calvin Kendall, South Norwalk, Conn.—*Gottsberger Fellowship:* Ralph Watson Dox, Lockport, N. Y.—*Carl Schurz Fellowship:* Henry John Skipp, New York City.—*Schiff Fellowship:* Charles Elmer Gehlke, Cleveland, Ohio.—*Tyndall Fellowship:* Harold Worthington Webb, Glen Ridge, N. J.; *William Mitchell Fellowship* (recommended to the Trustees for appointment): Irving Comes Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.—*Proudfit*

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Fellowship in Medicine: Edwards A. Park, Brooklyn, New York.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

May meeting.—It was *resolved*, that it is the sense of the faculty of philosophy

(1) That the work of candidates for the degree of master of arts should be pursued under the direction of a single department which shall be responsible for the adequate preparation of candidates for the degree.

(2) That the above resolution be transmitted to the University Council with request for concurrent action.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

March meeting—The by-laws were revised in such a way as to bring the administration into closer harmony with that of the other departments of the University. The principal changes were as follows: 1. The class of corresponding members is abolished.—2. The fiscal year is made to conform with that of the University. —3. The president of the University is to be annually elected president of the College.—4. Eligibility to election as an officer or trustee requires at least ten days' prior announcement to the members, of such nomination.—5. The Trustees are authorized "to conduct the affairs of the College as they may think fit or proper." Previously, approval of the acts of this board by the College at its quarterly meetings was required.—6. A curator of the scientific and educational collections is provided.—7. A committee on instruction, of five members, replaces the lecture committee and curriculum committee. The treasurer and one member of the examination committee are to be members of the committee on instruction.—8. Monthly meetings of the faculty are specified.

BOOKS RECEIVED

America at College—as seen by a Scots graduate. By Robert K. Risk, M.A., with a preface by Donald Macalister, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., principal of Glasgow University. John Smith & Son (Glasgow) Ltd. London: Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd. 1908.

The development of the state. Its governmental organization and its activities. By James Quayle Dealey, Ph.D., professor of social and political science at Brown University. Silver, Burdett & Company; New York, Boston, Chicago. 1909.

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ALUMNI RECORD

Alumni Trustees

The meeting of the committee chosen to nominate the first alumni trustee in accordance with the regulations printed in the March issue, took place in the trustees' room at the University on the afternoon of Thursday, April 22. Five New York and eleven out-of-town associations were represented by 27 delegates, who cast 2,724 votes. The choice of the representatives was Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, '78S, of New York, who was duly elected to the board at a meeting of the trustees held on May 3. A dinner was tendered to the delegates by the Alumni Council on the evening of April 22 at the Faculty Club, and the function was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The personnel of the nominating committee is given in the following table:

Associations	*Representatives*	*Voting Strength*
College	Robert Clifford Cornell William Curtis Demorest Albert William Putnam	938
Science	Wheaton Bradish Kunhardt John Townsend Williams Edward Eugene Sage	834
Law	Gustavus Town Kirby Archibald Douglas Frederic de Peyster Foster	293
Medicine	James Arthur Booth Lucius Wales Hotchkiss Walter Mendelson	206
Doctors of Philosophy	Edmund Steele Joy Frederic Ludlow Luqueer George Albert Soper	115
California	William Thornton Lawson	36
District of Columbia	Marcus Benjamin	34
Illinois	T. Ludlow Chrystie Daniel Edward Moran	62
Indiana	John Vernou Bouvier, Jr.	25
Minnesota	Girard Romaine	28
Philadelphia	Lemuel Whitaker	26
St. Louis	Augustus Wadsworth	26
Washington State	Charles McNamee	25
Western New York	Edward Pearce Casey	25
Western Pennsylvania	Richard Biddle Faulkner	26
Wisconsin	Louis Pope Gratacap	25

Alumni Council

Meetings of the Council were held on March 11 and on May 20, both at the Columbia University Club. At the former the chairman was authorized to select a committee to take charge of the alumni interests at Commencement, and the following graduates were appointed to serve on this committee: Ernest Stauffen, Jr., 1904, chairman, Robert S. Woodward, Jr., 1901S, and Frederick P. Keppel, '98, secretary. A committee of three on "school and class terminology" was also appointed, and submitted its report at the May meeting. It was composed of the secretary of the Council, chairman, William A. Hervey, '93, and F. P. Keppel, '98. The chief topic of discussion at the May meeting was the proposed organization of an alumni weekly, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue. The membership of the Council as amended by

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recent elections now includes the following alumni: *College*—J. Howard Van Amringe, '60, chairman, Willard V. King, '89, Robert C. Cornell, '74; *Law*—Howard Van Sinderen, '83L, Gustavus T. Kirby, '98L, Albert W. Putnam, '97, 1900L; *Medicine*—Linsly R. Williams, '99M, A. T. Osgood, '99M, Augustus B. Wadsworth, '96M; *Science*—Charles B. Going, '82S, George H. Clark, '93S, William F. Morgan, '80, '84S; vice-chairman, John B. Pine, '77; secretary, Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98U.

Columbia University Club

On the evening of March 18 the members of the Columbia University Club were the guests of the Princeton Club at their club house on the north side of Gramercy Park. Not only was an opportunity given to view this club house, which is conceded to be one of the most artistic and commodious of any of the clubs in New York, but an informal supper was served in the large hall, which was followed by speeches by members of both clubs. President Parker D. Handy of the Princeton Club welcomed the Columbia men, in whose behalf Dean Van Amringe responded. Remarks were also made by James Duane Livingston, '81, F. P. Keppel, '98, and other representatives of both colleges, while the singing of college songs was general.

P. & S. Association

A dinner in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at Sherry's on the evening of March 2. Among those present were Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, and Drs. Curtis, Holt, Brewer, and Blake of the faculty of medicine. Dr. Lambert reviewed briefly the history of the Association and the following toasts were responded to: "The University and medicine," President Nicholas Murray Butler; "Personality in medicine," Rev. William R. Richards, D.D.; "The clinic in relation to the laboratory," Henry A. Christian, M.D.; "The medical man and the layman," Hon. Seth Low; "Educational problems," William M. Polk, M.D. A history of the Association, an illustrated volume of ninety-three pages prepared by Doctor Charles C. Freeborn, '73M, was distributed to the diners.

Ph.D. Association

A reunion of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy was held at the Columbia University Club on the evening of April 21, 1909. No formal business meeting was held, the program consisting of a symposium on the topic of aeronautics. The meeting was one of the most interesting in the history of the Association. Among the speakers were Dr. George A. Soper, who presided, Mr. A. M. Herring, Professor William Hallock, Dr. C. C. Trowbridge, and Mr. Newton, of the *New York Herald*.

College of Pharmacy

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy was held on the evening of April 14, in the alumni room. After the business meeting Dr. E. R. Larned delivered a lecture on "The practical application of bacteriology to the cure of disease." The lecture was illustrated by over one hundred lantern slides.

Colorado Alumni Association

The fourteenth annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado was held at the University Club, Denver, Colorado, on March 6. A resolution was passed amending the constitution of the Association in such a way as to enable it to qualify for the election of an alumni trustee. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Henry Van Kleeck, '76L; vice-president, S. Fosdick Jones, 1902M; secretary-treasurer, Roger W. Toll, 1906S.

Cuba Alumni Association

Efforts are being made by the Alumni Council to organize an alumni association for Cuba with headquarters in Havana. Doctor Charles E. Finlay, '89M, a resident of Havana, is taking charge of the matter, and

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hopes to report a favorable result in the near future. Any readers of the QUARTERLY who are interested in the formation of this association are requested to communicate with Dr. Finlay or with the secretary of the Alumni Council.

District of Columbia Association

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in the District of Columbia was held at the Chevy Chase Club on the evening of April 19. It was one of the most successful reunions ever held by the association, over fifty men being in attendance. Doctor Marcus Benjamin, '78S, president of the association, served as toastmaster, and addresses were made by Professors Franklin H. Giddings, Charles F. Chandler, M. I. Pupin and Henry F. Osborn of the University, as well as by President R. S. Woodward of the Carnegie Institution and Herbert M. Wilson. Among the alumni present were the following: Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, '84M, Dr. Frank Anderson, U. S. N., '74M, E. C. Barnard, '84S, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78S, W. N. Berg, 1904S, R. M. Borchardt, 1908, Bedford Brown, 1906 F. A., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, 1907H, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., William R. Corwine, Dr. George F. Cottle, U. S. N., '95M, W. C. Dennis, John A. Fairlie, '98 Ph.D., Leon B. Forst, 1906S, S. I. Franz, '94, Walter M. Gilbert, Dr. I. W. Glazebrook, '90M, John Milton Gitterman, '92 A.M., Dr. Arnold Hague, 1901H, Dr. T. F. Hance, '83M, Dr. Samuel S. Laws, '70L, Nicholas Luquer, '58, Howard Lee McBain, 1905 A.M., H. H. B. Meyer, '85S, I. M. Rubino, '95, W. C. R. Ruediger, Robert F. Shepard, '70, Dr. C. F. Stokes, U. S. N., '84M, N. I. Stone, 1901 A.M., George Oakley Totten, Jr., '91 F.A., Edward H. Wales, William Waller, '78, Francis Walker, '93 A.M., Paul Weaver, and H. M. Wilson, '81S.

A meeting of the association was held at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on May 19. Dr. Benjamin submitted his report as delegate to the meeting of the nominating committee, and a discussion as to the best method of securing a larger representation on future committees was held. After the business meeting Mr. Totten, secretary of the association, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Constantinople." This association is showing considerable activity, and since the new officers were elected several months ago, sixteen additional names have been added to the roll, the total membership of the association now being forty-four.

Indiana Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Columbia University in Indiana tendered a luncheon on April 1 to Professor Brander Matthews and Professor H. Suzzallo, the meeting being held at the University Club in Indianapolis. Among those present at the luncheon in addition to the guests from New York were Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Aley, Calvin N. Kendall, superintendent of schools of Indianapolis, President Howe of Butler College, Professor Wilson of Decatur, Illinois, Russell T. Byers, 1901L, Thomas Bloomfield, '90L, Louis A. Bacon, T.C., L. R. Cartwright, 1904 A.M., Edward Daniels, '77L, Daniel W. Layman, '98M, A. L. Leatherman, '93M, Mark Miller, 1907L, T. J. Moll, Pol.Sc., Oscar L. Pond, 1902L, Frank S. Ruddell, H. J. Milligan, Moses Thorner, '98M, N. W. Barnes, 1903, of Greencastle, Roland P. Gray, '93, of Bloomington, Walter A. Jessup, of Madison, A. O. Neal, 1907 T.C., of Franklin, and J. E. Osborne of Crawfordsville. The meeting was a most pleasant and successful one, Professor Matthews speaking in a very interesting and entertaining manner of current activities at Columbia.

Paris Alumni Association

Fifty Columbia graduates organized an alumni association in Paris on May 15, the first to be formed in France by American college men. There is only one other English-speaking society of any size in Paris and the society, the need of which has been greatly felt for some years, will be glad to welcome American college men, whether from Columbia or not. The Rev. J. Brainard Morgan, '64, for forty years pastor of the American

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ROBERT C. CORNELL, '74, '76L

MEMBER OF ALUMNI COUNCIL

CHARLES CYRUS FARNHAM, '89L

PRESIDENT, WESTERN NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1908–1909

T. M. CHEESMAN, '74, '78M

PRESIDENT, P. & S. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION 1908

RICHARD B. FAULKNER, '75M

PRESIDENT, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Church in Paris, was elected president of the association, and Charles F. Beach, Jr., '81L, secretary. Emile Levasseur, administrator of the College of France, and Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters of the Sorbonne, both of whom hold the degree of doctor of laws from Columbia, were elected honorary presidents. The following men are the charter members of the society: J. B. Morgan, '64, C. F. Beach, Jr., '81L, C. A. H. Bartlett, '74L, A. A. Berg, W. H. Beers, 1903 F.A., C. L. Beadle, H. C. Charpiot, '88L, W. H. Cassebeer, D. Colie, 1903, A. Croiset, 1902H, A. Curtis, '87, I. B. Davenport, '79M, E. C. Dean, 1905 F.A., H. D. Erskine, '53H, C. P. Faguani, '75L, C. Farley, J. L. Goldenberg, '72L, F. Johnson, W. T. Johnston, F. R. Jones, '65, W. F. Kingsland, '77L, E. J. Kahn, 1903, E. H. Klaber, C. H. Kysor, B. Lipman, W. F. Lamb, E. Levy, S. H. Langdon, 1904 Ph.D., M. P. Lazard, 1900 A.M., E. Levasseur, '87H, R. S. MacElwee, 1907, L. Chase, '62, M. Mayer, '92L, J. Muller, A. F. de Navarro, '83L, S. L. Pierrepont, 1907, A. D. Seymour, 1906 F.A., S. J. Sawyer, C. D. Stein, A. J. Stoibier, I. Van Winkle, '65, B. R. Winthrop, Jr., '66L, I. W. Wadelton, Jr., B. D. Woodward, '88, L. N. Chase, '95, L. St. Amant, '73, and W. Forbes Morgan, '78L.

Philadelphia Alumni Association

Great enthusiasm for the plan of starting an alumni weekly was expressed by the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Philadelphia at a smoker held at the residence of Stanley Kidder Wilson, 1902, in the St. James Hotel, on the evening of April 15. The meeting, which was wholly for business purposes, elected the president of the association, Dr. Lemuel Whitaker, '81, to represent the association at the meeting to nominate an alumni trustee, Dr. Christopher S. Witherstine, '78M, being chosen alternate. Secretary Tombo of the Alumni Council was a guest of the society, and addressed the members on the importance of the choice of an alumni trustee. The Philadelphia society is among the most prosperous of the associations outside New York, being very active in propaganda work and having received a scholarship in Columbia College for students from Philadelphia and vicinity. To supervise the award of this scholarship and to arouse interest in it, a committee has been appointed. The association is also seriously considering the possibility of securing rooms for permanent headquarters, it being the first of the associations to take this step. Among those present at the meeting were Christipher S. Witherstine, '78M, Dr. Frederick P. Henry, '68M, Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, 1902M, Stanley Kidder Wilson, 1902, Walter C. Kretz, '96, of Trenton, N. J., Edgar G. Tuttle, '81S, William Harper Davis, Francis Burke Brandt, '95 Ph.D., Theodore L. MacDowell, 1908 T.C., Joseph Hershey Bair, 1903 Ph.D., Lemuel Whitaker, '81, and the Rev. Walter Nicholas Clapp, 1900.

Western New York Association

Members of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western New York held their annual dinner at the University Club, Buffalo, on the evening of April 24. The meeting was presided over by the retiring president of the association, Charles C. Farnham, '89L, and was a great success in every way. The following officers were elected for the year 1909-10: President, Orson J. Weimert, 1900L; vice-president, Joseph Bondy, '84L; secretary, E. Lyman Tilden, 1902L; additional members of the executive committee, W. J. Donovan, 1905, and Thomas F. Cook, 1904S. A revised constitution was adopted by the Association, which provides among other things for membership committees with headquarters in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, respectively, the aim being to awaken an interest in the Association in localities outside of Buffalo as well as in the City of Buffalo itself. Speeches were made in the course of the evening by Professors Chandler and Tombo, and Messrs. Bondy and Charles S. Jewett, '90M. The announcement was also made that the Columbia College scholarship of the association has been awarded to Mr. G. Raynolds Stearns, Jr., of the Lafayette High School, 1909, who attended the dinner. Among others present, in addition to those above mentioned, were the following: L. F. Mes-

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ser, '82 Pol. Sc.,Charles J. Knoell, 1902L, Maulsby Kimball, '95, T. F. Hildreth, 1901S, George W. Whittemore, '90, John M. Provoost, '81L, William A. Douglas, '88L, Arthur W. Hurd, '83M, Renwick R. Ross, '91M, and Frederic Ullman, '86L.

Western Pennsylvania Association

The meeting for the election of officers of the Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the evening of March 29, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, the retiring president, being in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Bartberger, David Walter Bell, '83L, acted as secretary of the meeting. Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, 75M, was unanimously elected president in recognition of the warm interest he has shown in the association from the night of its organization. Professor Frederic Theodore Aschman, '81S, of the University of Pittsburgh, was made first vice-president, and the Rev. Rudolph I. Coffee, 1900, second vice-president. Henry N. Moore, 1908, was chosen secretary-treasurer, and the executive committee is constituted as follows: J. Hood Branson, 1906 A. M., of the Shady Side Academy, to serve for three years, Alexander Hopkins Anderson, '93L, to serve for two years, and Dr. Frank Schlesinger, '98 Ph.D., director of the Allegheny Observatory, to serve for one year. An amendment to the constitution was submitted in accordance with which the name of the association is to be changed to "The Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western Pennsylvania." This amendment was adopted at the May meeting. The meeting was attended among others by Herman E. Kreuder, 1904, Arthur G. Popcke, 1907S, William L. Loeb, 1906S, all with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Leonard A. Arnstein, 1907S, of the Westinghouse Machine Company, Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, '75M, Alexander Hopkins Anderson, '93L, David Walter Bell, '83L, Frank Schlesinger, '98 Ph.D., Forrest A. DeGraff, 1907 T. C., of the Allegheny Preparatory School, Rudolph I. Coffee, 1900, Solomon L. Ruslander, 1901L, Casper Levias, '93, Professor Frederic Theodore Aschman, '81S, and the secretary of the Alumni Council.

The annual meeting and smoker of the association was held at the University Club, Pittsburgh, on the evening of May 5. There were about thirty members present, and great enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the end of the meeting, of which singing constituted a feature. The guests of the evening were Professor Arthur Wesley Dow of Teachers College, who gave an extremely interesting talk, illustrated by a series of fine lantern slides, on the subject of "Gothic architecture," Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Henry F. Hornbostel, '91 F.A., dean of the school of applied design of the Carnegie Technical Schools, and Professor Tombo, secretary of the Alumni Council, who delivered an illustrated lecture on "The growth of Columbia University." A scholarship for the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry was presented to the association, and a plan for arranging a series of lectures by Columbia men, to be given in Pittsburgh during the year 1909–10, was discussed at length. Among those present at the meeting, in addition to those mentioned above, were the following: Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, president of the Association, who presided, D. J. O'Connor, Jr., Dr. Thomas S. Arbuthnot, '98M, Hugh P. Tiemann, 1900S, W. C. Huntington, Forrest A. DeGraff, J. Hood Branson, James M. Clark, '87L, Dr. John E. Shaw, '75L, James B. Drew, 1900L, John Thompson, Edward W. Bartberger, 1900 F. A., Herman E. Kreuder, Arthur G. Popcke, D. Walter Bell, W. L. Loeb, 1906S, Harold Payson, 1905S, Henry N. Moore, 1908, Rev. Rudolph I. Coffee, and S. L. Ruslander.

News of the Classes

1864L.—Franklin MacVeagh has been appointed secretary of the treasury by President Taft, and Jacob McG. Dickinson, '74L, 1905H, has been appointed secretary of war.

1865.—The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia have just published "Lanier of the cavalry, or A week's arrest," by General Charles King. General King is president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

1869L.—The class of '69 Law held its fortieth anniversary dinner at Del-

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monico's, New York, on Friday evening, May 14, President Butler being present as the guest of the class.

1871.—Oscar S. Straus, '73L, who was United States Minister to Turkey from 1887 to 1890 and from 1897 to 1900 and secretary of commerce and labor from 1907 to 1909, has accepted an appointment as ambassador to Turkey tendered by President Taft.

1874.—The thirty-ninth annual dinner and reunion of the class of 1874 of Columbia College was held at the University Club on February 20. Among those present were Dean Van Amringe, Dr. T. M. Cheesman and Mr. B. A. Sands, Judge Cornell, Professor Todd of Amherst, Messrs Aymar, Aldrich, Bartow, Buckley, Butterworth, Hinrichs, Kobbé, Rappallo, Reed, Shaw and Waite. Several letters were read, among them being one from the class boy, Lieutenant Hinrichs, U. S. A. Addresses were made by Dean Van Amringe, Professor Todd and others. The feature of the dinner occurred at 9 o'clock, when a toast to the future of Columbia was drunk with President Butler, who was in Chicago, and Consul-General Aymé in Portugal.

Dr. T. M. Cheesman, '78M, president of the P. & S. Alumni Association for several years, and a trustee of the University since 1904, was born in the city of New York in 1853. He attended private schools in New York until 1867, whereupon he spent fourteen months in European travel, and upon his return entered Columbia College in 1870. He received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1874, being president of his class in senior year, and in this position he has been continued since graduation. Dr. Cheesman entered the office of his father, T. M. Cheesman, '59M, in 1874 to pursue the study of medicine, and graduated four years later with the degree of M.D. from the P. & S., having the previous year been admitted as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he served for two years. He then went abroad for two years, spending two winters in the hospitals in Vienna, one summer studying bryology under Nolliker in Würzburg, and much of the second summer in the hospitals in London. Dr. Cheesman commenced practice in New York in 1881, becoming associated with Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, '66M, with whom he remained in partnership for three years, when, on account of an attack of acute illness, the partnership was dissolved. During his convalescence, in the spring of 1885, he went for instruction in the staining of the bacillus tuberculosis to the laboratory of the Alumni Association, under the directorship of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden (now professor of pathology), and became so interested in the study of bacteria, that after a few years he gave up the practice of medicine and eventually became the first instructor in bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having passed through the lower grades. In 1899 he withdrew from the medical school, and moved to Garrison-on-the-Hudson, where he now resides.

Robert C. Cornell, a member of the Alumni Council and of the committee that nominated the first alumni trustee, was born in New York City in 1853. He prepared for college at Anthon's School and at Churchill's School at Sing Sing, and was graduated from Columbia College with the degree of A.B. in 1874, receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. two years later. Mr. Cornell was engaged in the general practice of the law until 1895, when he was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, and in 1903 he was reappointed by Mayor Low for a ten year term. While at Columbia Judge Cornell rowed on the first Columbia crew in the Springfield Intercollegiate Regatta in 1873, Columbia finishing fourth. The following year he was a member of the crew which carried the blue and white to victory at Saratoga. Judge Cornell is a member of the Century Association, the Bar Association, and the Columbia University Club.

Dr. Alfred Meyer, M.D. '77, was one of the directors of the International Tuberculosis Congress and served as chairman of the New York State committee. The Clean Milk Dairy Exhibit, which was awarded a silver medal, was almost wholly the work of Dr. Meyer, and the bringing of the exhibit to New York was his suggestion and it was through his efforts that the necessary money was raised.

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1875M.—Richard Biddle Faulkner president of the Columbia Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania through his father Charles Faulkner, is descended from David Faulkner, a native of Scotland, and Charles Conrad, native of Hesse, who served through the War of the American Revolution; and his mother, Charlotte DuPuy, was a direct descendant of Nicholas DuPuy and Catalina De Vaux, Huguenots, who came to America in 1662. He was educated in public and private schools, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania 1869–71, was interne at Western Pennsylvania Hospital during the summers of 1872–4, and received special instruction and examinations under Drs. Alonzo Clark, Charles McBurney, John G. Curtis, T. A. McBride and others. He received the degree of doctor in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1875. He is a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and other medical societies, and was admitted resident member of the Huguenot Society of America in 1900. He is a member of the masonic fraternity and of the Knight Templars. Since graduation he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and for the past fifteen years has given almost exclusive attention to diseases of the lungs, throat and nose.

Dr. Faulkner has made numerous contributions to the medical journals, including the *New York Medical Record*, the *New York Medical Journal*, the *New England Medical Monthly*, the *Journal of Electro-Therapeutics*, the *Philadelphia Medical News*, *American Medicine*, etc. Dr. Faulkner is one of the most loyal alumni that the University possesses and never misses an opportunity to advance its highest interests in the Pittsburgh district. He attended the meeting of the alumni trustee nominating committee, having come from a greater distance than any other delegate.

1879.—William Barclay Parsons, '82S, has been awarded a Telford gold medal, for the year 1907–08, by the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. This is regarded as the highest prize in the civil engineering profession.

1880.—William Fellowes Morgan, '84S, was elected treasurer of the United States Golf Association at the annual meeting held in January, after having served four years as its secretary.

1880L.—Julius Chambers, a member of the class of '80L, noted as a journalist and author, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, November 21, 1851. He graduated from Cornell University in 1870, and two years later went to Minnesota and discovered Elk Lake, claimed to be the source of the Mississippi River. After several years' experience on leading New York newspapers, serving as Washington and London correspondent, Mr. Chambers became managing editor of the *New York Herald* under the elder Bennett. Later he served as editor of the *World* and other metropolitan dailies. Some of his achievements have become famous among journalists. His capture of the Blaine sensation at Milan, Italy, during a vacation trip in 1889, was quite on a par with his quarantine expose of 1871, his Bloomingdale Asylum experience in 1872, and his Madrid "coup" in 1876. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Chambers is the author of several novels and plays and many magazine stories.

1882.—Translations of President Nicholas Murray Butler's "The American as he is" into seven different languages have been announced by the Macmillan Company. Danish, French and German translations are ready for immediate publication, and the book is now being turned into Italian, Spanish, Russian and Japanese.

1882S.—A volume of poems "Star glow and song" by Charles Buxton Going, editor of *The Engineering Magazine*, has recently been published by Harper and Brothers. Most of these verses have appeared from time to time in various magazines and have attracted much favorable comment. Mr. Going has contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* an interesting series of articles on the organization and efficient methods of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, based on a personal examination of the line made in the autumn of 1908.

1885S.—H. H. B. Meyer is chief bibliographer of the Library of Con-

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gress, Washington, D. C.—Joseph Struthers, '95 Ph.D., is assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

1886.—Moffat, Yard & Co. have just published a new book by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, under the title "The living word." One of the main purposes of this work is to establish a philosophical foundation for the Emmanuel movement. It is considered as a supplementary volume, on the philosophical side, of the author's "Religion and medicine," a book which it does not in any sense supersede. The last named work has gone into its ninth edition in this country.

1886L.—Julius M. Mayer, has been elected counsel of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate conditions in the magistrates' courts and special sessions in this city, Rochester and Buffalo.

1887M.—Franz J. A. Torek, who is attending surgeon to the German Hospital and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and adjunct professor of surgery in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, was elected president of the German Medical Society in December, 1908.

1888S.—The class held its twentieth reunion and dinner at Mouquin's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, on November 18. Over twenty-five men were present, and the gathering was one of the most enjoyable ever held by the class. Informal speeches were made by J. B. Taylor, Professor Maclay, A. A. Stoughton, Willard Fisher, G. J. Volckening, T. S. Perkins, and Henry Lipps. A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class in 1913, and it was proposed that steps be taken without delay to secure funds through contributions from individual members of the class, with which a suitable gift to the University may be made.

1888.—Charles Sears Baldwin, '04 Ph.D., has been promoted to a full professorship in the department of English at Yale University.

1889C.—Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, has been an active member of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes of New York to investigate and report on stock and other exchanges in New York City.

1889L.—Charles Cyrus Farnham, until quite recently president of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western New York, was born at Bradford, Vermont, in 1864, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1886. He was appointed Colonel Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his father, the late Governor Farnham of Vermont. Upon the completion of his college course, he commenced the study of law in his father's office in Bradford, Vermont. After a year's instruction there, he entered the Law School of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1889. While at the Law School he was associated with the *Columbia Law Times*, a monthly magazine edited by the students of the School. He was admitted to the Buffalo, N. Y., Bar the week he received his degree as bachelor of laws, and at once entered the office of local counsel for the Vanderbilt roads. He soon formed a partnership with August Becker, Esq., which continued until 1899. Since then he has practised alone. Mr. Farnham has been associated with, and counsel for, numerous corporation interests and estates. For the past dozen years he has been one of the officers of the Columbia Alumni Association of Western New York, having been closely identified with the fortunes of this Association since its organization.

1889L.—Lucius W. Holt is dean of the Law School of the University of Denver.

1890.—The Macmillan Company recently published "A history of education before the Middle Ages," by Frank Pierrepont Graves, professor of the history and philosophy of education in the Ohio State University. The book is dedicated to Albert Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, with which Professor Graves was connected before going to Ohio State University. The publication is intended to meet the demands for a text-book or reference work that will give a comprehensive account of the history of education before the day of

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the monastic schools. The aim has been to present sufficient material to mark the most significant movements, and disclose the underlying principles, without entering into unnecessary detail, or dwelling upon matters but remotely related to the educational problems of today.

1891.—A story by Victor Mapes, called "Partners three," has been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The partners are an American inventor and cheerful philosopher, a French girl, and a reform school waif. The adventures of these three form the subject of the book.

1891L.—J. W. Riddle, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, attended the Columbia Law School from 1888 to 1891.

1892.—The Macmillan Company has just published "The origin of the British colonial system, 1578–1760" by George Louis Beer, who was lecturer in history at Columbia from 1894 to 1898.

1894M.—Dr. Francis J. Murray has been appointed chief surgeon of the police department of New York City.

1898M.—Thomas S. Arbuthnot has been appointed dean of the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh.

1899.—The class will hold its decennial reunion on Commencement day and evening. In accordance with the plans formally approved by the class at the meeting held last January, the sum of five thousand dollars has been raised and has been given to the University for the purpose of regrading South Field and constructing a baseball diamond, football field and running track thereon. In this undertaking the class had the cooperation of the class of '84, Science, which has also contributed the sum of five thousand dollars. The field will be formally presented to the University on the afternoon of Commencement day, and will be accepted by President Butler on behalf of the University. Appropriate costumes have been purchased by the committee and will be delivered to each of the members who signify their intention of being present at the reunion. Arrangements have been concluded for a band. At 7 o'clock the decennial banquet will be held at the Faculty Club, which has kindly invited the class to use the building for this occasion, and which will be the headquarters of the class for the day. After dinner '99 and '84 will lead a grand march around the grounds, after which all the classes will assemble on the library steps, where a song-fest will take place. A loving cup will be presented to the member of the class who comes to the reunion from the furthest distance.

The members of the decennial committee are as follows: Harold H. Oddie, chairman; Ernest A. Cardozo, secretary and treasurer; *College*—A. A. Fowler, *ex-officio*, Frank S. Hackett, George S. Hellman, Otto Hinck, Frederick K. Seward, James D. Pell, George Ehret, Jr., William A. Bradley, John Marcus, and Bernard M. L. Ernst; *Science*—H. C. Carpenter, Phil. H. Goodwin, E. L. Satterlee, F. R. Kneeland, P. K. Hudson, O. R. Foster, and H. Chapman.

1901.—The "Rounders" of the class of 1901 held a reunion on March 26, 1909, at the Old English Tavern in Duane Street, New York City. The men who were present at the dinner were: J. Boyce Smith, Herbert Gulick, William A. Bensel, Woolsey A. Shepard, Henry W. Shoemaker, Harold H. Jacocks and Henry M. Wise. This reunion was the first one held in over eight years, and all of the members were present, except A. A. Boehm, who has been abroad ever since his graduation from College.

Eugene Tavenner, secretary of the Alumni Association of Nashville, Tennessee, is a native of West Virginia whose first college days were spent at Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. He entered Columbia College as a junior in 1899 and remained at the University until 1904, taking the A.B. degree in 1901 and the A.M. degree in 1903, besides doing considerable work on his doctorate. While at Columbia he was appointed University scholar in Latin for two successive years, and to this subject he has given his undivided attention since leaving the University. In 1904 Mr. Tavenner accepted a position as assistant professor of Latin at Peabody College for Teachers, where he has remained since that date. Largely through his efforts an enthusiastic alumni meeting was held last year in Nashville, in honor of Professor C. J. Keyser's visit as

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CHARLES L. RAPER, PH.D. 1901

PRESIDENT, NORTH CAROLINA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EUGENE TAVENNER, 1931

SECRETARY, NASHVILLE (TENN.) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

ARTHUR F. EGNER, 1903

SECRETARY, NEW JERSEY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

LESTER W. HALL, 1901L

SECRETARY, KANSAS CITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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representative of the Alumni Council. At that time a permanent organization was formed and many Columbia men for the first time discovered how numerous their fellow alumni were. To him, too, the university is indebted for a number of Tennessee students who have come to Columbia within the last few years for postgraduate study.

1901L.—Lester W. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Alumni Association, was born in 1876 in Kansas City, Missouri. Having received a preliminary education at the Kansas City High School and the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, he graduated from Yale in the class of '98S, and from the Columbia law school in the class of 1901. He entered the practice of law in Kansas City in the fall of 1901, and was employed in the office of Ball and Ryland until April, 1903, when he entered the employ of Messrs. Flower, Peters and Bowersock, and remained with that well-known firm until its dissolution, by the withdrawal of Mr. Flower, January 1, 1905. He was then employed by the firm of Peters and Bowersock until January 1, 1906, when he became a member of the firm of Peters, Bowersock and Hall, and remained a member until January 1, 1907, when it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Peters. He now belongs to the firm of Bowersock and Hall, with offices in the Fidelity Trust Building in Kansas City. The success which has attended the alumni association in that city is largely due to Mr. Hall's earnest efforts in its behalf.

1903.—Arthur F. Egner, A.M., 1905, secretary of the New Jersey Alumni Association, is a resident of Newark, New Jersey, having been born there in 1882. He is a graduate of the public high school of that city. After his graduation from Columbia in 1903, Mr. Egner took up graduate work in the school of political science, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1905. In the same year he was graduated from the New York Law School. Mr. Egner has served as secretary of the New Jersey Alumni Association since December, 1906. He is now engaged in the practice of the law in Newark, and is associated with the firm of McCarter and English in that city. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College and of the Lawyers Club of Essex County, and is connected with several building and loan associations in Newark.

1904.—The quinquennial reunion of the class will be celebrated on Commencement day, the committee of arrangements consisting of R. L. von Bernuth, chairman; J. L. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; James Meyers, J. S. Maeder, Ernest Stauffen, Jr., and L. G. McAneny. The class will attend the baseball game in a body in costume. The class-tree, which was uprooted at the time of the building of St. Paul's chapel, will be replanted with due ceremony. Permanent class officers will also be elected.

1905.—The class held its annual dinner at the Hotel Lafayette on February 26. R. W. Macbeth served as toastmaster, and addresses were made by him and Robert Casamajor and E. T. Maynard. The class will celebrate its triennial reunion on Commencement day.

1908.—Both divisions of the class of 1908 celebrated their annual reunion by a dinner given at Kean's Chop House on February 27. The affair proved to be one of the most enjoyable reunions ever held by the class. H. Fowler, president, acted as toastmaster, and many interesting speeches were made, and a large number of College songs were sung with great enthusiasm. The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of the following: H. Fowler, F. H. Rindge, Jr., K. M. Boorman, D. Murphy, C. L. Hall, L. M. Jones, G. E. Crawley, and W. R. Marshall. At the business meeting it was decided to hold the next reunion on Commencement day, and the reunion following on Alumni Day (February 12, 1910).

1908A.M.—Jackson Davis, superintendent of schools of Henrico County, Virginia, has been appointed one of the four examiners and inspectors of schools in the State of Virginia.

Ph.D. Notes.

1896.—Charles E. Chadsey, is superintendent of public schools of Denver, Colo., with headquarters at the East Denver High School.—A new edition of Heinrich Ries's work on "Clay, its occurrence, properties and uses" has just appeared. Mr. Ries is professor

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of economic geology at Cornell University.

1898.—Adam Leroy Jones was married to Lily Sylvester Murray at Montclair, N. J., on May 24, 1909.

1900.—William I. Chamberlain is treasurer of the *Targum*, a weekly publication of the students of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.—William H. Glasson, professor of economics at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, represented that college at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., on February 11. Professor Glasson was recently appointed by the president of the American Economic Association a member of the committee of nine to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the publications of that association. Royal Meeker, 1906 Ph.D., of the department of economics of Princeton University, is also a member of the committee, as is James Walter Crook, '98 Ph.D., of the department of economics of Amherst College. —The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass., have just sent from the press the fifth edition of Ferris Greenslet's "Biography of Aldrich." They also announce a new edition, with introduction, of "The life, letters and journals of George Ticknor" by Dr. Greenslet.

1901.—*School*, a magazine devoted to the public schools and educational interests, contains in its issue of December 10, 1908, a biography and portrait of Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan. This sketch was published in connection with Dr. Duggan's services as originator and director of the free extension courses for teachers inaugurated this fall at the College of the City of New York. Dr. Duggan graduated with the degree of A.B. from the City College in 1890, and received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1898 and the doctorate in 1901, his dissertation being on "The Eastern question, a study in diplomacy." In 1896 he was appointed tutor in philosophy at the City College and was made an instructor in the following year. When the department of education was established at the College in 1906, he was appointed its head, with the title of associate professor, and organized the department, which now gives seven courses in education to the senior and junior classes. Dr. Duggan is a director of the school of liberal arts and sciences for non-residents, and a member of the board of managers of the East Side House Settlement.

Charles L. Raper, who is now professor of economics at the University of North Carolina and president of the North Carolina Alumni Association, will lecture on economics during the coming summer session at the University. In his educational training Mr. Raper has had the best from the South and North. After graduating from Trinity College (N. C.) in 1892, he was for one year instructor in Greek and Latin at the same institution, and subsequently, professor of Latin in Greensboro Female College for four years. While in residence at Columbia as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree, he was a fellow in American history, and for one year lecturer in history. When the University of North Carolina was making plans for the organization of a chair of economics in 1901—one of the first chairs of economics to be created in a southern college—Mr. Raper was asked to accept the professorship, which he still holds. Moreover he was acting head of the department of history at that university for five years (1901–6). His most important work has consisted in the teaching of economics and history in the classroom and on the public lecture platform to a large number of southern students. In addition, he has done a considerable amount of investigation and writing. The chief of his publications are: "North Carolina, a study in English colonial government," and "The principles of wealth and welfare."

Clark Wissler has just published, with Walter Channing, M.D., a book entitled "The hard palate in normal and feebleminded individuals," as part 5 of volume 1 of the Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. The work is reviewed in *The Psychological Clinic* for November 15.

1902.—F. Rollins is second assistant commissioner of education of the State of New York, with headquarters at the Education Department, Albany.

1903.—E. H. Henderson, head of the department of education of Adelphi

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College, recently addressed the Brown University Teachers' Association on "Formal discipline from the standpoint of analytical and experimental psychology."—J. E. Kirkwood is now with the Carnegie Institute of Washington at its Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.—James F. Messenger has just been elected to the chair of education in the University of Vermont. He has been for several years connected with the department of psychology and education of the State Normal School, Farmville, Virginia.—R. P. Shepherd is actively engaged in helping to reclaim part of the desert in the southwestern part of California, his headquarters being at Pomona, where a University Club of the Imperial Valley was recently organized. Forty-two representatives of various colleges and universities were present, Doctor Shepherd being the only representative of Columbia. He has co-operated with a University of Minnesota alumnus and one of the University of California in establishing a Collegiate Institute at Heber, in the Imperial Valley. While the beginnings, claims and pretensions are very modest, Dr. Shepherd is doing what he can to plant in the Nile Valley of America the best educational traditions and ideals of his *alma mater*.

1904.—Edward W. Capen, who has been spending some time in the Orient, reached Port Said, Egypt, on his homeward journey early in the spring. He expects to spend several weeks in Egypt and Turkey, and plans to be back in the United States about the middle of June.—Louis I. Dublin has been appointed assistant teacher of biology in the Commercial High School.—The biological department of the Woman's College of Baltimore is under the direction of W. E. Kellicott.—William Ellery Leonard, of the English department of the University of Wisconsin, has published a translation in blank verse of "Fragments of Empedocles," based on the Greek text of Hermann Diels, with explanatory notes and an introductory essay.

1905.—Felix Arnold contributed an article on "Classification and education of afflicted children," to *The Psychological Clinic* for November 15. He has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Psychological Society. The Macmillan Company published in November, 1908, a text book on "School and class management," a volume of four hundred and nine pages, prepared by him. A second volume, on "Administration and management," will appear early in the summer. At present Doctor Arnold is engaged in writing a book on "Attention and interest: a study in psychology and education."—Walter F. Dearborn, of the department of education, University of Wisconsin, has just received an appointment as associate professor of education at the University of Chicago.—Edward C. Elliott, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed director of the courses for the training of teachers conducted under the auspices of that institution.—Professor Fletcher Harper Swift will teach in the summer school of Dartmouth College this summer. He has been filling an appointment to a lectureship in the history and principles of religious education at the Chicago Theological Seminary while continuing his work as assistant professor of education at the University of Minnesota.—Lorande Loss Woodruff has been advanced to an assistant professorship of biology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

1907.—H. K. Benson is connected with the department of chemistry of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.—Norris A. Brisco, of the department of political science of the College of the City of New York, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London.

1908.—Elmer E. Jones contributes the leading article to *The Psychological Clinic* for December 15. It is entitled "A concrete example of the value of individual teaching." The leading review of the same number discusses Dr. Elwood Worcester's ('86) "Religion and medicine" at considerable length.—C. W. Wassam, of the University of Iowa, has prepared a book for the Sage Foundation containing information on the growth and danger of the salary loan system.

1909.—Myron H. Tripp has been promoted to the grade of instructor in mathematics at the College of the City of New York.

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Miscellaneous Notes

The following contributions by officers, graduates and former students of the University appeared in the March magazines: *Atlantic Monthly*—"Plain facts about public schools," by Samuel P. Orth, Ph.D. 1903; *Lippincott's Magazine*—"Miss Tooker's wedding gift," by John Kendrick Bangs, Pol. Sc. '83; *The North American Review*—"Burns, the poet of democracy," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L; *The Bookman*—"President Roosevelt," by Harry Thurston Peck, '81; "The universal theme and some recent books," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L; *The Forum*—"Pleasant and unpleasant plays," by Clayton Hamilton, 1901 A.M.; "Richard Mansfield: The man and the actor," by Clayton Hamilton; *Munsey's Magazine*—"The forty immortals," by Brander Matthews, '71; *Metropolitan Magazine*—"When night comes," by Emery Pottle, lecturer in English, 1905-06; *Educational Review*—"The combination of liberal and vocational education," by David Snedden, 1907 Ph.D.; "The origin of the University of the State of New York," by John B. Pine, '77; *Success*—"Amalgamated Mary Ann," by John Kendrick Bangs; *The Ladies Home Journal*—"The minister's first 'at-home,'" by John K. Bangs; "The Emmanuel Church tuberculosis class," by Elwood Worcester, '86.—The following contributions by and about Columbia alumni and officers appeared in the May magazines: *The Bookman*—"Top notes and banknotes: The earnings of the opera singers," by George Middleton, 1902; "Francis Marion Crawford," by Frederic T. Cooper, '87L; *The Craftsman*—"Batik, or the wax resist process," by Charles E. Pellew, '83S; *The Smart Set*—"First aid to the literary," by John Kendrick Bangs, '83 Pol. Sc.; *McClure's*—"Heritage," by Algernon Tassin, lecturer in English; *Everybody's*—"The fires of youth," by Charles Buxton Going '82S; *Munsey's*—"Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury," '64L; "Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee, Secretary of War," '74L, 1905H; *The Architectural Record*—"Some structural aspects of the fireproofed dwelling," H. W. Frohne, 1904 F.A.; *Review of Reviews*—"The Emmanuel Movement" (Elwood Worcester, '86), by Lyman P. Powell.

The New International Year Book for 1908, which has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., has been prepared under the editorial direction of Frank Moore Colby, '88. Among its editors and contributors are a number of Columbia graduates and members of the teaching staff. The list includes Clark Wissler, Ph.D. 1901, anthropology and ethnology; Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, architecture; Marcus Benjamin, 1878S, industrial chemistry and expositions; Charles E. Morrison, 1901S, civil engineering; Clyde Furst, education; Frank H. Hankins, Ph.D. 1907, economics and political science; David H. Newland, university fellow in geology, geology; Herbert T. Wade, '93, aeronautics, manufactures, technology and fire protection; A. W. Ferris, 1882M, medicine; Louis H. Gray, Ph.D. 1900, modern philology; Charles Knapp, '87, classical philology; George B. Pegram, Ph.D. 1903, physics, Simeon Strunsky, 1900, foreign politics.

Columbia is represented on the faculty of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the following men: Arthur A. Hamerschlag, '95S, director; Allen H. Willett, 1901 Ph.D., professor of economics and commerce and head of the department of commercial engineering in the school of applied science; Joseph J. James, Pure Science, professor of chemical engineering and head of the department of chemistry in the school of applied science; Henry F. Hornbostel, '91 F.A., dean and professor of architecture, school of applied design; and C. Russel Hewlett, F. A., associate professor of interior decoration, school of applied design.

The John C. Winston Co. of New York recently published "Great American lawyers," edited by William Draper Lewis, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. Among the nine biographies in this first volume of Mr. Lewis's extensive work on American lawyers is one on William Patterson by Cortlandt Parker, '81L, while the biographies of John Jay, 1764, Alexander Hamilton, who entered Kings College in 1774, and Robert R. Livingston, 1765, have been prepared by James Brown Scott, professor of law at Columbia from 1903 to 1906.

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The tenth anniversary number (February, 1909), volume 15, number 1, of the *Successful American*, published by the Writers Press Association, contains the portraits and biographies of a number of Columbia alumni, including the following: Walter Bensel, '90M, F. A. Cokefair, '94S, C. D'Autremont, Jr., '75L, T. M. Darlington, '80M, W. C. Demorest, '81, E. L. Dufourcq, '92S, J. M. Gifford, '83L, E. G. Love, '76S, and E. E. Olcott, '74S.

Among the founders of the New Theater, New York City, are the following: Edmund L. Baylies, '82L, Cortlandt Field Bishop, '91, Paul D. Cravath, '86L, Archer M. Huntington, 1908H, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, '82, and M. Orme Wilson '82.

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At the meeting of the Columbia Chapter of the Society, held on the evening of March 4, Dr. George A. Soper, '99 Ph.D., president of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, addressed the members on "The sanitary protection of tidal waters." Dr. Soper spoke with especial reference to the conditions that exist in and around New York City and referred to the means of transmitting intestinal diseases by shell-fish living in such environment.—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Earl Hall on April 22, for the purpose of initiating the new members and electing officers for the ensuing two years. The men initiated were as follows: William M. Carpenter, Leonard D. Norsworthy, Trifon von Schrenk, Bragio P. Cerussi, John E. Klein, John J. Ryan, W. L. Barrow, Paul Billingsley, Herbert J. Kohlberg, F. K. Morris, G. S. Rogers, Prof. A. L. Walker, Richard F. Bohler, George F. Comstock, Harold E. Vehslage, W. B. Mucklow, Preston E. Locke, Willard L. Severinghaus, Burton W. Kendall, Clement S. Brainin, W. S. Melms, and Dr. Norman E. Ditman. The officers elected were as follows: Professor William H. Burr, president; Professor George F. Sever, vice-president; Charles E. Morrison, secretary and treasurer; Charles P. Berkey, corresponding secretary; Professor Carlton C. Curtis, counsellor. Over seventy members were present at the meeting, which was addressed by Professors Hallock, Burr, Kemp, Walker and Sever, and Dr. George A. Soper.

NECROLOGY

Alden, Robert Percy, LL.B. 1875, a descendant of John Alden, the Puritan, died at his home in New York City on April 4, 1909, aged sixty-one years. He was the son of Bradford R. Alden, U. S. A., and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1870. He was a member of the University Club.

Anderson, Henry A. C., of the class of 1870, College of Physicians and Surgeons, died on January 4, 1909.

Bartlett, Franklin, LL.B. 1870, died on April 22, at his home, 26 West twentieth street, of a kidney disorder with which he had suffered for about six months. Col. Bartlett was born in Grafton, Mass., sixty-two years ago. For many years he had been one of the best-known lawyers and National Guardsmen in the city. In 1896 he was elected colonel of the twenty-second regiment, and held that place for more than ten years, retiring only recently on account of ill health. He was a son of William Osborne Bartlett, a well-known lawyer and author of several standard works on constitutional law. He was also a brother of Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. Col. Bartlett was a member of the Harvard, Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Players' and University Clubs, and the New York and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, as well as of the New York Historical Society, the Camden Society of London, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was secretary of the Union Club for many years, and was for nine years on the governing board of the University Club. He was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, and served on the committees on appropriations and inter-state and foreign commerce. Col. Bartlett had frequently been retained by the city in cases involving complicated points

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of municipal law. He was always a vigorous opponent of sumptuary legislation, and was president of the Personal Liberty League, which was formed after the passage of the Hughes anti-gambling laws, and the object of which was to obtain the repeal of that legislation, and to resist the enactment of laws in city and State tending to restrain the liberty of the individual. Col. Bartlett was secretary of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association and its counsel.

BUCKNELL, George James, M.D. 1864, died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1907.

CANFIELD, James Hulme, A.B. Williams 1868, A.M. 1877, LL.D. 1893, Litt.D. Oxon. 1902, died on March 29, 1909, aged sixty-two years. See p. 299.

CARPENTER, George Rice, A.B. Harvard 1886, died on April 8, 1909, aged forty-five years. See p. 309.

CHADBOURNE, Edwin Ruthvin, M.D. 1879, died recently in Pasadena, California, aged fifty-three years. Dr. Chadbourne was a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Pasadena Branch of the Los Angeles Medical Society. He was prominent in the foundation of a number of children's hospitals in the East, and up to the time of his death retained a lively interest in these and kindred enterprises.

CHALMERS, Matthews, M.D. 1861, a retired physician, died at a private sanitarium in New York City on January 6, aged seventy years. He was the son of Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, '35M, and was graduated from Yale College in 1858. He served in the Civil War as surgeon, and was one of the charter members of the Union League Club.

DOTEN, Charles Arthur, LL.B. 1870, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., on May 15, 1909, aged fifty-nine years.

DUSENBERRY, Walter Lorton, E.M. 1884, died on May 13, 1909.

EGAN, Robert Seton, of the class of 1911, Columbia College, died April 17, 1909. He was a brother of J. L. Egan, 1907. In his freshman year he was recognized by his classmates as a most diligent worker, attaining a high scholastic standing, besides winning his numerals on last year's freshman baseball team. Last fall Egan started his sophomore work, but was forced to stop on account of ill health; and in hopes of recovering completely, left for a rest at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he remained until his death.

FELLOWES, Cornelius, '61, formerly president of the National Horse Show and secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, died on April 30, at his home, 4 East eighty-first street, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Fellowes resigned from the presidency of the Horse Show last winter at the time when that organization was taken over by Alfred Vanderbilt. He relinquished the secretaryship of the Jockey Club at about the same time. He was elected president of the National Horse Show when that institution was founded in 1880. Mr. Fellowes was a member of the Union Club, the Delta Psi Fraternity, St. Anthony, and the Kitten Club. He was one of the founders of the latter club, and five of its original members were pall-bearers at his funeral, including John McLean Nash, '68. Mr. Fellowes was born in Louisville, Ky., the son of William Fellowes, a stock broker of Louisville, New Orleans, and this city. He was a member of the class of 1861, Columbia College, but did not graduate, and until 1890 was a member of the stock and cotton brokerage firm of Fellowes, Davis & Co.

FORMAN, Daniel McLean, M.D. 1866, died at his home in Freehold, N. J., on March 29, 1909. He had been one of the surgeons of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., since its foundation.

GARDINER, Charles Alexander, A.B. Hamilton 1880, A.M. and Ph.D. Syracuse, of the class of 1885 of the Columbia Law School, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, died on Friday, April 23, at his home, 835 fifth avenue, his death being ascribed to physical and mental exhaustion due to overwork. Mr. Gardiner was born in Canada in 1855, attended the Hungerford Collegiate Institute in Adams, N. Y., and won a scholarship in Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law in the Columbia law school, and in 1884 began practice in the office of ex-

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Judge Horace Russell. Four years later he joined the firm of Davies & Rapallo, which represented all the elevated railroads of the city, and a few years later Mr. Gardiner became the head of the law department of these companies. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Democratic and Ardsley Clubs, the Bar Association, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He wrote many articles on constitutional and historical subjects for magazines and law publications. At one time he served as a regent of this State.

GEYER, Harold Carl, A.B. 1896, M.D. 1901, died recently in Frankfort, Germany, where he had gone for his health.

HUBER, Joseph, Jr., M.D. 1888, died on February 21, 1909.

JOHNSON, Rev. William Allen, A.B. 1853, died at Littleton, Colorado, on May 11, 1909, aged seventy-six years.

JONES, William, A.M. 1901, Ph.D. 1904, well known to ethnologists for his researches among the Central Algonkin Indians, died on March 28, 1909, of wounds received in an attack by hostile natives of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Jones, by descent a member of the Fox tribe, was educated at Hampton Institute and Andover Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1900. He continued his studies at Columbia, where he held a fellowship and was later an assistant in anthropology. Under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of American Ethnology, he visited the Sauk and Fox tribe in Iowa and Oklahoma, and supplemented his researches by investigations among the Kickapoo. After the completion of his field-work among the Sauk and Fox, Dr. Jones was appointed research assistant in the Carnegie Institution for the purpose of conducting investigations among the Central Algonkin. He spent two seasons of field-work among the Ojibwa Indians around Lake Superior, collecting a vast amount of information on their folklore and customs. In 1907 Dr. Jones was appointed by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago to conduct field-work in the Philippine Islands. He spent two years in Luzon, engaged in investigations which were crowned with marked success, until in the spring of this year he fell a victim to his devotion to science.

KIMBALL, Charles Frederick, of the class of 1877, School of Law, died recently in Chicago of heart trouble.

LOUTREL, Alfred Merson, A.B. 1838, died on June 8, 1900, aged eighty-two years.

MCCOLLOM, William, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867–8, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 23, 1909, aged seventy-six years. He was an inspecting surgeon for the government at the outbreak of the Civil War and was for a long time chairman of the Brooklyn board of examining surgeons. He had been president of the Vermont State Medical Society and of the Kings County Medical Association, and vice-president of the Medical Association of Greater New York. His medical degree was taken at the Castleton Medical College.

MAPLESDEN, Reuben, LL.B. 1874, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 7, 1909. For more than twenty-five years he had been counsel for the Harlem Savings Bank and a trustee of the same.

MACDONA, Henry D., LL.B. 1875, died at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., on April 25, 1909, aged fifty-five years. He was treasurer and a director of the Inter-State Tunnel Railway Company of New York, and had an office at 31 Nassau Street. He graduated from Manhattan College in 1879, and from the Columbia Law School in 1875. After his graduation he entered newspaper work, and for several years was on the staff of the *New York Herald*. He was at times correspondent at Albany, Washington, Mexico, and in Europe, and accompanied the expedition which went into the arctic regions in search of the lost "Jeannette." On his return from the "Jeannette" expedition he began the practice of law in the office of Morgan J. O'Brien, who had been his classmate in college. In 1887 Mr. Macdona was appointed a deputy assistant under District Attorney Fellows. When District Attorney Nicoll succeeded Col. Fellows, Mr. Macdona was made chief deputy assistant. In 1892, he was appointed assistant dis-

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trict attorney by Mr. Nicoll. Afterwards he resigned and again took up newspaper work, later resuming the practice of the law.

MERRIAM, Walter Hippeau, A.B. 1888, died in New York City on March 9, 1909, aged forty-five years.

NEUFIELD, Albert William, M.D. 1882, for twenty-seven years a physician of this city died on April 11, at the Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was for many years chief pharmacist of the New York Dispensary, a graduate of the College of the City of New York, a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York County Medical Society and Harlem Medical Society.

NICHOLS, Romaine Charles, LL.B. 1882, died on May 2, 1909, at his home in New York City, aged forty-five years.

PATEY, John Thomas, LL.B. 1877, died at his home in New York City on January 16, 1909. He was born in Davenport, England, and was educated at Richmond and Headingly Colleges in England. Soon after he came to this country and entered the Columbia Law School, from which he received his degree in 1877. He was admitted to the bar, but in the following year he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church and was ordained on December 18 of the same year. At the time of his death he was rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

SANDERSON, John Edward Wallace, M.D. 1886, died at his home in New York City on April 19, 1909. He had been a member of the staffs of St. Mary's and the Eastern District Hospitals.

SHARRETTS, Charles John, M.D. 1878, died on May 7, 1909, aged fifty-four years. He had been connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for many years.

UNTERMYER, Maurice, LL.B. 1882, died at his home in New York City on December 29, 1908.

WALSH, James Joseph, LL.B. 1879, A.B. Manhattan 1878 and A.M. 1879, died at his home in New York City on May 8, 1909. He had been an assistant district attorney and had served a term in Congress. He was always active in Tammany politics, being chosen leader of the twenty-first assembly district in June, 1906. Born in this city fifty years ago, he attended the old Elm Street school and the grammar school in Vandewater street. In 1878 he was graduated from Manhattan College, which afterwards gave him an honorary degree of A.M. His law studies were pursued in a downtown office and at the Columbia Law School, and he was admitted to the bar in 1880. For six years he was associated with Frank T. Fitzgerald, who afterward became surrogate and he served as school inspector for two years, until 1894, when he resigned to be a Congressman. In the House of Representatives he was an active debater, and a member of the committee on patents. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner appointed Mr. Walsh an assistant in 1893, and he continued in the office under magistrate Attorney E. A. Philbin. His appointment as a city magistrate followed recommendations to the mayor by many men prominent in both Republican and Tammany councils.

WARREN, George Thornton, a student at the Columbia School of Law 1890–1, A.B. Trinity, died at his home in New York City on December 31, 1908, aged forty-two years. He was born in Troy, and graduated from St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., in 1886, and from Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., in 1890. He then entered the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course. He became connected with the law firm of Bowers & Sands. At the time of his death he was connected with the firm of Ulman & Company, bankers and brokers. Mr. Warren was a member of the Tammany Hall general committee of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, the New York Bar Association, and the Union, University and Whist Clubs.

WATTERSON, Harvey, LL.B. 1902, died in New York City on November 18, 1908.

WEY, Hamilton Dox, M.D. 1878, died in Callao, Peru, on March 16, 1909. He had been physician to the N. Y. State Reformatory, and was at one time president of the New York State Medical Society.

WHITEHOUSE, William Fitzhugh, A.B. 1860, A.M. 1863, LL.B. Chicago 1863, died suddenly of heart disease

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at Beaulieu near Villefranche, France, on April 9, 1909. He married in 1873 the only daughter of E. B. Sheldon, a niece of William B. Ogden, and all his children, six in number, survive him, together with several grandchildren. Mr. Whitehouse was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class in 1860, and was for a time a partner in the firm of Chicago lawyers, Walker & Dexter, of whose admiralty business he had sole charge. Through his father, the Bishop of Illinois, he acquired an intense interest in Church affairs, which he retained throughout his life. After the death of his father, to whom he had rendered valuable service, he came back to New York, where he had lived from early childhood. He was best known in financial circles as a director for a time of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A devoted father, he found England and the Continent desirable for educational purposes, but returned almost every summer to Newport to extend hospitality to distinguished foreign visitors, as well as to the best social element in the City by the Sea. Mr. Whitehouse was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Century Association, and the University Club.

Wynkoop, Gerardus Hilles, M.D. 1866, died at his home in New York City in May, 1909, aged sixty-four years.

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STUDENT LIFE

Interest during the spring term centered in the election of the members of the 1910 **Board of Student Representatives.** Although the number of votes cast was much less than last year, the balloting was closer. The mid-winter elections were postponed until early in April, and at that time W. C. Vandewater, 1910L, F. H. Saunders, 1910S, and W. Langer, 1910, were elected. At the elections held in the last week of April, E. H. Osterhout, 1910, T. Kiendl, Jr., 1910, R. M. Keator, 1910, F. A. Wardlaw, 1910, R. S. Erskine, 1910, and F. N. Bangs, 1910, were elected, completing the full membership of the board.

The class of 1911 elected the editors for the **Columbian,** the annual junior year book; E. S. Roche was elected editor-in-chief and the other elections were: College—W. D. Heydecker, D. R. Fox, G. J. Dwyer, and G. O. Castell; Science—S. A. McKeown, W. R. Wright, W. L. Riley, P. R. Iseman, and W. C. Thompson; Architecture—F. J. Hartwig and J. H. Clark.

The financial report of the **1910 Columbian** shows that last year's book was more successful from a financial standpoint than any previous annual. After all expenses had been paid, there was a balance of $1,571.84. It is estimated that this amount will be more than sufficient to pay off the class crew debt.

Although it had been expected that the 1909 **Varsity Show** would prove a financial failure, the report of the manager showed a balance of about nine hundred dollars. The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of F. W. Kobbe, 1910L, president; D. D. Streeter, Jr., vice-president; H. Content, 1911, secretary; F. D. Fackenthal, 1906, treasurer; K. S. Webb, 1906, R. G. Conried, 1908, and W. H. Adams, 1904, play committee; F. D. Fackenthal, 1906, H. V. Story, 1910, H. V. B. Darlington, 1910, and H. B. Machen, 1896, and R. G. Cauchois, 1907, executive committee.

The Senior Class at a meeting early in April elected the officers for the **Class Day** exercises which are to be held in the University gymnasium on the afternoon of May 31. George B. Compton was elected valedictorian and he was also chosen as the recipient of the Alumni Association prize awarded annually to the most faithful and deserving student. Emil Breitenfeld was unanimously chosen class poet, and McAlister Coleman presentation officer. William H. Brown, Jr., was elected class prophet and the office of class historian went to Donald Armstrong. John Ward Melville was elected ivy orator. The Class Day committee is composed of B. Sanders, chairman, D. Armstrong, V. K. W. Koo, J. G. Baragwanath, W. A. Kimbel, J. C. Mackenzie, A. D. Alexander, J. W. Melville, M. M. Roy, H. W. Taylor, W. H. D. Pell, B. Willis, R. L. Fowler, Jr., and H. Price, *ex-officio.*

The senior class also elected **permanant officers** for the first five years after graduation. W. A. Kimbel was elected president. The other officers are: C. E. Kayser, first vice-president; W. H. D. Pell, second vice-president; W. H. Brown, Jr., secretary; D. Armstrong, treasurer; and G. B. Compton, historian.

The George William **Curtis gold medal** for excellence in public speaking was won this year by George Brokaw Compton, 1909. Compton's speech was on "Character in politics." The silver medal was awarded to Stanley H. Renton, 1910, who spoke on "Citizenship and politics." Dean Van Amringe presided and the judges were John B. Pine, '77, Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, and Professor Charles A. Beard, of the department of politics.

The victorious basketball, soccer, and gymnastic teams were the center of a rousing **celebration** held in the Commons on Tuesday, April 6. J. C. Mackenzie, 1909, presided and Dean Van Amringe presented souvenirs to the men on the winning teams.

The **Glee Club** ended one of the most successful seasons in its history with

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the annual concert and dance in Earl Hall on Friday evening, April 23. The concert was well attended and was one of the best of the year. At the annual election of officers H. V. B. Darlington, 1910, was elected manager for the coming season, and H. Van Tine, 1911, assistant manager.

Officers for 1909–10 were elected at the annual banquet of the **Churchman's Association** held on April 22. J. H. Marchmont, 1910, was elected president, Ernest S. Roche, 1911, vice-president, R. V. Bennett, 1911, treasurer, and T. A. Sparks, 1912, secretary. The guests at the dinner were Bishop James H. Darlington, of the diocese of Harrisburg, and Canon Chase, of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

The **Architectural Society** gave a very successful show in the Brinckerhoff Theater, Barnard College, on May 7, for the benefit of the architectural library.

Only one prize was awarded in the annual **Belles Lettres contest** this year. John Colton won the prize of forty dollars for the best short story, but the other prizes, one for the best essay and the other for the best poem, were not awarded because the manuscripts submitted to the committee did not conform with the literary standard required.

The **Columbia Spectator** for the coming year will be edited by Robert Scarborough Erskine, of the class of 1910. The other managing editors are Norton Brinckerhoff Doremus, 1910, Royce Paddock, 1910, and Ernest Spencer Roche, 1911. It is expected that the paper will continue as an eight page daily.

The **Deutscher Verein** has again had a prosperous year. In December a *Kommers* was held in honor of Dr. A. F. K. Penck, the Kaiser Wilhelm professor for 1908–09, at which Professor Penck was elected to honorary membership by the society. On January 19 the *Verein* was addressed by Dr. R. Tombo, Sr., on "Theodor Fontane" and on February 9 by the Reverend R. C. Knox, chaplain of the University, on "Erinnerungen an meine Studienzeit in Deutschland." In conjunction with the *Deutscher Kreis* of Barnard College, the *Verein* gave three performances of three one-act plays at the Brinkerhoff Theater on April 30 and May 1. The *Kreis* presented Barnard College with a set of the handsome *Jubiläumsausgabe* of Goethe's complete works, forty volumes bound in half leather, which has been placed with the other German books in the Ella Weed reading room.

The following resolutions on the death of Professor George Rice Carpenter were passed at a meeting of the **Men's English Graduate Club** of Columbia University held on April 23:

Whereas, it has pleased the inscrutable purposes of God to remove from our company, in the person of George Rice Carpenter, a teacher whom we revered and a friend whom we loved; be it

Resolved, that we, his colleagues and students in the department of English, and his fellow-members in the English Graduate Club, of Columbia University, do hereby endeavor to record some partial expression of the loss and sorrow which we feel at his removal, and of the sympathy which we desire to extend to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the English Graduate Club, that a copy be sent for publication to the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our beloved friend.

E. H. Wright
J. A. Mosher
W. P. Trent
E. H. Gardner
F. H. Ristine
} *Executive Committee*

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ATHLETICS

After barely a month's practice on the water the **Varsity crew** was defeated by Harvard in a race over a course a mile and seven eighths long on the Charles River Basin, Cambridge, on April 17. A bad start by the Columbia boat gave Harvard a lead of half a length in the first hundred yards. The Columbia crew was not rowing together at the half mile, and the form was still ragged at the mile when Harvard was rowing three lengths ahead. Nearing the mile and a half mark the Columbia crew began to row better, but the spurt lasted only for a few strokes. Harvard then drew away rapidly and won by five lengths of open water. The time was 9 minutes, 54 seconds, Columbia's time was 10 minutes, 13 seconds. Numerous shake-ups in the boating of the eight followed this race, and in the race with Annapolis on May 8 only one of the men who rowed against Harvard was in the varsity shell. The Columbia crew showed much better form in this contest, and the race was one of the fastest that has ever been rowed on the Severn. Annapolis led the entire distance and finally won by a scant length. Coach Rice was much encouraged by the work of the crew. The annual race between the Yale and Columbia freshman eights was abandoned at the last minute because the distance could not be agreed upon. With the postponement of the Poughkeepsie Regatta to Friday, July 2, Coach Rice has an extra week in which to get the crews into condition.

Under the coaching of B. J. Wefers, the **track team** has performed consistently during the spring. Owing to the rebuilding of South Field, the members of the squad were unable to train except on the walks in the Green, with practice twice a week at Williamsbridge. As none of the middle distance runners was in condition, the entries in the one mile and two mile relay races at the University of Pennsylvania games on April 24 were withdrawn. The first meet of the season was held on May 8 with Annapolis at Annapolis. All the events were closely contested. The Annapolis team won by the score of 64 to 53. The University championships were held on May 15. The class of 1912 won with a total of 41 points; the class of 1911 was second with 38 points, the class of 1909 third with 35 points, and the class of 1910 fourth with 28 points. T. B. Counselman has been elected manager for the year 1909–10, with S. P. Taylor, 1911, assistant manager.

For the first time since the Intercollegiate **Soccer** League was organized, the Columbia team won the championship and received the Milnes Cup, emblematic thereof, which they will hold during the year 1909–10. Columbia had a clean record of victories with only one game drawn. The scores were:

Columbia	2	Pennsylvania	1
Columbia	5	Yale	1
Columbia	4	Cornell	0
Columbia	2	Harvard	2

G. J. Dwyer was elected captain for the coming year and H. V. P. Darlington, 1910, manager.

Although handicapped by the lack of a suitable place to practice, the **lacrosse** team made a very creditable showing in the regular matches of the northern division of the intercollegiate league and tied Harvard for the championship. During the season only three games were lost and these were with Swarthmore, Stevens Institute, and Harvard. The record of the team in the league games is as follows:

Columbia	5	Cornell	2
Columbia	2	Harvard	5
Columbia	5	Hobart	1

For the next season E. W. Osborne, 1910, and F. S. Frambach, 1911, were elected manager and assistant manager, respectively.

Baseball has attracted considerable interest on the Campus and the Varsity team, although not playing consistently, has been well supported. The most notable achievement of the early season was a 1 to 0 victory over Fordham, reputed to have one of the fastest teams in the East. The team was defeated by Pennsylvania in a loosely played game by the score of 11 to 0, and lost later to Cornell by the score of 5 to 3. Georgetown and Syracuse were defeated by the Varsity.

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Columbia University Quarterly

Van Amringe Dinner Supplement

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. XI — JUNE, 1909 — No. 3

VAN AMRINGE DINNER SUPPLEMENT

FOREWORD

BELIEVING that the many thousands of Columbia's graduates who were unable to attend the dinner given to Dean John Howard Van Amringe of Columbia College on the anniversary of his birthday and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his teaching in Columbia, would be interested to know what happened on the night of April 3, 1909, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, when more than four hundred graduates of the university were present to join in honoring the dean, the committee in charge of the dinner have thought it advisable to issue a special supplement to the QUARTERLY containing a full account of the proceedings.

The dinner was proposed and carried to its most successful conclusion by a committee appointed from the Society of the Early Eighties, an organization composed of the first five classes of the eighties of the then Columbia College, and while the original intention was to confine the guests to the members of the Society, the demand from other alumni was so great, it was decided to throw open the dinner to all who had at any time been pupils of the dean.

Some four thousand invitations were sent out, but through carelessness on the part of the addressing agency which was employed, and because of the neglect on the part of many of the

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alumni to send to the Council changes of address, more than one tenth of the circulars did not reach their intended destination. The committee had no way of knowing what names were included in the more than four hundred which were omitted by the agency, so it was impossible to remedy the evil, and thus it came about that the committee had many complaints after the dinner from graduates who said they would have been present had they known of the celebration. It is hoped by the committee that this will explain to all who should have received and did not get invitations.

In spite of this it is admitted by all that the gathering was the most representative ever brought together to celebrate the glories of the University. All of the classes from 1860 to 1908 were represented, and in addition there were two from '56, one from '58, and three from '59. The Dean's class, '60, was represented by George Waddington and Edmund A. Hurry. Of the older classes, the largest number came from '74, no less than sixteen of that year being present. The Early Eighties, as was natural, had the largest representation, 131 out of the 180 members being seated.

Many novel features were adopted for the dinner, chief among which was the menu, which was in the form of a diploma in blue and white, with the autographed portrait of the Dean in the center, beautifully printed and embossed in blue and gold. A special diploma had been provided for the guest of the evening, which consisted of a parchment scroll with an illuminated inscription, to which every man present signed his name. The large banquet hall was entirely decorated in blue and white, and in front of every guest was a small Columbia flag, while at the back of the speakers' table was the portrait of the Dean, flanked by the King's crown and the seal flags of the University. In addition the committee had prepared a special song-book made up of songs, old and new, some having been especially orchestrated for the occasion.

After all the diners, with the exception of those to be seated at the speakers' table, had found their places, the procession of guests was started. Georges Renault, '83, marshal of the dinner, led the way into the banquet hall followed by two heralds in cap and gown, with coach-horns, playing "Do you ken Van Am." Hanging from the horns were small blue silk banners with gold

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fringe around them, with the inscription "Early Eighties" on one side and "Columbia College" on the other. Then came the Dean, escorted by Charles Pike Sawyer, '81, chairman of the dinner committee, followed by the president of the University, Nicholas Murray Butler, '82, escorted by James Duane Livingston, president of the Society of the Early Eighties and toastmaster of the evening. The other graduates of the University and the members of the Dean's class followed, escorted by the other members of the Dinner Committee. The diners were seated by classes at round tables, with the exception of the Early Eighties, who occupied two long tables in the middle of the banquet room, this arrangement being necessary for concerted leading in the singing. As the dinner was for the pupils of the Dean and was intended to be a gathering of his boys, no one was designated by his degree, classes only appearing against names.

In the middle of the dinner the Early Eighties fife and drum corps, which accompanies the Society at all of its many gatherings, marched into the room preceded by the big banner of the society, carried by Oliver King Hand, '83, and Charles Allen Reed, '84, and the 132 members of the society rose and sang their anthem. The song-books were then distributed, and the Early Eighties Glee Club, accompanied by Lander's full orchestra, and led by Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98U, who had rehearsed the club, sang at intervals during the dinner.

Grace was said by William Montague Geer, '69, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, and the speakers of the evening were in order: Charles Pike Sawyer, '81; James Duane Livingston, '80; Nicholas Murray Butler, '82; John Kendrick Bangs, '83; Professor Charles F. Chandler; Seth Low, '70; Herbert Livingston Satterlee, '83, and John Howard Van Amringe, '60. After the Dean had concluded, Julien T. Davies rose and after a few remarks upon the alumni representation in the board of trustees and the guest of the evening, Ralph E. Mayer, '79, and E. Stauffen, Jr., '04, secretaries of the alumni associations of the schools of science and of the college, respectively, placed upon the table the massive silver loving cup given by the alumni associations, which was presented to the Dean by Mr. Davies.

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SPEECH OF CHARLES PIKE SAWYER, '81

YOUR dinner committee having considered it necessary for its chairman to open the proceedings, I will have to ask you to bear with me for a few minutes. I confess that I might possibly feel a little more at ease had I been called up here by "Van Am," with the blackboard behind me and the chalk at hand, to demonstrate a proposition, and then again I might not. It is more than likely that I should be in the position I was in many years ago when I was called up before Billy Pistor to draw that pump to pass off a condition. After several futile attempts on as many occasions Billy said: "Mr. Sawyer, you might be able to draw a cork, but you never could draw that pump." Do you remember that pump? Without these first aids to the injured, however, I will have to proceed as best I can.

It is unnecessary for me to tell you the object of this splendid gathering of Columbia men. Here he sits. The best beloved of all Columbia's many thousand sons. The most popular college professor in the world. And a professor of mathematics at that—and of the ablative, too. There must be a strong personality behind all this or he would be one of the worst hated of all the many professors up on Morningside. "He flunked me, but I love him," said one of my classmates the other day, "and I want to be there." He is here. Dear old "Van Am," God bless him. We all love him.

Let me tell you how all this came about. On that beautiful morning in late spring three years ago when the class of '81 came back to the University twenty-five years after it had been graduated, grumbling a little because Lafayette Post had been so extravagant, it presented to the University the mate to that flagstaff on which the American flag is flown every day, in order that there might be a place to float Columbia's flag. They had hoisted the Blue and White and were standing grouped around the staff to have their pictures taken. And Jim was there too, the sole representative of '80.

He was fairly green with envy. His class had not thought of

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that splendid idea and had allowed '81 to start those quarter centennial celebrations which have been growing with each succeeding year, and will continue to grow until they are the most important feature of Commencement day. There he stood beside the photographer, making remarks, personal and otherwise, in his own inimitable way, doing his very best to spoil the picture. But '81 stood firm. Firm as its flagstaff—all but one. Steve Williams. He could not stand the strain and will go down to posterity as the only two-headed college boy.

When all was over Jim left Morningside with tears in his eyes, but not to rest. No sleep thereafter for his weary brain. Night after night, tormented by the pangs of jealousy, he tossed upon his sleepless couch, with that flagpole of '81 hanging over his head like the sword of Damocles. One night while tossing upon that couch, vainly wooing the Goddess Sleep, a brilliant idea struck him. Why not band together in one compact body the first five classes of the eighties, to be ready at all times to root for Columbia. To be always ready to celebrate her glories. It was a heavenly idea. Jim slept.

The next day he gathered together a number of kindred spirits and the Early Eighties were born. That was a little more than a year ago and that handful has grown to—this. A few weeks ago the society discovered that April 3 was the anniversary of "Van Am's" birthday, which one it was they knew not and cared little. They knew that he was as young as the youngest of us and they hoped and expected that he always would be. They wanted to celebrate the natal day of their only honorary member, and, helped by his other pupils, they think they have.

So you see that this great gathering of Columbia's sons is really the result of Jim's splendid jealousy. A few words more and I will leave you to the tender mercies of the president of the Early Eighties—James Duane Livingston.

"Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise!
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old Time is a liar, we're twenty tonight!

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We're twenty! We're twenty! Who says we are more?
He's tipsy,—young jackanapes!—show him the door!—
'Gray temples at twenty?'—yes, *white*, if we please;
Where the snow flakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze!

Was it snowing I spoke of? Excuse the mistake!
Look close,—you will not see a sign of a flake!
We want some new garlands for those we have shed,—
And these are white roses in place of the red!

We've a trick, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old;—
This boy we call 'Doctor,' and that we call 'Judge';—
It's a neat little fiction,—of course its all fudge.

Yes, we're boys,—always playing with tongue or with pen,—
And I sometimes have asked,—shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
The stars of its Winter, the dews of its May!
And when we are done with our life lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of thy children, the Boys."

Boys—Jim.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 1871

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SPEECH OF JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, '80

Fellow Alumni:

I feel some hesitancy tonight in accepting the position of toastmaster and presiding over this representative body of Columbia graduates. However, as a true Columbia man, I accept the duty assigned to me but will ask your cooperation and support. We are assembled here tonight for two purposes. First, to express our love and affection for *alma mater* and to express our love, respect and affection for John Howard Van Amringe.

Columbia and *Van Am*, these two are inseparably joined tonight in the minds of all Columbia men. Search creation around and where can we find such an interesting combination as this? Had I the eloquence of Demosthenes or Cicero, had I the facility of expression of Pascal or Addison, even then I should fail to express properly the sympathetic feeling that all Columbia men have for Van Amringe.

Doubtless many of you when you received your invitation for this dinner wondered why the Society of the Early Eighties should have undertaken this function and who are the Early Eighties anyway. Therefore, I may be pardoned if I digress for a moment and tell you something about this organization, and what we are trying to do.

We recognized that our classes were decreasing in numbers and we believed that a consolidation of the classes graduating in the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 into one organization would be more helpful and could accomplish more for the College and the University than the single units. Therefore we consolidated, and since our organization in December, 1907, we have tried in every way to cooperate with the College and the University. Since our organization we have increased our membership from ninety to one hundred and eighty and at the same time have brought into the Columbia University Club about twenty-five new members, and our dinners and meetings have been attended by from thirty to fifty per cent. of our membership. Starting with a paper organization of about ninety men, we have been active in bring-

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ing our members back to the graduate reunions and the undergraduate activities. We have supported with our presence and our purses both the graduate reunions and the undergraduate activities, and when I tell you that this is the eighth dinner or meeting that we have held in less than sixteen months, you will realize that we are a live-wire organization for the perpetuation of Columbia spirit and the support of Columbia institutions.

When the chairman of this dinner committee discovered the date of the Dean's birthday, he suggested that the Early Eighties should give a dinner to Van Amringe. This received the approval of the officers and executive committee and the Dean accepted our invitation. As soon as it became known that this dinner was to be given, influences were brought to bear upon us to have it thrown open to all of the former students of John Howard Van Amringe. We were tempted and we yielded, and so it happens that this Society, restricted by its constitution to those students who graduated in the years 1880 to 1884 from the school of arts and the school of mines of Columbia College, undertook the management of this dinner. It was fitting that an association limited to the school of arts and the school of mines, and therefore comprised only of former students of Van Amringe, should invite his other students to join in these festivities.

We desire to acknowledge at this time the cooperation and loyal support of the alumni associations of the College and the schools of science and to thank them for the very great assistance which they have given to this dinner. This association is a purely altruistic organization having no axes to grind, serving no personal ambitions but actuated solely by a desire to be of use to Columbia College and Columbia University, and the officers of the University have recognized our efforts and generously supported our plans, and tonight we have as a result of this cooperation an attendance of more than four hundred and there are present from these five classes of the Early Eighties more than one hundred and thirty members, exceeding in numbers the attendance from any ten classes prior to 1880, or since 1884.

Why is it that the alumni of Columbia cannot have an annual dinner? Why is it that the graduates of Harvard, Yale, Prince-

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE (HAMILTON HALL), 1909

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ton, Pennsylvania and other colleges have an annual dinner in New York and Columbia does not? I am told that Governor Hughes at the dinner of the Ohio Society said that he had attended dinners of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and other State societies but that he has yet to attend a dinner in New York of New Yorkers, and we find that dinners are being held annually in other cities of Columbia men, but in New York we have not been fortunate in having these dinners every year and I would suggest that this dinner be the forerunner of many in the years to come.

In this day and generation all universities and colleges are active in their efforts to retain the interest of their graduates and to have them come back to the scene of their undergraduate activity. We have succeeded in bringing back to the College and to the University at Commencement Day and on Alumni Day many graduates who had not been back for many years. Many of our members have sent and are sending their sons to Columbia. Considering the results, therefore, I believe that this is an ideal method of organization for the support of Columbia and a fine way to show our love and loyalty for *alma mater*. So much for the Early Eighties.

As a general proposition most institutions of learning have remained in the same places where they were established. Consequently when the graduates return on Commencement day or at other times, there are many familiar places to revisit and a flood of recollections comes back to the old graduate as he thinks of old scenes and meets the old friends. Not so with Columbia. The majority of those present tonight are thinking of the old College in forty-ninth street with its restricted campus, its buildings unnoted for their architectural beauty, but its professors noted for their educational ability.

There was there the intimate personal touch in the relation between the faculty and students that is in no way found in the greater University. The course required of all students in the freshman and sophomore classes and the limited electives in the junior and senior classes made it possible for a closer and broader intimacy among students than is the case today, and there are some laymen unversed in the scheme of higher education who have the

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temerity to doubt whether generally speaking the old course was not preferable to the present scheme and whether what we have gained compensates us for what we have lost, but, gentlemen, while we can no longer revisit the scenes of our young manhood in forty-ninth street, we can at least go up to the new Columbia University.

Let us understand the situation. Let us not waste our time in lamenting over the past, but take pride in the present and look forward with hope to the future. The older order changeth and the new creepeth on apace. If we are to remain loyal graduates of Columbia, it is our duty to familiarize ourselves with the workings of that great University on Morningside Heights.

Since its establishment there, Columbia has gone forward by leaps and bounds until today it is greater in numbers than any university in these United States. I dare say that its school of arts today contains more students than were included in the school of arts and the school of mines thirty years ago and its school of applied science during the last year increased sixteen per cent., or more than twice as much as any other scientific school in this country.

No one can visit these buildings of great architectural beauty and fail to be impressed with what has been done and is being done for Columbia. So I appeal to you, gentlemen, to get acquainted with the new order and tenderly remember, but without regret, the old life of the old College. If you do this I am sure that your sons will go to Columbia and thus maintain the standard of character and scholarship that has always distinguished Columbia men.

And now, gentlemen, it is my great pleasure to present to you the man who is the directing spirit of the educational advancement of Columbia University, who has made Columbia's name known in the capitals of Europe, in the educational centers of England, Germany, France and Scandinavia, and who is here tonight to respond to the toast of "The day we celebrate."

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Nicholas Murray Butler, member of the Society of the Early Eighties and President of Columbia University.

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REMARKS OF PRESIDENT BUTLER*

THIS is certainly a blue letter night. This year has been distinguished for many and important celebrations. We have observed the anniversaries of the birth of Milton and Lincoln, of Poe and Darwin; but now we are getting down to real business. We have to depend upon circumstantial evidence in estimating their value to civilization. In celebrating the anniversary of "Van Am," we are dealing with evidence that is not circumstantial, but such that "he who runs may read."

President Butler closed his remarks by paraphrasing the well-known lines of Eugene Field, as follows:

God bless you, dear Van Amringe! May you live a thousand years,
To sort of keep things pleasant in this vale of human tears;
And may I live a thousand, too, a thousand less a day,
For I should not like to be on earth, to hear you'd passed away.

* Unfortunately President Butler's speech was not reported, and we are therefore unable to reproduce more than his opening and closing remarks.

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POEM OF JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, '83

VAN AM!

Awake, O Muse, there's work for you and me.
The Early Eighties sound their C. Q. D.
For Poesie,
And for a theme they offer us tonight,
No merely mundane thing, nor topic trite,
But ask us that we sound with all our art
Fit honor to a great and noble heart.
You know him well, O Muse, for in thy ken
Hath come full knowledge of all godlike men.
A friend of Zeus and all th' Olympian crew,
Beloved Van Am can't be unknown to you—
Yet if he be less known than Father Zeus is
The fault's not his, but yours, Queen of the Muses.

Whence cometh this great soul we celebrate?
What time can claim him part of her estate?
What clime or age can say, and say with truth,
We knew his youth,
And on the winds his banners first unfurled
To bless the world?

We search in vain the archives of the earth
To find the record of our hero's birth,
And this the reason is, 'tis plainly seen,
The man we sing tonight hath always been!
Full armored from the brow of Time he sprang.
When all was void the void his praises sang—
Thus is he sure of Immortality,
Since what hath always been must ever be.
Yet though no single birthday he can claim,
His pseudonym's not always been the same.
In various disguises hath he walked the earth,
In every one of them a man of wondrous worth—
The friend of Truth, the Enemy to Sham,
His motto's not "I Was," or "Will Be," but "I Am!"
And so *Van* Am, the man from "Amness" sprung,
Back in the ages when the Universe was young.

Let's scrutinize the Ams from first to last
And see what magic spell the name hath cast
Upon the world.
The first we find

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Was chosen Father to all Human-kind.
Ad-Am he was in those glad days
When he with Mother Eve trod Eden's ways,
And free from care and fashionable strife
Lived mighty well the plain and simple life.
'Twas here he learned, so I have understood,
The kindly arts of gracious Fatherhood,
The which he still possesses, so that we
In need of help that's truly Fatherly
Have never found him wanting in the grace
And kindliness that lights a Father's face;
And best of all when need was in his plan
He hesitated not to be a human man,
And from that day when he the apple ate,
And chose instead of ease and soft estate
To make himself indeed like unto us,
To this which we are making glorious,
He's been an honored and beloved trustee
Of rich humanity.

Then came Methusel-Am, most ven'rable of all
The Patriarchs of old, or large or small,
In whose great span of years Experience
Bred Sapience,
And in the wisdom ripe which he exudes
We note the influence of those solitudes
In which he walked in favor of the Throne
More years than any other since hath known.

Next on the Ark, 'mid all the rush and jam,
Were Shem, and Japhet, and again Van Ham—
Most human still of that archaic crew,
And in this guise the world first humor knew—
The same that as we watch him sitting nigh
We note still twinkling in his kindly eye.
Although his laughter then brought him disgrace—
They say he laughed till black became his face—
For man's forgiveness he's no need to strive
Who in the time of stress keeps merriment alive.

We later find him as Van Abraham—
A spirit pious, beautiful and calm.
Again a sort of Father to his race
With bosom large enough to find a place
For any one or all who longed for rest;
A sure retreat for troubled and distressed:
A place of bliss where all mankind might dwell;
A sort of always-open, human, Mills Hotel.

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To look upon it now you scarce would guess
It held such ultra-vast commodiousness,
But when you think a bit you see just how it is—
His bosom must be vast to hold that heart of his!

The next—I am not sure it was the same—
But Bala-Am came,
And as we know was talked to by an ass.
Well, years ago it often came to pass
We men of Early Eighties talked to him
When we'd the whim,
And maybe here it was that he did learn
With patience great to listen, not to spurn
The words of humbler folk,
As Balaam did when first his jackass spoke;
And from that olden-time mistake,
Which some of us believe a Nature-Fake,
Learned that an ass who can do naught but bray
May sometimes have a worthy word to say—
At any rate we find in him today
A gracious courtesy to flimsy human stuff
That Balaam might have had had he but known enough.

And later on a rival to old Homer
Came good old Omar,
Of all the many Ams to date
As any good and truly great,
Who verses wrote about a certain bough,
A jug specific, and an unknown Thou—
Khay-Am his name, who from his lyre did sound
Philosophy profound;
With graceful wit begemmed his lofty strains,
And eased the world of all its cares and pains.
Here goodly fellowship came in the recipe
That helped to make the character we see,
By no means of his attributes the least
To make him welcome hero of our feast.
For us, I vow the chances are not slim;
We'd be content with jug and bough and him—
Indeed so packed is he with spirits, and so snug,
With him at hand we'd never miss the jug!

And so the record runs the ages through.
Where men were strong, all human and all true,
In every age
We find the traces of his spirit sage—
In Kingly folk, in sturdy peasantry,
Where strength and kindness mix with courtesy,

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And tenderness,
And helpfulness,
And wisdom ripe and joyousness,
Together join to make full-statured man,
Since Time began!
What honor then to us when at this hour
We hail with overflowing hearts this perfect flower
Of fine humanity.
And sweet Van Amity,
That sheds such fragrance rare
On the Van Ambient air.
Who like to Washington the Van
American
Builds for his race a glorious tradition
Of noblest Van Ambition,
To serve his fellows well and win renown.
By carrying the cross all thoughtless of the crown,
Save that which wrought by seraph hands above
Doth sparkle with the gems of perfect trust and love!

Who when I came a Freshman meek,
A sort of sciolistic Greek,
Was first a pleasant word to speak?
Van Am!

Who when I couldn't tell him why
X equalled Z plus minus Y,
Raged—with a twinkle in his eye?
Van Am!

Who flunked me ever with a face
So genial I ne'er felt disgrace,
But rather that I owned the place?
Van Am!

Who had an eye so keen we guessed
He even saw the crib suppressed
Inside the lining of our vest?
Van Am!

Who never in this world of sin
With brutal and Satanic grin
Jumped on a man, then rubbed it in?
Van Am!

Who, when a footless facultee
Declined to give me my A.B.
Went out and got the same for me?
Van Am!

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Who in these later days of age
Still forms the fairest, sweetest page
Of all that well-beloved stage?
Van Am!

Who forms the tie 'twixt now and then
And brings Columbia's loyal men
Back to the scenes of youth again?
Van Am!

What name in each Columbian heart
In letters wrought with loving art
Doth hold the best-beloved part?
Van Am!

Let others have their high degrees,
Their handles to their name;
Their P.H.Q.s and LL.D.s
To prove them men of fame.
Seize on the poor old alphabet
And let it trail behind,
So that a watching world may get
The measure of your mind.

But bring no letters vain to me
To deck my autograph.
I seek no gaudy Ph.D.
Or other parchment chaff;
But let me have writ 'neath my name,
All free from hollow sham,
In characters of living flame—
O. K.
Van Am.

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SCHOOL OF MINES, 1865

SCHOOL OF MINES, 1866

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SPEECH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES F. CHANDLER

Mr. Chairman, dear old Van Amringe, our distinguished guest, and Fellow Students of Columbia:

It is a great pleasure to be here tonight and to take part in this glorious demonstration of affection for the man who for fifty years has been the faithful instructor and devoted friend of every student of Columbia. He has endeared himself to you all as a fair, thorough and dignified instructor, and as a companion in all athletic sports. It rarely happens that a man embodies all the qualities of an impartial and successful instructor and at the same time wins the love and respect, by his personal qualities, of all his pupils.

No one can appreciate the service which Dr. Van Amringe has rendered to Columbia more fully than I. For the past forty-five years we have worked side by side, and have been associated in the work of developing the Columbia College of nearly half a century ago into what is now the largest university in America.

I first became acquainted with Dr. Van Amringe in 1864, when, associated with Dr. Egleston and General Vinton, I took part in opening the school of mines on November fifteenth of that year. Few persons had at that time any faith in the success of the enterprise, but the few who had faith never doubted for a moment the ultimate success of the venture. The only instruction provided for beforehand was to be given by the three professors appointed by the board of trustees, but when on the opening day twenty-four men presented themselves for admission, the situation changed very materially. This was due not only to the number, but to the character of the men who enrolled. Several of them were college graduates, some of them were already professional men. But this was only the beginning. More came the next day and more the next, and they continued to come until the number of students reached forty-seven during the first winter. It is an old saying "that there is nothing so successful as success." As soon as it was evident that there was great promise in the infant school of mines, Dr. Van Amringe was foremost among the members of the college faculty

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who offered his services, and Professors Joy, Rood and Peck also came forward, so that almost from the beginning we had a very considerable faculty. From that time on Dr. Van Amringe has been one of the most active and devoted directors of the school of mines, and the school owes him a great debt of gratitude for what he has done in laying a solid foundation of mathematics, which is absolutely essential to the study of applied science, particularly in the various engineering courses of the school. He has been an element of strength in the school of mines and its associated schools from the day he joined the faculty, and has done everything in his power to elevate the standard and contribute to the success of the enterprise. All honor to the man we all love, who has been a great teacher, an element of strength in the management of the University, and a never-failing friend of the boys.

SPEECH OF SETH LOW, '70

Mr. Chairman, Professor Van Amringe, Fellow-Alumni:

It is a very great pleasure to me to be present tonight to take part in this well-deserved tribute to Professor Van Amringe. It has been my pleasure to come into contact with him both as a teacher and as a colleague. As I look back over my own education in school and college, two men stand out in my recollection as pre-eminently good teachers. One of them was a teacher of grammar in the school which I attended in Brooklyn, and the other was Professor Van Amringe. It never entered my head until I studied mathematics under Professor Van Amringe, that it was possible to prove a rule of arithmetic or of algebra. I always supposed, before that, that these rules were intended to prove me! But I never shall forget the new significance which mathematics assumed in my mind when it first dawned upon me that its rules were not arbitrary, but were capable of demonstration. This enlargement of my understanding I owe to Professor Van Amringe.

A great deal of the mathematics which he endeavored to instill into my mind I am afraid I have forgotten, but I shall never forget one of the incidents in his classroom which illustrates his good nature and his good sense. One of my classmates had been sent

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SCHOOL OF MINES, 1909

This building includes only the departments of mining and metallurgy

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to the blackboard to make some demonstration. When he thought he had succeeded, he was given an opportunity to state his reasons. He began by using the pointer, and saying: "This here, mīnus that there," a statement upon which Professor Van Amringe commented with this remark: "That, Sir, would be very good Latin, but it is very poor English." Thus I learned, again, that there is a connection between good English and mathematics, which otherwise I might never have suspected! And that the pronunciation of Latin is not an infallible guide to the pronunciation of English—even of its proper names.

When, many years later, I came into contact with Professor Van Amringe, as myself president of Columbia and a member of the faculty, I found a friendship awaiting me which I have always valued, and a cooperation that never failed, and that uniformly strengthened my hands; as it has strengthened the hands of so many presidents of Columbia since Professor Van Amringe began his notable career there as a teacher.

In his service as dean of Columbia College, Professor Van Amringe has illustrated one quality that fits him preeminently for that honorable and difficult position. I believe there is no trouble that he would not take to save a boy from going wrong; and that he knows no joy like that of saving, so to speak, "a brand from the burning." It is no wonder that Columbia men of every age honor and love him.

This audience will readily understand, therefore, that with all the aspects of this occasion which relate to Professor Van Amringe I am in the heartiest sympathy. But there is one feature of the dinner to which I should like to register what most of you, I think, will realize is a very natural objection. The Early Eighties have acted throughout the evening, if I may so say without disrespect to our hosts, very much as if they thought themselves the whole thing. Now, I need scarcely remind many of you who remember the late Frederic R. Coudert, that Mr. Coudert used to prove, beyond all controversy, that the most distinguished classes to graduate from Columbia are those that mark the even decades. For instance, the class of '50, to which Mr. Coudert belonged; the class of '60, to which Professor Van Amringe belongs; and the class of '70, to

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which others, whose names need not be called to your attention, have the honor to belong. It is true that the class of '80 may claim to represent the "Early Eighties" in this distinguished company; and I am quite willing that it should do so, if it does not insist in bringing all the other Early Eighties with it; for I think you will perceive that it would be utterly destructive to the theory if that were to be permitted. With this reservation, I am glad to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the Early Eighties for the honor which they have paid to Professor Van Amringe, and for the privilege which they have given to the rest of us to share in this notable tribute.

Professor Van Amringe, I presume you have never doubted the place that you hold in the hearts of all Columbia men, young and old, old and young. As one of those who have known you longest, and who have been associated with you most intimately, it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here tonight, and to express to you in the presence of this company my sense of obligation to you as man, and teacher, and colleague, and to join in the wish of President Butler, that you may live a thousand years.

SPEECH OF HERBERT LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, '83

Mr. President, Professor Van Amringe, and Fellow-Alumni:

If in the few remarks which I am about to make, I may say anything that will embarrass Professor Van Amringe, I beg that he will forgive me, because in days gone by he has on various occasions said things to me which embarrassed me very much, and I have long since forgiven him. I am very glad that there are no newspaper reporters present and that every one of the occupants of the boxes can be absolutely trusted to keep a secret, because if one-half of the true things that have been said about Professor Van Amringe this evening should leak out and reach the ears of the appointing power in Washington, I am sure that the professor would be made an ambassador. The puns of our Poet Laureate are contagious—I might say, a Van Ambassador. There is no knowing to what honors our Dean might be called. Other universities have furnished presidents of the United States, and in

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due course the Columbia colors might float over the executive mansion and it might be known as "The Blue and White House." But we don't want "Van Am" to leave us. We can never spare him, no matter how much he may be needed elsewhere.

To indulge in reminiscence is an attribute of elderly people, and we are all young here tonight; but as we are all in the Early Eighties, by brevet at least, I may be accorded the privilege of reminiscing a little.

I want to go back to the time when the earliest of the Early Eighties first appeared at Columbia. You all remember the old College situated at forty-ninth street and Madison avenue. There was the old brown building on the Madison avenue front,—the school of mines, running along fiftieth street and down Park avenue, the president's house in the southeast corner, the little campus with its high iron railings, the sodded terrace on which was the old building containing the chapel and library,—and the little observatory where Professor Billy Peck used to observe the milky way, and which was therefore familiarly known as the "cow house." Then, behind the tall elms, was that dilapidated, dismal, stucco building with its high portico, which our friend, John Bangs (who always used to express himself more aptly in French than in English), christened the "maison de punk." And looking back on it, it was all very small and unattractive, and there was nothing to create inspiration in the undergraduates' minds. The development of college life and Columbia spirit was at a disadvantage. All college activities were at the expense of great effort and when we wanted to reach our boathouse on the Harlem River or practise track athletics on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club at Mott Haven, we had to go through the smoke-filled railroad tunnel to get there. When we wanted to practise football, we had to journey over to the Elysian Fields in Hoboken or go up to the new Polo Grounds north of Central Park, and yet soon after the members of the first of the Early Eighties appeared at Columbia, there was a tremendous college enthusiasm. It was because our great four-oared crew, stroked by Jasper T. Goodwin, had won the international cup at Henley. I tell you, gentlemen, that you can have a fine site for a university and good buildings and com-

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petent professors, but you must have a victory on the water or on the football field every once in a while if you want to have a lot of students. That victory at Henley was won in 1878, and it accounts for the large number of freshmen when '83 matriculated in the spring of 1879. If we had had a few more victories like that, Morningside Heights would not hold us, and our numbers would be so tremendous that we would be getting ourselves disliked by wanting to take Central Park for a campus.

College life on the old site at forty-ninth street, while all the Early Eighties were undergraduates, was spent during a period of the reconstruction of the college buildings. First they tore down the old brown building on Madison avenue and the new academic hall was erected. Then they dug up the campus and built the law school and library building. It was continually a turmoil of excavation and construction. It was enough not only to dampen but to obliterate anything less fervid than the Columbia spirit. The reason that the Columbia spirit did not die and that it increased during all those years was because in the faculty there was one man who continually inspired and encouraged the undergraduates in every phase of their college life. When we had our spring and fall rowing races, he was always on the boathouse float at the finish. When we played football, he was in the grandstand or on the side lines, and when we had our class and intercollegiate track athletics, he was always close to the cinder path and cheered as loudly as the most exuberant freshman. If our crew was victorious or vanquished, he was there to congratulate it in victory or encourage it in defeat, and through all that time by his example and by his inspiration the Columbia spirit grew and waxed strong.

Then the university moved to Morningside Heights and once more the College (which was tucked away in a little red brick building on one corner of the grounds) saw one after the other of the magnificent buildings of the professional schools arise, and for another period of years the undergraduates lived their college lives amid the distractions of construction and expansion. Through these years the same potent force was active—another generation of Columbia men learned the Columbia spirit from the dean of the College. He it was, who through fair weather and foul, in season

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and out of season, day after day, week after week, and year after year, worked persistently and perseveringly for Hamilton Hall—and finally got it!

Let the graduates of other colleges take just pride in the spirit which they imbibed amid historic scenes, in enthusiasm for an *alma mater,* picturesque in historic buildings and ancient trees, where their fathers and grandfathers and greatgrandfathers had been students, but we Columbia men can boast a spirit which we did not breathe in amid similar surroundings and which has survived through every vicissitude. It never burned brighter than it does at the present time. It is here tonight—it is always where "Van Am" is!

And what is this Columbia spirit that we boast of? It is made up of patriotism and true Americanism—we have the traditions of those distinguished Columbia graduates who have served the Nation and who have given their best to their country in every war. It means an active interest in everything that pertains to the betterment of our State and city and it is founded on the principles of true Christian manhood. It is synonymous with hard work and progress and is the essence of fair play in everything pertaining to sport. It is everything that Dean Van Amringe stands for. Learn the story of his life, as a college man, as a teacher, as a citizen of New York and as a Christian gentleman and you will understand it. We owe more to him for it than to any one man living.

It was once said of a great man: "We love him for the enemies that he has made." And that statement was a splendid tribute to the man; but "Van Am" has no enemies. We love him because he is "Van Am."

I am sure that in the heart of every man present, and in the hearts of thousands of Columbia graduates who are scattered all over the world, there will be the echo of my words when I say to him on this his birthday night—*Van Am, our dear old friend, for all that you have been to us in years gone by, for all that you are to us now and for all that you will be to us and to successive generations of Columbia men in the years to come, we thank you with a depth of gratitude and affection that words are powerless to express.*

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SPEECH OF J. HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, '60

THERE is no music so melodious to my ear, so satisfying and uplifting to my heart, as that which proceeds from the tuneful lips of the alumni of Columbia. It gives me, at least I hope it will give me, the courage, not to say the hardihood, to sustain myself in this, the most delightful, as it is the most embarrassing, of my academic experiences. Surely nothing could be so grateful to the sensibilities of a college or university professor as the good will of such men as you, who were once his students and have remained his friends: and my embarrassment is great inasmuch as, in looking back over my term of service, I cannot find, though I have sought long and anxiously, a reasonable ground of this, to me, amazing, touching and exalting occasion. I have given up, as hopeless, all attempt at explanation or analysis. I am "not prepared"; I "flunk" that question. I do not care to solve it. My sense of unworthiness does not diminish by one iota my joy in this festival—it enhances it, rather, as augmenting your own goodness and generosity.

As I listened to the kind, the more than kind and too appreciative references to days that are gone and my part in them, as I sat here enthralled by the rhythmic cadences of Brother Bangs's verse—Bangs's *ravin'* which entitles him to a place in the Hall of Fame by the side of Poe—I became somewhat confused, and am now a little uncertain as to whether I am attending a birthday party or a wake! On pinching myself, however, I find that I still feel, that I am not really dead but only in a hypnotic trance, from which I hope to emerge on Monday morning, able to go on yet a little while in this good world and in this best of universities.

I have been told that a mild interest has been created among you concerning the number of years I have so far consumed in making my pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave. I shall pluck the heart out of that unimportant and trivial mystery. You are—I know because I taught you—you are enamored of formulas, and I will give you an easy and well balanced one. I am older than I feel and younger, perhaps, than I look; add these together, divide

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by two, make correction for latitude and the variation of the needle, and you have the result exact to within a few minutes. So fades the darkening cloud away!

That limpid exposition disposes of the gossip, started on its idle way by a reckless alumnus, and which, amplified and beautified, seems to have projected itself, with glowing feet, into the deathless poem of the laureate of the evening:—that I was present, as an infant in arms and crowing lustily, at the laying of the cornerstone of King's College by the Governor of the Province of New York; that I took part in drafting the provisions of the proposed charter of 1774, designed to make of King's College "the mother of the American University"; and that I taught DeWitt Clinton of the first class after the Revolutionary War. No one of these great things can be scored to my credit. But, on the other hand, I was present, and crowing lustily too, at the laying of the cornerstone of Hamilton Hall, the lineal successor of King's College and heir to all its traditions and glory; I have had a share, not so great, indeed, as I would have liked, but yet a share in making Columbia University, which is not "the mother of the American University" but the American university itself; and while I did not teach DeWitt Clinton, I have taught men, thousands of them, "high minded men, men who their duties know and know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain," who are the foundation and the superstructure and the necessary conditions of enduring and great states.

Fable apart, the years are many since first I entered this "garden of the gods." But they have been years so full of absorbing interest, so filled with things really worth while, they have tread one upon another so rapidly, that, in the aggregate, they seem to me almost "but as yesterday when it is past." What is it that so made

"The noiseless foot of Time steal swiftly by?"

It would doubtless seem paradoxical to very many of you if I should say teaching—yet I do say that, with me, it has been teaching, with all that has gone with it, in my *alma mater*. I can imagine few things more dreary, more deadening to the intel-

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lect and sterilizing to the soul, more baleful in its effect upon a pedagogue and his victim, than teaching as generally thought of by "the man in the street" and too often practised by teachers "falsely so called." But when its aim is, by innate sympathy and skill, by one means or another, to get into the brain of a student, to make oneself sufficiently a part of it to be able to explore it, to find and follow an elusive shadow that shuts in the mind from seeing clearly what it is, or must be made, desirous of seeing, and, finally, by some felicitous stroke, to seize the substance of that shadow, remove it and let in the light of full understanding—when it is conducted as a voyage of discovery into the enchanting realms of nascent thought and feeling, it takes on an aspect than which nothing can be more engaging. Such voyages of discovery vary in their delights and surprises with every student and are new every day. In getting into such relations as I have indicated, with all the imperfectness that necessarily attaches to them, there are—in addition to and connection with the pleasure and profit of mutual confidence and companionship, of daily contact with youth and the buoyancy, the variety, the contradictions and the ambitions that belong to it—opportunities innumerable to do something more and better than simply illumine the intellect; there are the happy chance and blessed duty of cultivating the manly and the christian virtues, fortitude, truth, honor, self-abnegation, altruism, sense of personal obligation, loyalty to ideals, the courage of righteous convictions. From this point of view, teaching exhibits itself as an occupation than which none can be more conducive to self-forgetfulness, none can give greater variety of intellectual and sympathetic endeavor, a higher form of altruistic and spiritual enjoyment, or a wider range of influence upon men and, through them, upon events.

In striving, day by day, to translate into appropriate action this conception of the power and responsibilities of the office I have held so long, I have passed my life;—and it is not strange that the years have been so swift as to seem but few.

I have fallen lamentably short of reaching my ideals. If I have been able to accomplish anything at all, it is due to you, and such men as you, with whom I have always been associated, who have been my constant inspiration and support, and who, in

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making this world the brighter and better for your having lived in it, are, so far as I have any part in you, my exceeding great reward. I feel, and feel deeply, that, instead of your lavishing honor upon me, I should pay my homage to you, who, by the consideration you have always shown me, by the many and precious memories I have of you, have made Time my clement friend.

I know how inadequate must be any protestations of gratitude that I may make. I can, at best, but draw on "the exchequer of the poor"—and so, I thank you all from my inmost heart and say, with Tiny Tim of the Christmas Carol, "God bless us, every one!"

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SPEECH OF JULIEN TAPPAN DAVIES, '66

Mr. Chairman:

I am greatly appreciative of the honor of being asked to speak upon this occasion. The invitation of the dinner committee came to me as a pleasant surprise, for the *Columbia Spectator*—which I am bound to assume has a most correct understanding with regard to those of the alumni who should be heard under circumstances such as these—recently contained the following paragraph about the beefsteak dinner at the University on the evening of Lincoln's birthday: "Mr. Julien T. Davies, president of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, will preside, while it is expected that a number of the MORE prominent alumni will speak."

In David Copperfield an interesting personage appears who is so impressed by the sad fate of that English monarch who so unwisely lost his head temporarily in his dealings with his Parliament, that Parliament finally and permanently deprived him of it, that the head of Charles the First could never be kept out of the conversation. So it is that it is impossible for me to find myself on my feet addressing alumni of Columbia College, without referring to the subject of alumni representation in the board of trustees of the University. Tonight, when we have assembled to do honor to our Dean, who is Dean of the alumni as well as of the College, it is most fitting that we should congratulate ourselves upon the creation of a new and closer bond with our *alma mater*.

Fifty years ago, alumni of the College inaugurated the movement that has, with frequent intervals of quiescence, ever since interested a great many of us. This has been evidenced by several committees of the alumni association of the College, who from time to time have agitated and reported upon the subject. I consider, however, that the ultimate success that has been attained has been due principally to our president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and our fellow alumnus, John B. Pine. It was at Mr. Pine's suggestion that the matter was revived and brought forward publicly two years ago. It received at once open approbation and encouragement from the president. The details of the present plan for nominating

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alumni trustees to the board were worked out and perfected by Mr. Pine, and have received the hearty support of the president. Other trustees, notably Mr. Rives, Mr. Low, and Mr. Carpentier, have been outspoken and active in favor of the movement, and have earned the grateful remembrance of the alumni, but our champions in the board have been the president and Mr. Pine, and to them especially must we feel indebted. The Dean's heart was as ever in the right place, but this was a case when out of the fullness of the heart the tongue could not speak. We knew what he thought and wished, although we recognized that his official position forbade his public utterance of his views.

Why did we wish alumni representation? We wished to be closer to our *alma mater*, who stands as the embodiment of our memories of the days when hope was strong, life was full, and courage was high. Thoughts of *alma mater*, of the time when we were the children of that mother, fill our minds with memories of the friends of our youth; the dearly loved comrades of our salad days, when all was fresh, and there was no sere and withered leaf. We love our *alma mater* because of what she has been to each one of us in the past. We love her also for what she has since become and now is. We take pride in her steady growth and constantly increasing usefulness, and we have longed in some way to feel a degree of responsibility for her work. These sentiments and these aspirations will find gratification in the fact that in the governing board of the University we will have representatives of our own selection, who owe their seats and who will feel a peculiar sense of responsibility and accountability to us as alumni.

Nor will *alma mater* fail greatly to profit by this new relation. Reciprocity is the law of life, and the act of giving leads instantly to the reward of receiving.

Alumni representation in the board will quicken the interest of the alumni generally in the University and results will be quickly accomplished in many material ways. Even *alma mater*, divine being that she is, must have bread and meat with which to sustain life, and the more she becomes an object of thought and interest to her many thousand alumni, the more will they realize and minister to her many needs. Not the least important result to be sought is

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that our alumni will consider it an obligation to send their sons and grandsons to Columbia's halls, and with the increase of dormitories and athletic facilities, the inclination toward other universities of those who belong to us may be happily and naturally checked.

There are few, if any, here tonight whose relations to *alma mater* antedate the fifty years of faithful and distinguished service of our guest, the Dean. The men of the sea who, like ourselves with regard to our *alma mater*, invariably with affection speak of their vessel as "she," call the officer who has her comfort and her welfare most at heart the "ship's husband." If we should dare take such a liberty with our revered and austere Dame, may we not hail our genial and well beloved Dean as the spouse of *alma mater;* but no, that cannot be permitted. We will not consent to have him leave the ranks of the sons of Columbia in which we march; we greet him as our brother, our loved and honored elder brother, always to be one of us.

What more honorable and satisfactory career could life have given him than that he has passed through. The abilities with which he was endowed, the industry, the mental acuteness, the tact and capacity for combined sympathy and leadership, would have achieved for him wealth and distinction in any other walk of life. He has been content with the useful post of a college professor, and the honorable position that he has held for many years as dean of Columbia College, and he has found his highest reward in the knowledge that his influence and his training were shaping the characters of succeeding generations of college men, and in their repayment of his interest in them with an affection and a respect denied to mere possessors of wealth and power, and granted only to those who like him have made great personal sacrifices to enable them to discharge their duties to others.

On this date, the anniversary of his fifty years of service in the University, the Alumni Association of Columbia College and that of the Schools of Science, have united in procuring a token that will speak to him, his children and his children's children, when our lips are silent, of our sense of the importance of his life's work, our appreciation of its value to us, and of our affectionate regard for his strong and sympathetic nature. It is a loving cup, for it is

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LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO DEAN VAN AMRINGE

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symbolic of that manly affection he has ever given us, and that we have been only too happy to return.

Of all that gladdens life as it tends towards its close, friendship, the love of man for man, such as David bore to Jonathan, is most comforting and sustaining. If ever man had hosts of friends, it is our Dean, and although every man in this room is glad and proud to call him friend, we are but a handful of those to whom his name is symbolic of all that friendship means.

To you, then, Dean Van Amringe, on behalf of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College and of the Association of the Alumni of the Schools of Science, I present this loving cup in token of their unfailing regard and undying affection.

The inscription on the rear of the vase reads as follows:

Upon the celebration by his former students of the anniversary of his birth and a half century of teaching at Columbia College

April 3

1909

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DEAN VAN AMRINGE

THE dinner that was given to Dean Van Amringe on April third was technically given by the Society of the Early Eighties; but in actual fact it was a general outpouring of affection and admiration for one who had just completed the fiftieth year of his service in Columbia University. So far as the present writer knows, Columbia has never seen any demonstration so significant; and its significance lay most of all in its spontaneity. No one came to that dinner because he had to. No one said anything that he did not absolutely mean. The official part of it—the speeches and Mr. Bangs's most ingenious poem—were just as free and frank in their sincerity as were the storms of cheering, the splendid roaring out of old Columbia songs, and the great tempest of miscellaneous noise which fairly shook the great dinner room. The oldest graduate was as irresponsible as the youngest. They all turned out together—less as a conscious tribute to the Dean than as a means of letting out their own emotions in a primitive and effective way. The banquet, in fact, was Homeric and it will go down in Columbia's history as something to be remembered even after everyone who sang and shouted thunderously around the tables shall have passed away.

It is a little difficult for one of Dean Van Amringe's own colleagues to write about him here. The whole of one's enthusiasm would seem too personal. An entire self-restraint would seem unsympathetic. Perhaps, therefore, I may confine myself, in this brief note, to what relates less to the man himself than to an ideal which he has so long represented.

Many of the songs which were sung at the dinner alluded humorously to the Dean's alleged desire that every student should pass through his college years as easily as possible. There was a good deal said, as well as sung, to make it seem as though, both as professor and as dean, he had overlooked deficiencies, turned a blind eye to many faults and failings, and had always leaned to the side of unlimited benevolence. Were these things really true and had they been true in the past, no banquet, such as the one of April third, would ever have been given to the Dean. If there is one thing in

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this world which the college undergraduate in his heart respects and likes, it is not coddling, any more than it is harshness. Say what he will in careless moments, a student appreciates the utmost strictness provided that it be always just. For the time, perhaps, an easy-going professor may be popular, but he will not be remembered in after years.

And to say this is to pay a high compliment to the normal undergraduate, whose standard is the standard of true manliness. When he feels and knows that he is absolutely wrong, and that he has deserved a penalty, then he takes it as a man should take it, with grit and even with a certain satisfaction. Now justice is of two kinds. There is that harsh, unflinching formulaic, cast-iron sort of justice which takes no account of anything but the letter of the law. It is this kind of justice which is tersely described in the old Latin maxim: *Summum ius, summa iniuria.* But there is the other kind of justice which does take into account the circumstances of each individual case. After these circumstances have been carefully considered, and after every allowance has been made, then justice proceeds inflexibly to achieve its end. This is the only true justice; and of this justice, Dean Van Amringe has always been, to my mind, a remarkable exponent. I saw it when I was a student under him; and I have seen it ever since I have had the honor to be his colleague. To the student body he means this first of all—consideration, sympathy, full understanding, and then "the rigor of the game." No undeserving student ever slipped past his watchful eyes. No deserving student ever failed to find in him a cordial friend. And in after years, when they had gone out into the world, they looked back upon him and saw still more clearly how fine and how enduringly desirable was this ideal which he had set up for them.

Dean Van Amringe is first of all associated with Columbia College. Columbia College stood long before Columbia University ever was. It will be a great mistake if its identity and its meaning shall be blurred and thereby made less impressively distinct. The great professional faculties train their students for specific ends—to be engineers or lawyers or physicians or teachers. But Columbia College trains them to be men. This is the reason for its separate existence; since he who has become a man and has learned to be

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constant and courageous and just and true and who has laid a firm foundation in the essential disciplines of education, will be all the better engineer or lawyer or physician or teacher; and if he never seeks to enter a profession he will none the less be all the better fitted to meet and solve the insistent problems of daily life which come to every man. The spirit of the College as it ought to be, is exemplified in the spirit and the character of its Dean; and this explains why, after fifty years, all those whom he has taught and guided, return to pay to him an unfeigned tribute of respect and honor.

HARRY THURSTON PECK

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"VAN AM" SONGS

THE following songs were written for the occasion, and sung in the course of the evening with much enthusiasm:

COLUMBIA'S VAN AM

Air: *Harrigan*

Who is the man we delight to applaud tonight?
Columbia's Van Am!
Who is the man who's all right with the blue and white?
Columbia's Van Am!
For we're proud of Van Am and we're prouder that he
Is a Dean in our great University.
Who is the man, collegian, we are glad to see?
Columbia's Van Am.

Chorus

C—O—L—U—M—B—I—A, Columbia,
Van Am has done its work for fifty years, Sir!
Van Am deserves our Alma Mater's cheers, Sir!
C—O—L—U—M—B—I—A, Van Am;
He's the guide, true and tried, and the pride of old Morningside,
Columbia's Van Am!

Who is the man was your friend as an Undergrad?
Columbia's Van Am!
Who when you flunked made you pass and was mighty glad?
Columbia's Van Am!
Then here's to Van Amringe, our "Billiken" joy,
The soul of a giant, the heart of a boy!
Grand old Van Am, free from sham, and without alloy,
Columbia's Van Am!

Chorus

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WELCOME, VAN AM!

Air: *Tommy Atkins*

We have come tonight to sing the praises o'er
Of a man that's loved by each Columbia's son,
To clasp his hand, to see that smile once more,
We'll ne'er forget as long as life shall run.
Our dear Van Am, the teacher, guide and friend,
He seemed the elder brother of us all.
Come raise your glasses high,
"Van Am, Van Am," the cry,
Till all Columbia echoes to our call.

Chorus

Oh, welcome, Prof. Van Amringe,
You are welcome here tonight,
You are with your old Columbia boys
Who wear the blue and white.
Half a century you've labored,
For our Alma Mater true;
Here's to you, Prof. Van Amringe,
Here's Columbia's love to you!

We remember how Van Am enjoyed our sports,
From football, track and campus seldom missed.
He'd root for all, thro' good and ill reports,
Our most enthusiastic optimist.
And we old grads remember well his room,
That scene of struggles mathematical,
"Maison de Punk"—farewell!
In *Hamilton* he'll dwell,
Forget Van Am Columbia never shall!

Chorus

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VAN AM MEDLEY

Air: *School Days*

College, College,
Where I went for knowledge,
English and French and Psychology,
German and Hist'ry and Chemistry,
Studies like that I can't abide,
Tho' I have very often tried,
But all my heart is filled with pride,
'Cause I studied "Math" with Van Am.

Air: *In Old New York,* from "The Red Mill"

Oh, Dean Van Am,
Oh, Dean Van Am,
We shout your praise on high,
You're always fair and on the square,
The finest Prof. under the sky.
There's Kirchwey, Burgess, Goetze, too,
Whom I don't like to slam,
But there's no dean I've ever seen
Like Dean Van Am.

Air: *In the Good Old Summer Time*

In our good old college days,
In our good old college days,
There was one Professor there
Who knew the students' ways.
For fifty years he's been supreme,
We'll always sing his praise;
We love Van Am today as in
Our good old college days.

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Air: *I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark*

Classmate, dear, listen here,
I'm afraid to go call on Van Am.
Yesterday—sad to say—
I flunked in an exam.
In other courses I am debarred,
That makes me say—"oh——!"
For there's no place like home,
When they ask me to call on Van Am.

The Dinner Committee was composed of the following members of the Early Eighties:

Charles P. Sawyer, '81
Chairman
Robert Arrowsmith, '82
George H. Barnes, '83
Justus A. B. Cowles, '83
Charles Buxton Going, '82
J. Foster Jenkins, '84
William T. Lawson, '82
William Curtis Demorest, '81
Treasurer
James Duane Livingston, '80
Daniel E. Moran, '84
W. Fellowes Morgan, '80
Georges Renault, '83
Girard Romaine, '82
Charles Taber, '84

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LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING THE VAN AMRINGE DINNER

Professor William H. Burr
Professor Charles F. Chandler
Professor John W. Burgess
Dean Frederick A. Goetze

GRADUATES

Abbott Brown, '56
Francis Hendricks, '56
Harmon Hendricks, '58
William Jay, '59
William Lummis, '59
George W. Maynard, '59
Edmund Abdy Hurry, '60
John Howard Van Amringe, '60
George Waddington, '60
William A. Boyd, '61
Gratz Nathan, '61
Charles S. Knox, '62
W. H. Willis, '62
J. H. Aldrich, '63
R. W. B. Elliott, '63
E. Henry Lacombe, '63
S. L'H. Ward, '63
Charles Stedman Bull, '64
William H. Butterworth, '64
Frederic W. Stevens, '64
William G. Low, '65
Willard P. Ward, '65
James M. Bruce, '66
Julien T. Davies, '66
Stephen D. Stephens, '66
Horace Stetson, '66
George G. DeWitt, '67
Julius Sachs, '67
James Henry Work, '67
Henry D. Babcock, '68
Augustus P. Barnard, '68
Frederic deP. Foster, '68
J. P. Pennington, '68
William Pistor, '68
George L. Rives, '68
F. Augustus Schermerhorn, '68
William M. Sloane, '68
William Bayard Cutting, '69
W. Montague Geer, '69
Henry S. Munroe, '69
William E. Iselin, '69
Henry Cady Sturges, '69
Charles A. Peabody, '69
Arthur Ingraham, '70
Seth Low, '70
John C. O'Conor, '70
George L. Peabody, '70
Frank D. Sturges, '70
R. Fulton Cutting, '71
P. deP. Ricketts, '71
Samuel A. Goldschmidt, '71
Robert Waller, Jr., '71
Sidney G. Ashmore, '72
R. Clarence Dorsett, '72
Arthur D. Weekes, '72

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Casimir deR. Moore, '73
Alexander B. Simonds, '73
Lefferts Strebeigh, '73
Spencer Aldrich, '74
Herbert Appleton, '74
Charles S. Bartow, '74
Charles R. Buckley, '74
George F. Butterworth, '74
T. M. Cheesman, '74
Robert C. Cornell, '74
Frederic W. Hinrichs, '74
George C. Kobbé, '74
E. S. Rapallo, '74
S. A. Reed, '74
Henry T. Scudder, '74
B. Aymar Sands, '74
Frank D. Shaw, '74
Frank Storrs, '74
John A. Browning, '75
Alister Greene, '75
Randolph Hurry, '75
William D. McKim, '75
Oliver Drake Smith, '75
James S. C. Wells, '75
Chalmers Wood, '75
Richard T. Bang, '76
P. Henry Dugro, '76
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STUDENT ENROLMENT, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 1859–1909

Year	No. of Students	Year	No. of Students
1858–1859	173	1883–1884	264
1859–1860	202	1884–1885	257
1860–1861	195	1885–1886	241
1861–1862	211	1886–1887	230
1862–1863	186	1887–1888	228
1863–1864	158	1888–1889	235
1864–1865	155	1889–1890	269
1865–1866	149	1890–1891	272
1866–1867	140	1891–1892	298
1867–1868	144	1892–1893	296
1868–1869	147	1893–1894	271
1869–1870	129	1894–1895	252
1870–1871	120	1895–1896	262
1871–1872	116	1896–1897	307
1872–1873	123	1897–1898	335
1873–1874	127	1898–1899	403
1874–1875	151	1899–1900	465
1875–1876	172	1900–1901	476
1876–1877	190	1901–1902	492
1877–1878	227	1902–1903	495
1878–1879	246	1903–1904	504
1879–1880	278	1904–1905	531
1880–1881	285	1905–1906	589
1881–1882	295	1906–1907	638
1882–1883	281	1907–1908	650
		1908–1909	667

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE BY DECADES

1859–1869 ..... 15.03 per cent.	1889–1899 ..... 71.49 per cent.
1869–1879 ..... 67.35 " "	1899–1909 ..... 65.51 " "
1879–1889 ..... 4.47 " "	

Percentage of increase in fifty years: 285.55 per cent.

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STUDENT ENROLMENT, SCHOOLS OF MINES, ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY, 1865–1909

Year	No. of Students	Year	No. of Students
1864–1865	47	1887–1888	182
1865–1866	98	1888–1889	173
1866–1867	123	1889–1890	179
1867–1868	108	1890–1891	198
1868–1869	87	1891–1892	232
1869–1870	75	1892–1893	248
1870–1871	97	1893–1894	298
1871–1872	118	1894–1895	314
1872–1873	133	1895–1896	292
1873–1874	165	1896–1897	309
1874–1875	200	1897–1898	341
1875–1876	226	1898–1899	363
1876–1877	230	1899–1900	414
1877–1878	233	1900–1901	498
1878–1879	248	1901–1902	541
1879–1880	277	1902–1903	638
1880–1881	246	1903–1904	650
1881–1882	269	1904–1905	601
1882–1883	257	1905–1906	580
1883–1884	262	1906–1907	537
1884–1885	231	1907–1908	618
1885–1886	209	1908–1909	719
1886–1887	223		

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE BY DECADES

1869–1879 ..... 185.05 per cent.	1889–1899 ..... 109.83 per cent.
1879–1889 .....—30.24 " "	1899–1909 ..... 98.18 " "

Percentage of increase in forty years:

1869–1909 .....726.44 per cent.

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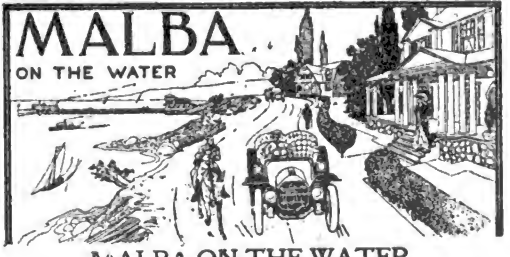

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COMPETITION IN COLLEGE *

WE are told with wearisome reiteration, until it vexes us even as a thing that is raw, that America produces few great scholars who are pioneers in the domain of thought; that in exploiting a continent we have been too busy to explore the mysteries of natural science, or the mind of man. So far as this charge is true, and we cannot deny that it has some foundation, it is commonly ascribed to our rapid industrial development, with the consequent attractiveness of material pursuits which draw our most promising youth away from the paths of learning. But must not our schools, and above all our universities and colleges, take their share of blame? It is our privilege to magnify the importance of education, but in doing so we must assume responsibility, not only for the benefits conferred thereby, but also for any evils that may flow from errors committed.

Education has many sides and many functions; otherwise it would not be the fascinating pursuit that it is. Both in discussion and in practice, we take account of imparting knowledge, and of the training of the mind; but in our zeal for these essential matters we seem, perhaps, to have neglected a not less important function, that of sifting out the minds capable of great intellectual achievement. Is it not possible, in short, that we have paid attention too

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exclusively to teaching, and too little to recruiting young men of the highest promise? This ought we to have done, and not to leave the other undone, for both are needed in keeping educational work at a high level. Every one who has had personal experience in a university must be aware that the standard maintained is due quite as much to the caliber of the students as to that of their instructors. The success of our law schools, for example, must be attributed not only to the capacity of the professors, and to the direct effect of their method of teaching, but in no less degree to the fact that these schools attract the most ambitious and vigorous college graduates.

Vast as the improvement in educational methods has been, it is not clear that the process of sifting is as effective as it used to be. The old classical school, with its rigid curriculum, was inelastic, unadaptable to individual needs, and is said to have been repellent and dulling to the ordinary child; but none the less it seems to have sorted out the boys with intellectual aptitudes and to have steered them toward higher education. The same thing was probably true of the old-fashioned college. The minimum, and indeed the average, amount of study has risen very much since those days. No doubt the ordinary student was more indolent then, and acquired less mental training, but it may be doubted whether there is now so great an incentive to superiority in scholarship. If that be true, our colleges are not performing so well as they did in the past the function of intellectual selection.

But have we not a new institution created to supply that very need? The graduate schools in our universities, that consummate product of the last thirty years, are designed to be real nurseries of scholars. They were surely intended to recruit the intellectual flower of the youth, fitting them to be leaders and teachers of the next generation; and when Johns Hopkins opened its doors it became a mecca for young men who aspired to high places among the learned. Since that time graduate schools have multiplied, their students have increased beyond expectation, and with their growth in popularity they have "faded into the light of common day." They certainly contain men of the finest type, but the bulk of their students are not of first-rate quality, and much of the

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instruction consists in burnishing rather soft metal. In the best of them the standard is very high so far as training and knowledge are concerned; quite as high, perhaps, as is wise, for it cannot be raised indefinitely without risk to one of the functions performed by these schools. They are, in fact, attempting to serve two objects, which are not necessarily identical in America: the education of productive scholars and of teachers; and there is some danger that in the process one or both of these objects may suffer.

The graduate schools of our universities contain in the aggregate some six thousand students, all preparing themselves, according to the popular impression, to be great scholars. But with any such conception the figures are monstrous. If we could turn out a score of men a year with any serious chance of eminence we should do well. The great bulk of the students have no delusions of this nature. All but a few of them are being trained to teach; to diffuse knowledge, not to add to it; to be live wires, not to be dynamos. We talk of their all doing research work, but that term covers a multitude of operations. The original thesis they are required to present for a degree proves that a student can handle original material, not that he can construct with it anything really new; it shows a familiarity with the sources of knowledge, but it does not show capacity for productive scholarship.

Our method of attracting students to the graduate schools is defective. If you want to generate energy you must have a resistance to be overcome. If you desire to recruit men of force and ambition, there must be a great prize to be won by facing an obstacle, just as, when you want to recruit strong characters, you must call for sacrifice. In our graduate schools we pursue to some extent a contrary policy, for we subsidize men freely with scholarships. By so doing we are in danger of making the graduate school the easiest path for the good but docile scholar with little energy, independence, or ambition. There is danger of attracting an industrious mediocrity, which will become later the teaching force in colleges and secondary schools. Such a policy is due in part to a feeling that a large number of students is needed to justify the expenses of our graduate instruction; and in part to a less laudable spirit of intercollegiate rivalry. A long list of

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graduate students is regarded as a proof that a university is fruitful in its highest work of training the great scholars of the future, but unfortunately mere numbers prove nothing of the kind. Yet the popular assumption is not unnatural, because it is hard even for men engaged in education, and it is impossible for the general public, to distinguish between quality and quantity in an institution with which they are not thoroughly familiar.

While, therefore, the instruction in our graduate schools is admirable, our success in recruiting for them students of the strongest intellectual fiber is by no means so great. This is the vital point, for although eaglets are raised best in an eagle's nest, yet there is a better chance of producing them by setting eagle's eggs under a hen, than hen's eggs under an eagle. But how are the eagle's eggs to be collected? How are young men of intellectual power to be drawn into the graduate school? My answer is that young men must be attracted to the pursuit of scholarship while undergraduates in college, and success in doing this depends upon the extent to which intellectual appetite and ambition are stirred there. It depends, moreover, not only upon the intensity with which a few men are stirred, but also upon the diffusion of that attitude among the mass of undergraduates.

The intellectual feast spread by the graduate schools does little, therefore, to create an appetite for learning. It feeds hungry scholars, but it does not make them. Craving for scholarship must be formed in college, and is deeply affected by the general atmosphere there. Important as this is for the recruiting of great scholars, it is of not less consequence in giving an intellectual tone to all the alumni wherever their paths in life may lead; but from that point of view the present situation is far from perfect.

It is safe to say that no member of a faculty is satisfied with the respect in which scholarship is held by the great body of college students today. Every one complains in his heart, although in public he is apt to declare that the conditions in his own college are better than they are elsewhere. In fact, we know little enough about the state of affairs in our own institutions, and are quite in the dark when we presume to draw comparisons with other places. This is a case where measuring ourselves by ourselves, and com-

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paring ourselves among ourselves, is not wise. In spite of divergences in detail, the problem is essentially the same everywhere, and any college that helps to solve it will confer a benefit upon the whole country. Nor is it enough if we are better than our fathers were, if the average amount of study in college is greater, and the minimum much greater, than it was. In the community at large the general activity has increased prodigiously; even elegant indolence is by no means so fashionable as it used to be. Our colleges ought, in a movement of this kind, to set the pace, not follow it; and they must not rest satisfied until they create among their students a high standard of achievement.

When the elective system was first introduced, its advocates believed that it would have a powerful selective influence, by offering to each student ampler opportunity for self-development in the branches of learning that he might prefer. The opponents of the system did not deny this, but complained that the undergraduate was not capable of judging what was best for him, and that to follow his own bent would lead to a one-sided development. In the plans of men, the indirect, and therefore unforeseen, consequences are often more important than those which form the subject of discussion. The elective system—which has to a greater or less extent penetrated almost all our colleges—did, indeed, furnish an opportunity for self-development; but at the same time it weakened the stimulus to exertion. It was based upon the assumption that opportunity alone is enough, that a man will put forth his utmost powers if he can do so in a congenial field. Yet this is by no means true, even in the case of the highest genius. Many a man of talent has worked only from the stress of poverty, groaning all the time at his hard fate. Shakspere himself did much of his writing under the pressure of finishing plays for the stage; and the difficulty of keeping artists and literary men up to time is notorious,—a difficulty not wholly due to the fitful inspiration of the muse.

If opportunity alone were enough, hereditary wealth, which vastly enlarges opportunity, ought to increase intellectual productiveness. There ought to be no place "where wealth accumulates and men decay." But there is too much truth in the common

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belief that abundant means usually lessens the output of creative work; and even Shakspere, when rich enough to retire as a country gentleman, wrote no more. The mere opportunity for self-development, and for the free exercise of one's faculties, the mere desire for self-expression, are not enough with most men to bring out all their latent powers. This is because in civilized life we are seeking to foster an activity far above the normal; we are striving to evoke a mental energy much greater than that required for a bare subsistence, and unless education can effect this it is a failure. In addition to opportunity, there must be a stimulus of some kind.

Under the old rigid curriculum the stimulus was supplied in part by competition. Since all the students were following the same course they were naturally ranked by their marks, and there was no little emulation among the more ambitious ones. Rivalry, with its component elements, the desire to win and the still stronger desire not to be beaten, is a pervasive sentiment in human nature, often most prominent when the object itself is least worth striving for. It is constantly shown in trivial things, from the school-boy who quickens his pace when a stranger walks faster than he, to the country-man who hates to have his horse passed on the road. The intensity of the emulation depends, in fact, far less upon the value of the end to be attained, than upon the ease with which the chances of the contestants are compared; provided, of course, they are nearly enough matched to make the result uncertain. A race where the participants run side by side on the same track is obviously more exciting than one in which they start at considerable intervals, or run over different roads out of sight of one another. That is the chief reason why an athletic contest, or a physical struggle of any kind, is more interesting than almost any other competition. The sport is visible, its progress can be easily watched, and the varying chances of the players are readily compared. The world does not really believe that athletic success is the most desirable form of achievement on earth, and yet men tend to transfer a part of their emotions from the contest itself to its results. Thirty thousand people cannot go to a football game, and become greatly excited over it, without being convinced

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that the victory is in itself a highly important matter. Thus competition provokes rivalry, intense rivalry gives rise to a keen interest, and this in turn enhances the apparent value of the object for which the contest is waged. It is one of many instances where a state of mind is produced by stimulating the secondary emotions to which it naturally gives birth.

But the free elective system in college has reduced the spirit of competition in scholarship to a minimum. Perhaps no two men are taking precisely the same series of courses, and hence their achievements are incommensurate. Like the Caucus Race in *Alice in Wonderland*, every one begins and ends where he pleases, save that he must take at least a certain number of courses; and, as on that famous occasion, little interest is taken in the distribution of prizes. But it is the fashion to say that young men of college age ought not to work for prizes, or rank. This, we are told, is a low motive; and a man ought to study for the knowledge, the training, and the culture he acquires. In short, he ought not to need the spur of competition, or any other external stimulus, because it ought to be enough for him that his future welfare is in his own hands, and his own best interests ought to guide him in the way he should go. But such an assumption leads to a rather startling conclusion; for if the ordinary undergraduate can be trusted to act most wisely of his own accord, if his natural impulses are correct, then his attitude towards his studies is what it should be. If he has less respect for scholarship than one might wish, nevertheless under this assumption he is right, while we who disagree with him must be wrong.

It may be that the need of competition or other stimulus to exertion among undergraduates depends upon the position which the college occupies in the general scheme of education, and upon the intricate functions of play and work in building up the faculties of mind and body. If so, it may be worth while to consider these questions briefly. Of late years we have been taught much about the value of play in the development both of animals and of man; and for that purpose the word is commonly used to denote those acts which are performed for mere pleasure without any other

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serious motive.* Now I am perfectly aware of the iniquity of employing a technical term in an unusual sense; and yet on this occasion I purpose, contrary to usage, to define play as an action of which the physiological object is a development of the powers of the actor, as distinguished from the accomplishment of a result in itself useful, or the acquisition of the means for reaching such a result. This seems a more apt definition in connection with education, because thereby attention is fixed on the physiological and educational object, not on the personal motive of the actor. To illustrate what is meant, let us look at the case of the over-studious boy, who is compelled to coast or ride when he does not want to do so, and does not enjoy it. We say that he is obliged to play, but that is a contradiction in terms if play means only things done for pleasure. Again, if pleasure is the criterion, and a student takes, because he enjoys it, an additional course beyond the number required by the curriculum, it must be classed for him as play; while for the student next him, who is taking only the prescribed number of courses, it is not play. If, on the other hand, he is a member of an athletic team, not for the mere fun of it, but because he thinks it good for him, or because he hopes that he can help his college to win the game, then again it is not play; and as we shall see hereafter, a large part of the physical sports of youth are in fact pursued from motives other than mere pleasure.

A pursuit, then, which is followed, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, because it tends to develop the mind or body, is play; while one that is followed for the sake of gain, or because it supplies the manual skill or technical knowledge needed to earn bread, is not play. The application of the definition to studies is clearly shown in the varying relations between general education and professional training. In American schools for engineers it has been common to intersperse a certain amount of general education among the technical courses. But in the schools of divinity, law, and medicine, it has been the tradition to confine the teaching to strictly professional matters. Conversely, the American college of the older type was devoted entirely to studies that were deemed

* For example, Karl Groos's *The Plays of Man*, translated by Elizabeth L. Baldwin, page 5.

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to be of general educational value, without having any direct professional bearing. So far as this object has been retained, and for the most part it still holds its ground, the college may be regarded as the last period of play. Do not misunderstand me. By play I do not mean anything trivial, unessential, or even necessarily pleasurable. I refer to pursuits which develop the mental, physical, and moral powers, as distinguished from the acquisition of directly profitable attainments. While any one may quarrel with this use of the word 'play,' the thing itself is intensely serious. It is the chief occupation of the most formative part of life, and should therefore be taken in a spirit of earnest determination.

For classroom purposes this is, no doubt, the well-worn distinction between liberal or cultural studies on one side, and professional or vocational ones on the other; but it is wider, inasmuch as it includes outdoor sports, and that is the reason I use it. The object, for example, of athletics in college is physical development, yet if a member of a baseball nine were paid for his services, or if he joined it in order to fit himself to become a professional hereafter, for him it would not be play. Now, I believe that there is a close analogy between outdoor sports and those indoor studies which are pursued for intellectual development, especially in regard to the question of stimulus by competition.

According to the usual definition of play, as an action in itself pleasurable and pursued from that motive alone, any other stimulus is obviously unnecessary. But after early infancy that is not quite true of what we commonly understand by play. With very young children mere delight in exercising nascent faculties may be enough to provoke all the activity needed to develop those faculties, but that condition is soon outgrown. With most animals, indeed, the struggle for existence begins so early that the development by play covers only a brief time of rapid growth in which pleasure may be a sufficient incentive. Man, however, goes through a long period of adolescence before he is self-supporting, and with the progress of civilization it seems destined to become longer and longer, at least for pursuits that require intellectual labor. During a very small part of this period can we trust to the propelling force of enjoyment alone, even for the training of the physical

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powers. The mere pleasure of exercise soon ceases to suffice, because muscular strength and nervous and moral force can be brought to a high point only by strenuous exertion that surpasses the bounds of strict physical enjoyment. To make the most of himself the boy must be induced to put forth an uncomfortable effort, and for this he must have an external stimulus of some kind. No one who knows much about intercollegiate football believes that most of the men are on the team chiefly because the game itself is pleasurable; and, in fact, other motives than immediate pleasure enter largely into all violent competitive sports after an early period of childhood. It is safe to assert that if young people took part in games only so far as they enjoyed the exercise, without being affected by ambition or the opinion of their fellows, a large portion of the more strenuous sports, and therewith much valuable training, physical and moral, would be lost.

The stimulus needed is usually found in competition; and in fact, the object of throwing a boy into contact with others of his own age is, not only to train his social instincts, but also to bring him into rivalry with his mates, to make him play with them games which test his powers, and stimulate him to use them to the full. Within the range of their immediate interests, young people are good practical psychologists, from whom we have still much to learn by studying the way they organize their sports to provoke exertion or select superior capacity; and it may be observed that competition in sport becomes more intense as maturity is approached. No doubt competition is often carried too far, until it has the effect of eliminating from the arena all but a few champions of preeminent qualities. In his "Social life in Greece," Professor Mahaffy pointed out the advantage to the community of the field sports of Sparta, in which every one of ordinary strength could engage, as compared with the gymnastic games of Athens, where only remarkable athletes took part and the rest of the young men looked on. Athletic sports in our colleges involve the same danger, by tending to accentuate the selective principle at the expense of the physical improvement of the whole body of students. But the fact that competition may be carried further than is wise, does not prove that it is not valuable as a stimulus,

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that it is not indeed the main factor in the physical development of youth.

There is certainly no less need for an effective stimulus in scholarly than in physical training, but it is far more difficult to use, because we cannot at present rely on the same constant enthusiasm on the part of the young people themselves. In the professional schools this matter is in a satisfactory state today. Fifty years ago there appears to have been no little apathy about study in these schools, but they have now succeeded generally in convincing their students that excellence in the work of the school has great importance, both as an equipment for their coming career, and as an indication of future success. In some cases competition is indeed used with marked effect, but it is not indispensable, because the student has the powerful incentive of feeling that he has begun his life's work, in which his prospects depend on his diligence. The schools for engineers where general and technical subjects are taught side by side, bring into sharp contrast the strong professional motive and the feebler desire for self-improvement. It is difficult there to make the ordinary student realize the value of a cultural course. He is apt to regard it as something foreign to his regular work; something very well in its way, but not essential to success in his future career. He labors without a groan on mathematics, which most college undergraduates shun like a pestilence, while he treats English literature or the history of his country lightly, as a pleasant enough accomplishment hardly worthy of strenuous effort.

At the other end of the educational ladder, also, in the preparatory school, competition, although highly useful, is not indispensable. The boy is subject to discipline, accustomed to obey, and much influenced by the precepts and wishes of his parents and teachers. If a good boy, he tries to do well, and being under constant supervision he tends to conform to the expectations of those about him. The serious difficulty begins in college, where he is plunged into a far wider liberty—a freedom that brings vast opportunities, intellectual and moral, by which he may rise, but which on the other hand he may abuse. The old schoolboy motives for hard study he has left behind; the professional ones are not

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yet in sight; and it is not easy to make him appreciate the seriousness of the education within his reach. To some extent be believes that it is good for him, and he intends to obtain a real advantage from it. In most cases he is not satisfied by getting through with the least possible exertion. He means to do reasonably well, but he has no idea of the benefit to be derived from striving for excellence. In short, he has a fair, but not a high standard.

Now, there is no grave difficulty in enforcing a fair amount of work; and of late years our colleges have wisely turned their attention to the matter, making the minimum requirements distinctly more severe than they were. We can, in fact, raise the minimum for a degree to any level that we may desire, provided we recognize frankly what that level implies. Suppose, for example, that the dullest tenth of the students who enter college ought not to graduate, no matter how faithfully they toil; then the line will be drawn at such a point that the dullest man above that tenth can get through if he devotes to study as many hours as a young man of ordinary health can properly spend over his books. But, in that case, a brighter man will need less effort to reach the same result; and, as differences in natural ability are very great, a student who stands in capacity among the more talented half of his class can get through with very little work. On the other hand, we could so draw the line that only the brighter half of the class could graduate at all; and in that case we should have, like the German universities, a large mass of students who had no intention of taking a degree, but who could hardly be refused the privilege of living about the college as special students so long as they were well behaved.

We can, therefore, set the minimum where we please,—a minimum, however, in which the amount of work required is in inverse proportion to natural ability,—and we cannot by that process compel a clever student to be industrious. We can set a minimum of capacity, and establish a ratio between brains and labor, but we cannot thereby set up a high standard for men of ability. For that purpose we need something more than a minimum requirement, and this brings us to our really difficult problem, that of applying a stimulus.

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College work may affect the fortunes of a lifetime more profoundly than the studies either of boyhood or of the professional school, but the ordinary student does not know it. The connection is too vague, too subtle, for him to see; it rests on intangible principles, the force of which he does not feel. It is in college, therefore, that an external stimulus is most needed; yet college is the very place where it is found the least. The result is that a fellow who ranks in school, and works like a tiger when he studies his profession, is too often quite satisfied with mediocrity in college. The disintegration of the curriculum caused by the elective system in any of its common forms, the disdain of rank as a subject for ambition,—encouraged by students, by the public, and sometimes even by instructors,—and other forces that have crept in unawares, have brought us to a point where competition as a stimulus for scholarship has been well-nigh driven from the college. Again, I must ask you not to misunderstand me when I speak of the elective system. No sane man would propose to restore anything resembling a fixed curriculum in any of our larger colleges. We must not go backward, we could not if we would; but neither must we believe that progress consists in standing still. We must go forward, and our path must be such that a choice of electives shall not lessen, among those capable of it, the stimulus to excellence.

Now, there is no reason to suppose that young men have by nature a stronger desire for physical than for intellectual power, or a greater admiration for it; yet, largely by the free use of competition, athletics, in the esteem both of undergraduates and of the community at large, has beaten scholarship out of sight. The world today has a far higher regard for Newton, Locke, and Molière than for Augustus the Strong; but in our colleges "the physically strong," as Carlyle called Augustus, would attract much more attention. I am not one of those who condemn athletic contests, for I do not think we can afford to diminish any spur to activity in college, but I am convinced that we ought to stimulate other forms of energy, and that we can get many a hint from athletic experience. The production of true scholars, or even of the scholarly tone of mind, is not the only object of the college. It aims to produce men well developed in all directions, and it has

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many agencies for doing so outside the classroom; but cannot exist for these alone, and if it fails on the scholarly side it will be irrevocably doomed.

One hundred years ago the English universities awoke to behold the low state of scholarship among their students. It boots nothing to inquire how it compared with the worst that has ever existed here, but it was bad enough. They met it by a resort to frank competition. First in one subject, and then in another, they established a degree with honors awarded in several grades, and they succeeded in making the honors, not only a goal of ambition, but, what is more, an object of general respect. They have prizes, too, which are eagerly sought; and, in short, the stimulus to scholarship rests on an elaborate system of competition for prizes and honors. Of course, there are voices raised against it, protesting that the muses ought to be wooed for worthier motives; but it is our province to make the most of men as they are, not to protest that they ought to have an innate love of learning. The problem of human nature, the question whether we could have made it better if we had presided at creation, is too large to discuss here.

The fact remains that the Oxford and Cambridge men are firmly persuaded that success at the bar, in public life, and in other fields, is closely connected with high honors at graduation; and the contest for them is correspondingly keen. The prizes and honors are made widely known; they are remembered throughout a man's life, referred to even in brief notices of him,—much as his athletic feats are here,—and they certainly do help him powerfully to get a start in his career. The result is that, by the Isis and the Cam, there is probably more hard study done in subjects not of a professional character than in any other universities in the world. What defects the system may possess, its strength and its weakness in other directions, need not detain us. The structure of English society, on which the old universities are built, is very different from ours; yet there are qualities in human nature that are common to all mankind, and without copying an institution we may, by observing it, discover the secret of its success. Although we do not follow, we may learn.

Competion as an effective stimulus to scholarship in our colleges

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suffers today from a widespread feeling among the students that the distinctions won are a test of industry rather than of superior intellectual power. This conviction finds its expression in the term "grind," which is applied with great impartiality to all high scholars, instead of being reserved, as it seems to me it was formerly, to a certain kind of laborious mediocrity. The general use of the word is certainly unjust, for statistics show that, as compared with other men, the high scholars win a far larger share of distinction in the professional schools and in after life. But the feeling contains a grain of truth. In our desire to ensure from every student a fair amount of work, we are too apt to use tests that measure mere diligence, with the result that high rank in college is no sure measure of real ability. This has been to a great extent avoided in England by distinct honor and pass examinations, the questions in the former being of such a nature that industry alone cannot, it is believed, attain the highest grade; and this is an important matter if high rank is to command admiration. It is surely possible to devise tests which will measure any qualities that we desire to emphasize; but do we not touch here upon one of many indications that we have lost the key to the true meaning of the college? The primary object of the professional schools is knowledge, a command of the tools of the trade, and a facility in handling them; while in college the primary object is intellectual power, and a knowledge of facts or principles is the material on which the mind can exercise its force, rather than an end in itself. If we could make the world believe that high rank is a proof of intellectual power, our task in instilling among undergraduates a desire to excel would be simple.

The difficulty in stimulating a scholarly ambition is enhanced by a new, and on the whole a higher, moral tone among college men. The philosophers of a century ago preached the harmony of interests both in politics and economics. They taught that, in seeking his own highest good, a man promoted that of all the world; and they looked forward to a millenium based on universal self-interest. With the waning of this creed, a more altruistic spirit has replaced the extreme individualism of our fathers; and, as usual, the new tendencies are particularly strong in the rising generation.

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In college, the upper classmen feel a responsibility for the welfare of the younger students, and look after them, to an extent that would have been regarded as extraordinary, if not indeed meddlesome, half a century ago.

The sense of mutual obligation, and with it the corporate spirit, has grown apace. A man no longer wants to feel that he is working for himself alone; he wants to labor for the organization of which he forms a part, because that seems to him a nobler motive. This is one reason for the halo that surrounds the athlete; while the scholar seems to be striving for nothing better than personal distinction. If he is seeking a pecuniary scholarship, his aim, though needful, appears sordid; if not, it seems at best selfish, and therefore unworthy of the highest admiration. But the member of the football team, who risks his limbs in a glorious cause, whose courage and devotion are placed freely at the service of his *alma mater*, stands out as a hero worthy of all the praise that can be lavished upon him. Many a man, deaf to all other appeals, can be induced to make a creditable record in his studies on the ground that otherwise he cannot play upon a team, and that it is his duty to do something for the honor of his college. Such sentiments deserve respect, although to a serene philosopher they may seem a substitution of cooperative for personal selfishness. But they assuredly place an obstacle in the path of any one who would try to raise the esteem for scholarly attainment. The undergraduate sees no way in which scholarship adds luster to his college, and this complicates the problem of making it admirable in his eyes.

We have seen that the sifting out of young men capable of scholarship is receiving today less attention than it deserves; and that this applies, not only to recruiting future leaders of thought, but also to prevailing upon every young man to develop the intellectual powers he may possess. We have seen also that, while the graduate school can train scholars, it cannot create love of scholarship. That work must be done in undergraduate days. We have found reason to believe that during the whole period of training, mental and physical, which reaches its culmination in college, competition is not only a proper but an essential factor; and we have observed the results achieved at Oxford and Cambridge by its use.

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In this country, on the other hand, several causes, foremost among them the elective system, have almost banished competition in scholarship from our colleges; while the inadequate character of our tests, and the corporate nature of self-interest in these latter times, raise serious difficulties in making it effective.

Nevertheless I have faith that these obstacles can be overcome, and that we can raise intellectual achievement in college to its rightful place in public estimation. We are told that it is idle to expect young men to do strenuous work before they feel the impending pressure of earning a livelihood; that they naturally love ease and self-indulgence, and can be aroused from lethargy only by discipline, or by contact with the hard facts of a struggle with the world. If I believed that, I would not be president of a college for a moment. It is not true. A normal young man longs for nothing so much as to devote himself to a cause that calls forth his enthusiasm, and the greater the sacrifice involved the more eagerly will he grasp it. If we were at war, and our students were told that two regiments were seeking recruits, one of which would be stationed at Fortress Monroe, well housed and fed, living in luxury, without risk of death or wounds, while the other would go to the front, be starved and harassed by fatiguing marches under a broiling sun, amid pestilence, with men falling from its ranks killed or suffering mutilation, not a single man would volunteer for the first regiment, but the second would be quickly filled. Who is it that makes football a dangerous and painful sport? Is it the faculty, or the players themselves?

A young man wants to test himself on every side, in strength, in quickness, in skill, in courage, in endurance; and he will go through much to prove his merit. He wants to test himself, provided he has faith that the test is true, and that the quality tried is one that makes for manliness; otherwise he will have none of it. Now, we have not convinced him that high scholarship is a manly thing worthy of his devotion, or that our examinations are faithful tests of intellectual power; and in so far as we have failed in this, we have come short of what we ought to do. Universities stand for the eternal worth of thought, for the preeminence of the prophet and the seer; but, instead of being thrilled by the

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eager search for truth, our classes too often sit listless on the bench. It is not because the lecturer is dull, but because the pupils do not prize the end enough to relish the drudgery required for skill in any great pursuit, or indeed in any sport. To make them see the greatness of that end, how fully it deserves the price that must be paid for it, how richly it rewards the man who may compete for it, we must learn—and herein lies the secret—we must learn the precious art of touching their imagination.

A. Lawrence Lowell

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COMMENCEMENT—1909

THE one hundred and fifty-fifth annual commencement of Columbia University was held on Wednesday, June 2, in the University gymnasium and a grand total of 1242 diplomas were conferred on candidates from various schools and faculties of the University. The formal series of exercises opened with the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, which was preached by the Reverend William T. Manning, S.T.D., rector of Trinity Parish, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 30. The graduates and faculty assembled for the customary procession at the library and marched to the gymnasium. Dr. Manning took as his text John III, 2: "Beloved, now we are the sons of God and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him for we shall see Him as He is". Dr. Manning's sermon, in the main, dealt with the relation between religion and education.

The exercises on Commencement Day unfortunately were marked with inclement weather, the first time since the removal to Morningside Heights that rain made necessary the abandonment of the picturesque academic procession across the quadrangle. This year the procession was forced to march by the underground passage to University Hall, emerging on the gymnasium floor in front of the platform. The procession was marked by an unusual number of officers, candidates for honorary degrees and invited guests, among whom were several officers from a German cruiser, in full uniform. The exercises opened with music by the Columbia University Philharmonic Society under the direction of Professor Rubner of the department of music, and it is interesting to note that the work of the Society as shown at Commencement exhibits constant improvement from year to year. After the opening prayer by the chaplain of the University, the Reverend Raymond C. Knox, and another selection by the Philharmonic

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Society, President Butler delivered an address to the candidates for degrees. President Butler spoke as follows:

One of the best known of the odes of Horace is that which begins with the line "Integer vitæ scelerisque purus." Whether the poet was serious, or, as some think, in a jocular vein, when he wrote this ode, makes little difference; his famous line has been read for centuries in tribute to integrity.

What higher reward can come to a man than to have it justly said of him that he possessed integrity? This means that his nature was upright, sound, complete; that there were no weak spots in his stock of intellectual convictions. The man who possesses integrity must not only be incorruptible—that goes without saying; he must also be just, clear-sighted, and wise with the wisdom which attaches to a tried experience.

Lack of moral integrity is as sad as it is common. Sometimes it is one solicitation, sometimes another, which successfully assails a man's completeness and leaves him imperfect, broken, soiled. Lack of intellectual integrity is no less sad. It implies the absence of a body of principles on which one's knowledge and convictions rest. It implies a lack of stability of purpose, a fitfulness, which leaves one to be borne hither and yon by the blasts of temporary opinion or by the forces of everlasting selfishness. The training which a university gives is poor stuff indeed if it has not asserted integrity alike of mind and of character as an attainable ideal, and if it has not aided in its upbuilding.

There is a subtle and often clever type of mind, whose activity does great damage to integrity by its narrow distinctions, its cunning splitting of hairs, and its constant asserting of half truths in place of that whole truth and nothing but the truth, which integrity loves. One may learn the lesson of integrity if he will but open his eyes and look nature in the face; or read history with insight and appreciation; or move among men as they go about the work of the world, and watch the building up and the falling down of human character.

There is no substitute to be found for integrity; money will not buy it, nor will any accumulation, however vast, remove the stain of its opposite. It is one of man's most precious possessions and it will be sought by high-minded and confident youth with all the earnestness and vigor of their being. Integrity has its standards, and precious, time-old standards they are. It will not be deceived by fraud and hypocrisy appearing before it in the garb of honesty and frankness; nor will it be misled by selfishness, calling in imitation of the stern voice of duty.

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The world is full of men who possess moral integrity in abundance, but who are sadly lacking in integrity of the intellect. They have never learned the real meaning of the words principle and conviction. They do not know that the man of integrity cannot at one and the same time cherish contradictory opinions, or pursue mutually exclusive aims. Their natures lack wholeness. They are composite men, made, like Joseph's coat, of many colors. The solid, substantial unity of mind which comes from applying to each problem as it arises the test of well-founded conviction, is unknown to them. They pick and choose as they go through life, and are content to believe that they possess the much desired integrity because they do not commit a major sin. This is self-deception at its worst. The man who possesses integrity is a being quite different from this. He has gained, either from instinct, by habit, or through training, the power to think clearly, and he persists in asking of each new problem what solution is prescribed for it by the principles that he holds. He is not swept off his feet by the popular cry of the moment, for he knows that in the life of man one popular cry succeeds another with startling rapidity, and that all alike are apt to be quite meaningless and misleading. Nor is he unduly cast down because just now some policy in which he believes appears to work badly and to disappoint those who have most urgently pressed it forward. He knows that in the long run worth asserts itself, and that so long as history has a story to tell it has been the story of constant improvement in man's conditions, of increasing control by man over his environment, and of new and complicated adjustments between man and that environment as both become more complex in their natures and as they touch each other at more points.

I beg of you, as you go out from this University, to set your hearts upon intellectual as well as upon moral integrity, seeking a unity, a wholeness, a soundness, a steadfastness, a straightforwardness, which, taken together, are integrity itself. Do not be deceived with frauds and shams, and do not be alarmed with clamors and with cries. Remember well the lessons you have learned from nature; remember well the lessons you have learned from history; remember well the lessons you have learned from association with your fellows and from observation of them; and out of these lessons make each for himself a foundation of indestructible convictions upon which to build an intellectual life of increasing activity and value, not only to yourselves, but to your kind.

The first degrees to be conferred were those of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science to students of Columbia College who were duly presented by their dean, Professor J. Howard Van

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Amringe, and numbered 115, or an increase of six over the number of candidates in the college last year. The acting dean, Professor William T. Brewster, presented 98 candidates from Barnard College and upon them the bachelor's degree was also conferred. From the school of law, 69 candidates were presented by Dean George W. Kirchwey, and then the candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, numbering 82, arose and bowed their heads while the venerable and impressive Hippocratic oath was administered by Professor John G. Curtis of the medical faculty in the following words:

Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine: In our profession it is a custom, established more than two thousand years ago, that no man may be admitted to its honors, who has not first expressly taken upon himself its obligations. Now, therefore, in behalf of your elders, I call upon you to take, as we have taken before you, the oath of Hippocrates. The language in which our predecessors first pronounced it is no longer spoken; the very gods whom they called to witness have been discarded; but still we can find no nobler words than the most ancient, in which to hand down the traditions of our calling. You do, therefore, solemnly swear, each man by whatever he holds most sacred:

That you will be loyal to the profession of medicine, and just, and generous, to its members; that you will lead your lives, and practice your art, in uprightness and honor; that into whatsoever house you shall enter in, it shall be for the good of the sick to the utmost of your power; you holding yourselves far aloof from wrong; from corruption, from the tempting of others to vice; that you will exercise your art solely for the cure of your patients; and will give no drug, perform no operation, for a criminal purpose, even if solicited; far less, suggest it; that whatsoever you shall see, or hear, of the lives of men which is not fitting to be spoken, you will keep inviolably secret.

These things do you swear? Let each man bow the head, in sign of acquiescence.

And now, if you shall be true to this, your oath, may prosperity and good repute be ever yours; the opposite, if you shall prove yourselves foresworn.

The candidates for the doctorate in medicine were then presented by Dean Samuel W. Lambert, and the degrees were duly conferred. In the schools of applied science upon the recommendation of Dean F. A. Goetze, degrees were conferred as follows: Engineer of mines, 29; metallurgical engineer, 4; civil engineer, 25; electrical engineer,

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20; mechanical engineer, 22; chemical engineer, 6; and bachelor of science in chemistry, 6. The candidates for the degree in architecture under the faculty of fine arts were presented by Acting Dean James R. Wheeler and on them were conferred 2 degrees of bachelor of architecture and 6 degrees of bachelor of science in architecture.

Teachers College was represented by a large number of candidates upon whom degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of science in education, 139; doctor's diploma in education, 4; master's diploma in education, 56; bachelor's diploma in education, 134; and special diplomas, 109. The candidates from Teachers College were presented by Dean James Earl Russell, and the degrees were conferred and the diplomas were awarded by President Butler. The degrees of pharmaceutical chemist and doctor of pharmacy were conferred on twelve graduates of the College of Pharmacy, duly presented by Dean Henry H. Rusby. The candidates for the degree of A.M. numbered 231 and were presented to the president by Professor Calvin Thomas, secretary of the University Council, and then 59 degrees of doctor of philosophy were conferred, this concluding the award of degrees in course.

In conferring the honorary degrees an innovation was inaugurated by having the candidates presented by a University orator rather than by separate sponsors. This year Professor Harry Thurston Peck was the duly appointed orator and he introduced the various candidates for the honorary degrees. Professor Peck said:

Long ago, when Poland was not merely an independent kingdom but a powerful and splendid State, the great ceremonials of its court had in part a religious character. It was the custom for all to bow their heads and to repeat in unison the Nicene Creed. As the words rolled out in sonorous Latin—"Credo in unum Deum, Patrem omnipotentem"—every knight and every noble drew his sword to signify that he would give his life, if need be, in defense of the faith which he professed. There was seen the Church militant.

Now, each year, within this hall, when those who have won the doctorate are assembled before the President of the University, they are greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. That trumpet-blast is full of meaning. It is superb. It is thrilling. It is a call to action, and it reveals the University militant. For the old conception of the University has been gradually changing, so that now it has far less to

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do with cloistered, isolated, lettered ease, than with a close relation to the whole great world in which we live and wherein an endless strife is being waged. Thus, whoever bears the impress of the University today, and grasps the full import of her teaching, goes forth as one who has received the accolade of knighthood, to give battle on behalf of truth and enlightenment, of justice and righteousness, to maintain the social order and to render efficient service to the State. The sentiment is that which is expressed so nobly in the words of Emerson:

"We are now men and must accept from the highest minds the same transcendent destiny; and not minors or invalids in a protected corner, nor yet cowards fleeing before a revolution; but guides, redeemers and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and the Dark."

And again, in after years, in the midst of the everlasting conflict of human life, the University, from time to time, calls to her some of those who have fought the good fight well and bravely, and sets on them the mark of her approval. This is not so much to honor them, for they have themselves achieved all honor. It resembles rather the decoration of gallant soldiers on the stricken field, and while the echoes of the battle are still reverberating. It brings into clear relief what they have done, and thus it gives to others new strength, new courage and new inspiration.

Professor Peck then proceeded to present to the president the candidates for honorary degrees. Introducing Mr. B. B. Lawrence, E.M. '78, he said:

To have achieved distinction in an arduous profession is very much. To have won the respect, the esteem and the confidence of one's fellow alumni, is even more. Because he has done both of these things, and because in consequence he has been chosen as the first alumni representative in the governing body of this University, I ask that the honorary degree of master of science be conferred upon Benjamin Bowden Lawrence of the class of 1878.

In conferring the degree President Butler said:

Benjamin Bowden Lawrence—Highly trained and successful mining engineer; loyal son of Columbia, I gladly admit you to the degree of master of science in this University.

The next candidate was Principal Denbigh of the Morris High School. Professor Peck said:

Columbia University has been most fortunate in having the cordial cooperation in all her work, of the great institutions devoted

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to secondary education throughout the city of New York. That cordial cooperation she is proud to recognize; and I therefore introduce as a representative of the City's high schools, that he may receive the honorary degree of master of arts, John Halliday Denbigh, principal of the Morris High School.

The degree was conferred by President Butler as follows:

John Halliday Denbigh—Principal of an important public secondary school; earnestly striving to increase the usefulness of secondary education in this community, I gladly admit you to the degree of master of arts in this University.

Introducing Dr. Emmons of the U. S. Geological Survey, the orator said:

In the investigation of geological conditions in the United States there are few explorers and scholars, who, by their careful studies and by their published work have contributed so much to a scientific knowledge of their subject in its economic phases as the gentleman whom I now present, and ask that the degree of doctor of science be conferred upon him—Samuel Franklin Emmons of the United States Geological Survey.

In conferring the degree the President said:

Samuel Franklin Emmons—Member of the United States Geological Survey; constantly contributing to the science of geology and to its literature, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of science in this University.

Professor Calkins of Wellesley College was next introduced as follows:

It is inherent in all high intellectual pursuits that those who follow them should know nothing of distinctions that are not distinctions of the mind. To them there are no distinctions of nationality, there are no distinctions of race, there are no distinctions of religion, there are no distinctions of sex. The sphere of intellect has nothing to do with these, since it is filled with what has been so beautifully called "the white radiance of Eternity." It is because of her original and fruitful research and her valuable studies in her chosen field, that I now present, so that she may receive the honorary degree of doctor of letters, Mary Whiton Calkins, professor of philosophy and psychology in Wellesley College.

Conferring this degree President Butler said:

Mary Whiton Calkins—Professor of philosophy and psychology in Wellesley College; an acute and clear-minded student of the

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problems of mental life, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of letters.

The introduction of Professor Hülsen, the archæologist, then followed. Professor Peck said:

When the most illustrious scholar of the modern world, Theodor Mommsen, ended his life-work, it seemed for the moment as though he could have no successor; yet in some extremely important fields of archæological research, that fear was happily dispelled. Our University this year has been honored by the presence and inspired by the instruction of Mommsen's learned pupil, friend and colleague. He has brought to us the garnered stores of his patient and illuminating studies in the Eternal City; and for this, Columbia desires to show her grateful and sincere appreciation. I ask, therefore, that the degree of doctor of letters be conferred upon Christian Karl Friedrich Hülsen, professor in the Imperial German Archæological Institute at Rome.

In conferring the degree the President said:

Christian Karl Friedrich Hülsen—Scholar and archæologist, making the stones and marbles of ancient Rome to speak with intelligible voices, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of letters in this University.

President King of Oberlin next was introduced as follows:

The ties existing between Oberlin College and Columbia University are growing closer every year by reason of those academic interchanges and amenities which do so much to promote a solidarity of academic feeling. Because of this, and because of his eminence as an expositor of theology and philosophy, I present, in order that he may receive the degree of doctor of sacred theology, Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College.

As he handed President King the diploma, President Butler said:

Henry Churchill King—President of Oberlin College; educator and theologian, whose published contributions to theology are the ripe fruit of an earnest and catholic spirit, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of sacred theology in this University.

The chairman of the board of trustees of Barnard College was the next candidate to be presented. In introducing him Professor Peck said:

It is not given to many men to achieve success in two widely different fields. Yet I have now the pleasure of presenting one

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who in years gone by, as a leader of the New York Bar, did much for the reform and elevation of our judiciary, and who later, by his tact and judgment and wise counsel, gave strength and unity to the administration of Barnard College. For his services, therefore, both to the cause of upright government and to that of the higher education, I ask that the degree of doctor of laws be now conferred on Silas Brown Brownell, chairman of the trustees of Barnard College.

President Butler then conferred the degree, saying:

Silas Brown Brownell—At once lawyer and counsellor of those who follow the law; bearing through a useful life heavy burdens of responsibility for institutions of learning and philanthropy; chairman of the trustees of Barnard College, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of laws in this University.

The newly elected president of Harvard University received a warm welcome as he stepped forward while Professor Peck said:

Harvard University is in point of years the oldest of all American universities. It might well claim a place among the youngest because of the vigor and the vivacity—may I venture to say the exhilarating audacity?—with which it has attacked some of the most perplexing problems of the higher education. The accession of a new president to be its head, is not a matter that concerns Cambridge only. The interest in it is not confined to Harvard's sons. It is national, and even international. Columbia University, therefore, welcomes and gives a hearty greeting to the distinguished scholar and student of governmental problems who has assumed the headship of that stately seat of learning around which clusters so much of what is best in American history and scholarship and literature. We wish him the same meed of fame that has been won by the great organizer and administrator whom he succeeds. I present to you, Mr. President, that he may receive the degree of doctor of laws, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

The degree was conferred as follows:

Abbott Lawrence Lowell—Succeeding amid universal applause to a post of great dignity and responsibility; publicist, author and servant of man's highest interests; president of Harvard University, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of laws in this University.

Introducing Alfred Mosely, Professor Peck said:

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It used to be asserted, many years ago, that Americans disliked Great Britain and that this dislike arose from the teaching which they had received as children in the schools. The assertion was most probably untrue, and yet it recognized a truth,—a truth that early education is a powerful factor in determining a man's mental attitude throughout his life. We owe much to the eminent Englishman who has grasped this truth and who has given his time and his best thought to create a genuine sympathy and understanding between American and English teachers. He has thus shown that education may have a large share in that higher patriotism which passes beyond the boundaries of nations to unite all those who speak a common tongue and who have inherited the same traditions. I present to you, Mr. President, that he may receive the degree of doctor of laws, Alfred Mosely, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

President Butler then handed him the diploma, saying:

Alfred Mosely—Whose fortunate lot it has been to receive the applause of two sister nations for the service rendered to both by promoting with wisdom and generous assistance the interchange of visits between them by representative teachers and administrators of education, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of laws in this University.

In presenting ex-Senator Spooner, Professor Peck said:

The last two decades of our national history have witnessed a strong impulse on the part of many to reject the guidance of the past, to accept peculiar doctrines and wander after gods that are very strange indeed. An impatience of the orderly processes of law has afflicted many minds. Because of present evils many have been willing to incur the danger of a future cataclysm. All the more honor, then, to such as have held fast to that which has stood the test of time and sought for remedies only in a careful, searching study of our national Constitution. Such a one we have with us today. Above the roar of faction and the babble of impulsive immaturity, his voice rang out in clear impressive tones to which no one could fail to listen. He was eloquent, but his eloquence was not that of the mere rhetorician. It was eloquence deeply charged with pregnant thought. He was a member of a party, yet he was not a partisan, for he looked beyond the welfare of his party to the safety of the state. Where others faltered or bent before the storm, he kept his hold upon the Magna Charta of the American Republic. I present, that he may receive the degree of

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doctor of laws, John Coit Spooner, for sixteen years United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

The degree was duly conferred in the following form:

John Coit Spooner—For sixteen years a Senator of the United States; keen to perceive and alert to defend, the principles of our nation's government; eloquent and convincing in expounding the foundations on which rest the civil and political liberties of the American citizen, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of laws in this University.

The last recipient of an honorary degree was the German Ambassador. Presenting him, Professor Peck said:

The University has among its guests today the envoy of a great and friendly people,—a people to whom our country's obligations are so many as to be incalculable. To Americans, the very name of Germany is redolent of a fine idealism. Germany has given to us freely of its art, its science, its literature and the inspiration of its constructive scholarship. But our guest still more intimately represents the person of his sovereign,—that brilliant and far-seeing monarch who holds fast to the traditions of his ancient and illustrious house, while he feels strongly the impulse of the present, and forecasts the necessities of the future. His Empire was born in battle and amid the shock of war; yet he has made it greater and more splendid still by his enlightened cultivation of the arts of peace. Steadfast and sagacious, he thinks always of the welfare of his people. In his own lifetime he has become a great historic figure. So skillfully has he welded together the States of which he is the sovereign head, that, with the change of but a single word, we might well address him in that magnificently vibrant line of Vergil:

"Tu regere imperio populos, Germane, memento!"

To the accomplished diplomat who represents His Majesty the Emperor and King, we gladly give the deference that is his due. It is a most distinguished honor to present him to the President of this University and to ask that there be conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws *honoris causa;* and I do now so present His Excellency, Johann Heinrich, Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States of America.

Turning to Count von Bernstorff, President Butler said:

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff—Bearing the high commission of a great people and their sovereign, discharging with conspicuous ability and skill the important duties and friendly

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offices of German Ambassador to the United States, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of laws in this University.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the gymnasium, the academic procession reformed and marched informally back to the library, whence those interested in the presentation of the memorial clock by the class of '84 College, proceeded to Hamilton Hall. The memorial of the class consisted of an ornamental clock and doorway at the Dean's office, and around this the class, in cap and gown, were grouped for the presentation to the University. In behalf of the class, Mr. Barclay E. V. McCarty made an address in which he said:

Mr. President and Mr. Dean:

Behold the class of Eighty-Four. We are gathered to celebrate our graduation from Columbia College a quarter of a century ago. Our thoughts today turn tenderly toward the dead; and we bear to you the melancholy tidings that twenty-four of our classmates have passed "through nature to eternity." We that survive return today in the radiant light of the motto that beams from Columbia's seal.

To commemorate this anniversary day, we bring a memorial gift; and, Mr. President, with your gracious cooperation, the clock and marble doorway, which we have the honor now to present to our *alma mater,* have been placed at the threshold of the Dean's rooms in token of the enduring affection that we bear him. Looking within, looking without, the clock will measure the recurring hours both for him and for the students of Columbia College. To them it will tell the hours that are to come; to him it will also speak of the hours that are gone. Sometimes, may the clock bring back a thought of his students in the class of Eighty-Four!

Though we rejoice today, Mr. President, that the destinies of Columbia University are in your valued keeping, we are not assembled upon this occasion to celebrate the glory of this magnificent outgrowth of Columbia College—this sum and continent of our hopes and aspirations. "Si monumentum queris, circumspice"! Rather are we here to commemorate in retrospect the day of our graduation from the old School of Arts.

An event, to be worthy of public commemoration, need not in itself be great. Some days are memorable for the history that lives behind them—some for the traditions that the heart and mind recall. "The glory of children are their fathers." Thus, though there cluster about this anniversary day the tenderest memories

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that belong to the class of Eighty-Four alone, yet the day of our graduation from Columbia College a quarter of a century ago is a day that cannot be commemorated without recalling the splendid history and glorious traditions of Columbia's preceding years. The upshooting palm that grew near the altar of Apollo in the Delian isle, the "Pride of Delos" that held captive the enraptured eyes of Ulysses, became resplendent with the glory of immortal life; the fair fame of Columbia College, born in the splendid genius of Hamilton, Jay and Livingston, nourished by the brilliant attainments of Morris and Verplanck, sustained by the great achievements of Clinton, perpetuated by the constellation of intellect that came in the ensuing years, will forever bloom by the shrine of our devotion as the bright, consummate flower that is our heritage today.

With this history behind us, with these traditions to sustain us, with the inspiration that is their living effluence, may not we—may not all Columbia men—be justified today in feeling for Columbia College—our *alma mater*—the old School of Arts—the acropolis of this splendid university, as Themistocles—as Cimon—as Pericles felt for the citadel of Athens, the zeal of a lover's devotion!

This is the spirit in which the class of Eighty-Four presents this token of its constant love.

This was answered by President Butler in a brief speech of acceptance in which he spoke of his pleasure in receiving from another class, enrolled in the Early Eighties, a further memorial to *alma mater*. Amid the usual enthusiastic cheers of the class and the other alumni present, Dean Van Amringe also made a brief address, participating in the acceptance of the gift with President Butler. The Dean said:

Mr. McCarty and gentlemen of the class of '84: I must first thank the President for his very gracious words, and for permitting me to join with him in accepting your memorial gift. It would be difficult to speak of this gift more appropriately, or in higher praise, than to say that it is worthy of the admirable class whose graduation it commemorates, and worthy of this stately home of their *alma mater*. No one can hereafter enter this hall without being at once attracted by this adornment, conspicuous from its union of utility and beauty no less than by its position, nor without being reminded of those cherished sons of Columbia to whose thoughtful solicitude and generosity it is due.

In the years to come, it will doubtless please you to remember

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that your beautiful clock will set the time by which the College must, in all its activities, be regulated, and will also, with every passing hour, tell to successive generations of students the story of your devotion and affectionate loyalty. I thank you in the name and on behalf of Columbia College.

The alumni, who had begun to gather on the grounds by noon, after attending the dedication of the clock and doorway by the class of 1884, assembled in the gymnasium for the alumni luncheon. Owing to the threatening weather there were not as many present as last year, but there was no lack of enthusiasm, although the remarks of the speakers could only be heard by those in the immediate vicinity. For this reason it had been decided to abandon the addresses hitherto made by the recipients of honorary degrees and to confine the speaking to impromptu addresses by the President, Dean Van Amringe, and a few of the more prominent alumni. Unfortunately even their remarks were heard by but very few, and some provision must be made in the future, either to restrict the number attending the luncheon or to arrange some place where these addresses, which are much appreciated by the alumni, could be delivered where they might be heard by more than a few of the assemblage. As usual, the Early Eighties, grouped together at a single table, were present in large numbers, and the classes of '84 and '99 also occupied prominent positions. Dean Van Amringe, who served as toastmaster, spoke as follows:

Fellow Alumni:—You must know that the despotic committee in charge of this festival has issued a decree, from which there is no appeal, that you who are here to renew college associations, to spend a free and joyous day in class reunions, in song and story and good fellowship, shall not be interrupted in the exercise of your liberty and in the pursuit of happiness by speechmaking. There is one speech, however, which, so far from interrupting or marring the pure and exalted pleasures of this great day, will add to them —and that is the informal, intimate and altogether admirable speech with which our honored chief usually favors us. We ask him to gratify us again. At the conclusion of his remarks, we will, preceded by the stirring music provided by the Early Eighties and the late Nineties, march to South Field, there to participate in other ceremonies and luxuriate in other delights.

In response to loud cheers, President Butler spoke informally,

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and his remarks on the improved financial condition of the University were received with general interest. President Butler said:

Fellow Alumni:—It is not particularly easy to make one's self heard in this hall, and I know well that you are in no mood to be detained by lengthy speaking. But I cannot resist the pleasure of responding at least briefly to the invitation to speak thus informally to the alumni, because I value more highly than you realize this opportunity to put into a few brief paragraphs each year a statement of the things which most concern us here at the University and which therefore most concern and interest you.

I do not know from my own experience nor do I recall from reading over our history, any single year which has been so crowded with important incidents as the year which closes today. In the first place, let me tell you that a very great burden has been lifted from the trustees, and a great obstacle to the progress of the work of the University has been removed by the successful carrying through by the committee on finance of a carefully thought out plan for refunding the entire corporate debt, and for extinguishing it absolutely at the end of thirty years by an annual sinking-fund payment which we can meet without embarrassment. The enormous expense of securing and developing this splendid site was met out of the resources of the University and by special gifts, with the exception of the not insignificant sum of three millions of dollars. A corporate obligation of that amount has existed in various forms for a number of years. These obligations were yesterday refunded into a single four per cent. mortgage bond to be met by the payment of $100,000 annually for the next thirty years. That means not quite the finance of Mr. Micawber—that we have paid one obligation by issuing another—because when the original obligations were issued we saw no means of redeeming them unless funds should be provided by gift. We have now issued an obligation which we purpose to take care of ourselves, and so far as this generation is concerned, the debt disappears. For the first time since 1891 we are, therefore, without the necessity of facing an indebtedness the means of extinguishing which we could not see.

I call that an achievement of the first magnitude, and I should be lacking in my duty if I did not say to you that this is due to the counsel, and the financial knowledge and legal ability, of our alumni as represented in the office of treasurer of the Corporation and on the committee on finance of the Trustees, by John McLean Nash of '68, George L. Rives of '68, and Francis S. Bangs of '78, who have borne the burden of the undertaking.

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In the next place the year has seen the carrying into effect of what has been for fifty years one of the dearest wishes of the alumni of Columbia, namely, an opportunity to feel a sense of direct responsibility for her welfare and policies by being permitted to participate in the selection of some members of her governing board. That step has been taken by substantially unanimous consent and with the approval of every University interest. Inasmuch as there were two existing vacancies on the Board, when it meets again in October it will welcome to its councils not one, but two newly-elected alumni; one the first choice of the alumni, and the other (as the record shows) the gentleman who would have been their second choice had provision been made at this time for the selection of two Alumni Trustees—Benjamin B. Lawrence, of '78, and Willard V. King, of '89.

More than that: we have been able, after long and anxious and most interesting discussion in the University Council, to carry through a very elaborate report on the condition and policies of the University, which was formulated by the Council in response to an invitation from the Trustees given more than a year ago, which invitation asked the Council to consider certain specific matters and make recommendations as to the policies. The University Council has done that. Those recommendations in due time will go to the Trustees, and soon the time will come, I am sure, when such of the policies recommended as will most surely promote our greater usefulness and influence and enable us to exercise still more power in this community and in the country, will be adopted.

Another new step, which some of you certainly will appreciate, has been taken in the inauguration of a new method of admitting students to the undergraduate parts of the University, to Columbia College, to the schools of applied science, and to Barnard College. A single committee on admissions will hereafter sit for all these parts of the University, presided over by an officer chosen particularly for his fitness to deal with the problem of college admission. Moreover, instead of having to depend as heretofore upon the result of a single admission examination, college admission will be based on close individual knowledge of the candidate, and this committee purposes to have before it the school record of every applicant for the two or three or four years preceding, and to give to that record whatever weight they may find it deserves in passing upon an applicant's fitness. In other words, we have every intention hereafter of giving weight and authority to the student's school record. That is said by all who have heard of it, to be a long as well as a new step forward in cementing our relations with the schools and in developing wider and stronger educational policies.

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I cannot take time this afternoon, nor would you care to have me do so, to tell you of a dozen or fifteen other matters of much more than usual importance which have come to a head during the year. But there have been some extraordinary and admirable developments and extensions in the school of medicine and in the school of law. The policies which were inaugurated two years ago for the schools of applied science have been continued with unexampled success, and these schools are in better condition today than ever before in their history. The great graduate schools are now attracting more than one thousand students from all parts of the world—the largest and most earnest body of graduate students that I know of in any English-speaking institution of learning.

While all these parts of our work are in a sense different and lie outside each other, yet I assure you they are all bound together with the strong, growing, vital Columbia spirit. You will be interested, perhaps astonished, to see in how many splendid and inspiring ways it manifests itself, now in one part of the country and now in another, not only in enthusiastic gatherings such as this, but in countless ways sometimes too small to attract notice, but all of which count for the Columbia that is to be.

But in this year in which we have gone so far forward, we have suffered the most grievous personal losses that have ever come to us in a like period. Out of our ranks have gone strong, devoted and loyal men without whose presence and aid one hardly knows how we are to go on. During the year there has passed away Edward Mitchell, a senior member of the board of trustees, who stood there for a generation like a great, splendid giant tree in the primeval forest, always loyal and devoted to Columbia, living its life, doing its work, thoughtful for its welfare and planning for its advancement. Mitchell has gone to his well-earned reward. And out of our academic ranks have gone in a rapid succession, which fills our hearts with sorrow and grief, Canfield and George Carpenter and Tufts. Their loss is simply incalculable, for they entered into our life at a thousand points, especially the elders, upon whom we had learned to depend with certainty and assurance. Their all too short lives have ended, but the spirit which they brought to their work here remains. We shall not soon forget the example which they set of earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing loyalty to the great name, the great tradition and the great cause which binds us all together in the family of Columbia.

Despite the threatening weather of the afternoon, a large number of the alumni and many of the guests who had attended the commencement exercises in the morning were present at the dedication

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of the new South Field and the baseball game between Syracuse and Columbia. The temporary stands on the west side of the field were thronged and a large number of ladies were enthusiastic spectators. Several of the classes appeared in costume and marched around the field accompanied by bands, so that altogether the occasion was most interesting and aroused considerable enthusiasm, which was indicative of future commencement games on South Field. As soon as the spectators had assembled, the classes of '84, Mines, and '99 in the College and Schools of Applied Science, took positions in front of the stand, facing President Butler and Dean Van Amringe. Professor James F. Kemp was the spokesman for the class of '84, Mines, and addressing the President of the University, spoke as follows:

The class of '84 in the old School of Mines has been scattered to the four quarters of the globe since its graduation. When, however, its twenty-fifth anniversary was in prospect, its members were moved as one man to do something for *alma mater*. We were the more anxious to take this step now, because with ranks but slightly diminished as yet by loss, we stand today in middle life, sympathetic and in touch with both the experiences which lie behind and with those which are before. We are not too old to feel the thrill and enthusiasm of our sons who are now appearing in the classrooms at Columbia, nor do we lack that maturer point of view which is best developed in our elders. In cooperation with our fellow alumni of '99, a joint memorial has been prepared in the new South Field. As we can all see, the grading has developed a broad stretch of green turf, which has added to the beauty of our inspiring surroundings, and which we hope will prove a welcome and useful recreation ground for our students. We men of '84 desire especially to see it an adjunct of the University gymnasium and we hope that the authorities of that invaluable department of campus life may find the field an outdoor addition upon which in fair weather much healthful exercise may be taken. We hope that it is sufficiently near for a quick run, a merry game or an outdoor drill from which in a moment the classes may return to the locker-rooms.

We also make our share of the gift with the expectation that Columbia may have directly in front of its University buildings and dormitories, a field to which as the guests of the student body and to be treated in the same spirit, teams from our sister institutions may be invited, and on which they may engage with us in friendly

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contests. In so far as they are practised the contests must be carried on in a frank and open spirit, if the field is to be used in the way intended by our class. The absorbing desire to win at any cost, the blind and intense partisanship, and the demoralizing features of many of our latter day intercollegiate games, we hope to replace with a reasonable and proper self-control, that is neither deliriously exalted by victory, nor despairingly cast down by defeat.

In a word, Mr. President, we hope to see this field a strong adjunct in cultivating and encouraging some of the best features of student life in Old Columbia and with this intent, '84 Mines passes its share of it into your keeping.

In behalf of the class of '99, A. A. Fowler then made a presentation address. Mr. Fowler said:

Mr. President:—The classes of '99 College and Science have asked me to speak for them in presenting to you for the University our share of the Field we dedicate today. As a tribute of our loyalty to Columbia, and as a repayment in some measure of the debt we owe her, we desire to present a gift of permanence that shall constantly and actively affect the lives of future undergraduates.

We have felt that Columbia, in spite of her intellectual and material growth, has sadly lacked the means of a general participation in outdoor sport by the undergraduate body. We believe that no university can offer the fullest and most rational training for life unless it provides the opportunity and encouragement to all its undergraduates to make some outdoor sport a sensible and regular part of their daily lives.

It appears to many of us that the present system of "star athletics" that obtains throughout the country has developed its hurtful features to such an extreme that a reaction is bound to occur, and a development to set in along saner and more wholesome lines. More and more our colleges are coming to realize that it is an abnormal and unwholesome state of affairs which permits a small number of men out of the entire University to devote themselves over-seriously to making a business of athletics, while the large body of their fellow students looks on from the side lines and makes no attempt to actively enjoy any branch of sport.

We venture to predict that in the near future we shall see a change in college athletics which will carry us beyond the point where football at some of our colleges has been characterized as a religion, and will bring us to the day when intercollegiate athletics shall be the product of a general and active participation by a much

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larger proportion of our undergraduates; when competition shall still supply its spur, but the keenness to win shall not overshadow the desire for good sportsmanship for its own sake.

We believe that Columbia, as she has led in other fields, should also be a leader in this evolution of college sport. All loyal alumni regret the circumstances which compelled you in your good judgment to suspend intercollegiate football, and '99 offers its share of South Field in the hope that it may be the means of promoting such a general and healthy interest in our own interclass and interschool contests, that Columbia, as a worthy and honorable competitor, may again take a leading part in all branches of intercollegiate athletics.

Already other classes have expressed their approval of the establishment of this field, and have announced their intention of contributing in turn to the completion of the work that our class and '84 Mines have been glad to begin. It will not take many succeeding contributions to make this a field of which any university might well be proud.

In speaking for '99, I cannot refrain from personal tribute to the one man in our class who more than any other deserves the credit for the result we see here today. It was in the mind of Mr. Frank Hackett that the plan for this gift was conceived, and I trust that his name may be gratefully associated with South Field, not only by the men who use it, but by all alumni as well. I beg also to tender you our thanks for the cordial cooperation that you and the trustees have extended to us, and to Dean Goetze for the cheerful and energetic way in which he pushed the practical side of the work.

Mr. President, it is a pleasure on behalf of '84 Mines and '99 to present to you South Field, which we ask you to dedicate to the promotion and betterment of athletics at Columbia.

The gift from the classes of '84 Mines and '99, College and Science, was thereupon accepted by President Butler in a brief address.

The exercises of commencement day were brought to a close by a large general gathering of the alumni on the University grounds. At seven o'clock several hundred graduates were present at an informal beefsteak dinner, which was served in the University Commons, the various classes for the most part being grouped together. The class of '99 held its decennial dinner on the lawn outside of the Faculty Club. The class of '00 dined together at the Claremont, the class of '04 at the Hotel Marseille, while '93 and '06 had large

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and enthusiastic dinners in separate rooms in University Hall. At the conclusion of these dinners the various classes, preceded by their bands, marched around the University grounds and finally grouped on the Library steps, where there was general singing of Columbia songs and music by the band. The evening's exercises were a distinct improvement over previous years and were marked by great enthusiasm.

H. T. WADE

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A COPLEY PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT COOPER 1768

THE following letters from President Myles Cooper to John Singleton Copley, together with two brief notes from Copley in reply, are now preserved in the Public Record Office in London. They are among the papers of Copley's half brother, Henry Pelham, in a bundle of Intercepted Letters of the Colonial Office, designated as CO 5/38. It is not known how Pelham's papers came into the possession of the British government, but it is probable that they were seized late in April or early in May, 1776, at Halifax, where Pelham, who was an ardent royalist, had gone with the British troops upon the evacuation of Boston.

The chief interest in the letters here printed lies in the information they give us of two of Copley's paintings. The Cooper portrait is still in the possession of Columbia University,* but of "The nun with the candle," nothing is known. The first note from Copley is in rough draft in Copley's hand on the back of another letter, with many erasures and corrections, but without name, place, or date. Copley's second note is a slightly corrected copy, without address. The place of both in the series is, however, obvious.

President Cooper's last letter contains a cordial invitation to Copley to visit New York. This he did in June, 1771, accompanied by his wife. He met with a flattering reception and "an unparalleled Degree of Encouragement, notwithstanding y^{e} common Complaint of Scarcity of Money." He painted thirty-seven portraits in the short space of a little less than six months, and found time besides for a two weeks' "tour" to Philadelphia. The details of this period of Copley's life, hitherto entirely unknown, are now available in a series of fifteen letters to Henry Pelham, but they do not bear directly upon the history of King's College.

GUERNSEY JONES

* See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, September, 1899, Vol. I, facing p. 347.

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Sir,

Kings College New York.
24. Octr 1760.

Does your fortunate ar not to have left Smith during his Stay here the last Voyage: otherwise, a line or two would have waited on you at his return — I am obliged to you for the Paragraph concerning the Candle-Light; which you will find by Capt Smith (who brings it) will be almost ready to send, by the Time you receive this; and the Money remitted to you by the first Opportunity. But, by some Conveyance, I must take the Liberty of your to send my Portrait, finished in the best Manner that I can for, at present, (having again to Boston, considering what a Shattered State I am in, and I am afraid Things are not likely to change for the better) the Picture is quite uncertain: and if ever I should have it again, it will hardly be before both you and I have ceased to be.

I have seen some of the Pieces who have had the Misfortune to write like me; and of the Finishing is not so high, as you might have guessed it, or another thing I will take all care that the Specimens I have shall be known to those who have other Discernment enough to taste its Excellencies, or penetration sufficient to observe its Defects

I am Sir, with my best Wishes for your Welfare, your most obt & very Humble
Myles Cooper

PRESIDENT COOPER TO COPLEY

KING'S COLLEGE,
NEW YORK,
5. Aug^{t} 1768.

Sir,

By Cap^{t} Smith, who conveys this, You will receive 7 Guineas—the price, if I recollect, of y^{e} Picture. By y^{e} Same Gentleman I also send a Gown, Hood, & Band, by which to finish the Drapery. This, I doubt not, you will be able to execute, before Cap^{t} Smith returns to New York; at which Time You will return y^{e} Gown &c together with the Picture: and, if a Couple of Guineas will purchase y^{e} little Piece which I so much admired—y^{e} Nun with the Candle before her—You may send that also—which I will deposit in our College Library as a Beginning to a public Collection. If y^{e} Picture does not please You, and I sh^{d} visit Boston again, y^{e} next Year, I will take Care that it shall be there before me; that, when I come, it may receive your finishing Hand.

I am, S^{r} y^{r} most obed^{t} & very
hble Ser^{t}

MYLES COOPER.

Please to convey the Letter
to M^{r} Troutbeck.

PRESIDENT COOPER TO COPLEY

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK,
24. Oct^{r} 1768.

Sir,

I was so unfortunate as not to see Cap^{t} Smith during his Stay here the last Voyage, otherwise, a Line should have waited on You at his Return.—I am obliged to You for what you say concerning the Candle-Light, which You will please to send by Cap^{t} Smith (who, I fancy, will be almost ready to sail, by the Time you receive this), and the Money [shall be re-] mitted to you by y^{e} first Opportunity. But, by y^{e} Same Conveyance, I must also beg of you to send my Portrait, finish'd in the best Manner You can; for, as to my Coming again to Boston, (considering what a Situation You are in and I am afraid Things are not likely to change for y^{e} better) the Matter is quite uncertain: and, if ever I do see y^{e} Place again, it will hardly be before both You and I have seen Europe.

I have seen several People who have told me y^{e} Picture is exceeding *like* me; and if the Finishing is not so high, as You might

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have made it, on another Sitting; I will take all Care that y^{e} Circumstances shall be known to those who have either Discernment enough to taste its Excellencies, or Penetration sufficient to observe its Defects. I am, S^{r} with my best wishes for your

Welfare, y^{r} most obed^{t} & very hble Servt

MYLES COOPER.

PRESIDENT COOPER TO COPLEY

KING'S COLLEGE,
NEW YORK,
9th Jany,
1769.

Sir,

I was much surprized that you neither thought proper to send my Picture, as you were desir'd to do, by Cap^{t} Smith; nor to give me any Reason for the Omission. Perhaps he might have shipt away as he has done from me, without your Knowledge of his sailing: but still you might have let me know that such was the Case. As for y^{e} portrait itself, the want of it cannot be attended with any great Inconvenience; but y^{e} Gown I think you are unpardonable for keeping in your Hands so long: And the other Picture, if I had been in possession of it, would, ere this, have been y^{e} Occasion of procuring some more, to my certain Knowledge, for our Library.

I beg, Sir, you would send at least, my Gown
by y^{e} first Opportunity, and remain,
y^{r} most obed^{t} Serv^{t}

MYLES COOPER.

COPLEY TO PRESIDENT COOPER

[No date]

I received Your favour by C[apt.] Smith with the robe in good order I am sorry it is not in my power to comply with Your reques in sending it back as soon as You expected but having been ingaged to sett out opon a tour of a week the next Morning but will return it when Cap Smith makes his next trip. I likewise received seven Guineas the price of Your portrait as to the Candle light In consideration of the use You propose to make of it I will part with it for two Guineas as it is my desire to see some publick collection

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begun in America I shall therefore send it with Your por[trait] one box will contain the two but I [am] extreemly loath to send Yours till You sett again for after it has been seen by everey body the finnish comes too late to answer the purposes desired
I am

[To] President [Cooper]

PRESIDENT COOPER TO COPLEY*

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK,
21. Aug^{t} 1769.

Sir,

I am extremely sorry, that, for a voyage or two before this, Cap^{t} Smith should have made so much Haste, as to have prevented my Sending by Him the two Guineas which I am indebted to you for the portrait. The piece has been much admired; as well as the picture of myself. I should be very glad if You could persuade yourself to exercise your Art for a few Months in this place: I am satisfied you would find an unparalleled Degree of Encouragement, notwithstanding y^{e} common Complaint of Scarcity of Money. Any assistance that I could lend you, you might depend on receiving. Cap^{t} Smith will give you y^{e} Balance of your Account. And you will oblige me by sending a Rec^{t} for y^{e} whole by y^{e} Return of y^{e} same Conveyance.

I am, S^{r} Y^{r} most obed^{t} & very hble Serv^{t}

MYLES COOPER.

COPLEY TO PRESIDENT COOPER

BOSTON Sep^{r} 24, 1769

Sir

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour by Cap^{t} Smith. it gives me peculiar pleasure to find the pictures came safe to hand & were approved off. I am much obliged

* The address reads as follows:

To
M^{r} Copley
Portrait Painter
in Boston

Fav^{r} of
Cap^{t} Smith

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to you for the assistance you are so kind to offer me should I visit New-york although I cannot at present make that excursion for the exercise of my pencill I may in some future time when I shall be doubly happy in the friendship, of one from whom an obligation will be no ways painfull

I am Sir with all
Respect your Most Obe^{t}
Hum^{le} Ser^{t}

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY

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DE WITT CLINTON AND COLUMBIA

AS the first student who entered Columbia when the College renewed its activities at the close of the Revolution and under its new name, Clinton occupies a unique position, and the eminence which he subsequently attained as "the first citizen of the first State of the Union" renders every circumstance connected with his college career of especial interest. Fortunately Clinton himself and his contemporaries furnish a narrative which portrays his relations to the College with considerable fulness.

Dr. Cochran, the first professor of Greek and Latin, appointed under the Act of 1784, and Clinton's first instructor, describes how the young student came to enter Columbia and his impressions of him:*

In the summer of 1784 his father brought him to New York, on his way to Princeton College to place him in that seminary. The Legislature had passed an act in the preceding winter for restoring and new naming King's College; afterwards to be a University by the name of Columbia. But no final arrangements or appointments had been made, only a committee was empowered to provide in a temporary way for what might be most needful. The late Mr. Duane, then Mayor of New York, was one of this committee, who hearing that the nephew of the Governor was going out of the state for his education, applied to me, to know if I would undertake the care of him and such others as might offer, until the appointments for the College could be made. To which I readily agreed and young Clinton, and half a dozen more were put under my tuition. . . . I found Mr. Clinton apt to learn everything that was required of him. He was clear in mathematics and correct in classical knowledge. He did everything well: upon the whole he seemed likely to me to prove a highly useful and practical man, what the Romans call *civilis* and the Greeks πολιτικος, a useful citizen, and qualified to counsel and direct his fellow citizens to honour and happiness.

* Dr. Cochran in a letter to Dr. Hosack, quoted in Hosack's "Memoir of DeWitt Clinton," 1829, p. 30.

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Clinton was thus the first matriculated student of Columbia College known as such. His alumni address contains a brief reference to his entrance examination. On May 17, 1784, he was examined for admission, and he notes particularly the fact that the Regents of the University attended the examination in person. Then follows this significant comment: "I shall never forget the reverential impression made on my youthful mind, by the condescension and devotion to education of the great men who, at that time, presided over the interests of the University."*

From the picture which Clinton gives in the same address of the College building, as it was left by the departing troops after it had been used by both armies as a military hospital, one can but wonder that students were found sufficiently courageous to enter its doors:

This edifice was for many years a hospital for the British army, and when for the first time I visited the venerable building, it was just abandoned in that state. The genius of calamity and desolation appeared to have taken possession of its apartments; its floors were strewed with medical prescriptions, its walls were tinged with blood, and every echo of your passing feet sounded to the perturbed imagination like the murmurs of the dying or the complaints of the departed spirits.

As an undergraduate, Clinton showed a high degree of diligence and ability. Professor Renwick, another of his instructors, in a "Discourse on the Character & Public Services of DeWitt Clinton" delivered before the alumni in 1829, commenting upon the promise which Clinton showed as a student, continues as follows:

I am satisfied that his (Professor Kemp's) instruction had a most powerful influence in determining the direction in which the transcendent talent of Clinton became at length most useful to his country. Under the tuition of Dr. Kemp Clinton laid the foundation of that acquaintance with the true principles of internal improvement and, I may add, acquired the basis of those clear views of national policy, which he afterwards so fully developed and applied with such advantage to his native state and the Union at large.

Gulian Verplanck, of the class of 1801, in an address to the literary societies of Columbia College in 1830 said:

*Address to the Alumni of Columbia College, quoted in Campbell's "Life and Writings of DeWitt Clinton," p. 7.

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It was therefore a proud eulogy and a true one which a distinguished professor lately pronounced upon this College when he traced to her walls and lecture rooms, the germ of the greatest practical improvement which science has bestowed upon our state and nation—the steam navigation of Livingston and Stevens, and the canal system of Morris and Clinton.

On the 11th of April, 1786, the first commencement of Columbia College was held and Clinton received his baccalaureate degree. He delivered the salutatory address in Latin, his subject being "De utilitate et necessitate studiorum artium liberatium."

In 1789 he received his master's degree, and in 1826 the College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He had been elected a trustee of the corporation in 1808, but had declined on account of the official position which he then held.

In 1819, Clinton, then Governor of the State, in his address to the Legislature, pointed out the most pressing need of the college as follows:

In the year 1814, a grant of $200,000 was made to Union College, of $40,000 to Hamilton College, and of the Botanical Garden on the Island of New York to Columbia College, on condition that the establishment be removed to that place within twelve years from the time of donation. It was undoubtedly intended that the grant to Columbia College should be sustaining and beneficial, but it was fettered with a condition under the mistaken impression that a removal of the institution would be expedient. The operation of this change of place would be the conversion of a city into a country college, and a consequent exclusion of the youth of the city of New York from its benefits unless they incurred great and unnecessary expense. And as many persons prefer the education of their children in cities it is unquestionably best that Columbia College should continue in its present position, in order that all young men of the state may be accommodated according to the views of their parents. A compliance with the condition of the grant ought therefore not to be expected, and it is hoped that the Legislature will look with a benign eye upon that ancient and most excellent seminary, and consent to extend its blessings by the substitution of an equivalent donation.

The Legislature responded by passing "an Act relative to Columbia College" which became a law February 19, 1819. By the terms of this act the conditions imposed by the act of 1814 were

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repealed, the trustees became unconditional owners of the property between forty-seventh and fifty-first streets and the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the use of the College.

Clinton's sentiments towards the college are even more clearly shown in a letter written by him in 1826, in which he says: "I shall at all times be happy to evince my profound veneration for our *alma mater* and my sincere regard for its interests by any demonstration in my power," and in an address which he delivered in the following year before the alumni. In the course of this address he described the College as it had existed in his day, and after pointing out the advantages of New York City as an academic seat and prophesying for it the greatness that has come to it, he says of his *alma mater:* "And with immense means of patronage and of endowments, we may fondly anticipate that before the expiration of a century, Columbia College will stand upon an equal footing with the most celebrated universities of the Old World."

It would be out of place to advert to Clinton's public services in this paper, which is intended merely to outline his relations to his *alma mater,* but the terse and eloquent passage in which Dean Van Amringe has summed up his political career may well be quoted:*

DeWitt Clinton, Senator of New York, United States Senator, Mayor of New York City, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Canal Commissioner and Chief Promoter of the Erie Canal, Governor of the State, noted for his scientific attainments, for his liberal patronage of science, and his efforts to promote public education, the Pericles of our Commonwealth; for nearly thirty years he exercised, without stooping to the little arts of popularity an intellectual dominion in his native State, scarcely inferior to that of the illustrious Athenian, a dominion as benignant as it was effective.

The only personal memorial of an alumnus so eminently distinguished which is possessed by the University is the chair in which he died, which was presented in 1828 by his son Charles C. Clinton, and is carefully preserved as a valued relic, but it is not too much to hope that an appropriate building may perpetuate his name, and that his statue may yet honor the campus of his *alma mater.*

EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK

* History of Columbia University, p. 94.

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SANITARY ENGINEERING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE plan for a course in sanitary engineering at Columbia, held in view but not realized during the past ten years or more, has now been brought to a successful culmination, and it will be open to civil engineering students at the beginning of the academic year 1909–10. This course is properly made a differentiation of the course in civil engineering, as is done in a number of other prominent engineering schools. While the differentiations from the regular course are substantial and essential for the purpose, they all lie within the legitimate scope of broad civil engineering study, and hence the graduates of this course will receive the degree of civil engineer like all other graduates from the department of civil engineering. This is not only rational and entirely consistent with the best spirit in which this branch of sanitary studies should be conducted, but it is also calculated to give greater dignity and force to the sanitary engineering course through the breadth and scope of the fundamental engineering training on which it is based.

As will be seen by turning to the departmental curriculum, the first year is identical with that of all the courses in the school of engineering. The subjects of quantitative analysis, given in the department of chemistry, and microscopy are the only variations in the second year from the regular civil engineering course. The principal sanitary engineering subjects which constitute the important fundamentals of the course displace civil engineering subjects in the third and fourth year. These variations include educational training in such important specialties as bacteriology, sanitary biology, physical and biological water analysis, the interpretation and sanitary bearing of statistics, municipal sanitation, the general subject of drainage, heating and ventilation and the broad principles of sanitary science, public health and hygiene. These subjects have been so chosen and planned for treatment as to give to the

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student a comprehensive and advanced view of the duties of the sanitary engineer consistent with the best practice of his profession at the present day, and further to shape his professional ideas along lines of development now being actively followed in successful engineering practice.

The scope and the duties of the sanitary engineer have widened greatly with the many advances in sanitary science, especially in the bearing of the latter on public health and hygiene. The sanitary engineer is at the present time not only a specialist in sanitary science, so to put it, but he is usually a civil engineer engaged in the design, construction and administration of such public works as water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal, the proper administration of city streets, the general disposal of municipal wastes, the reclamation and administration of marshes and swamp lands, including the rectification and sanitation of tidal or other sluggish waters polluted by sewage and other waste products, and in other similar works of a more or less public character affecting the health frequently of large populations, as well as in the sanitary construction and administration of large buildings in which excellence of sanitary conditions must be attained.

It is imperative that all these ends should be served in the interests of public health and the general physical welfare of the community with economy and efficiency. It is clear that it is impossible to reach such results without thorough training in the fundamental elements of sanitary science; on that point there can be no doubt. It is also equally true, although not so generally recognized, that it is impossible for the sanitary engineer to discharge his special functions in a satisfactory manner without being thoroughly grounded in the broad fundamental principles of civil engineering in all its wide field of both construction and applications of power. It is for this reason essential and even imperative that the course in sanitary engineering at Columbia University is made a specialty of or differentiation from civil engineering, giving it not only intensity of special training, but also, as has already been indicated, an effective foundation upon the broadest educational training in engineering.

The environment of the City of New York is highly favorable

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to the development of educational engineering work of this class. Its great water supplies, varied in character, and the numerous sanitary engineering problems of extraordinary magnitude, which are constantly being considered in a scientific manner, together with a great variety of other municipal sanitary problems of sewage disposal, street waste and public health problems, supply works suitable for engineering observation and study to an extent found nowhere else in this country. The course is certainly suited to meet an urgent need of the present time and it is believed that its development will be highly successful.

WILLIAM H. BURR

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THE SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS

COLUMBIA will open, this September, under the auspices of Teachers College, the first university school of household arts. Teachers College at its foundation in 1888 recognized the public need for a more educated approach to the fundamental problems of food, clothing and shelter, and provided several courses of instruction concerning these subjects. The local appreciation of this instruction was immediate and has since been so cumulative as to call annually for a larger number of courses covering a wider range. Graduates of the college also, who specialized in these fields, have steadily spread the propaganda throughout the United States and in other countries, and the publications of the college concerning the subject have met with an equally wide acceptance. These several influences recently so increased the demand upon the college for such instruction and investigation, that an increase of equipment and an elaboration of organization became imperative. All of these needs have now been met, through the beneficent gift, by an anonymous donor, of half a million dollars for the erection and equipment of a special household arts building, and through the organization by the dean and the faculty of the college and the authorization by the trustees of the college and of the university of a school of household arts.

The curricula of the new school represent a natural expansion of the former curricula in domestic art and domestic science from which there were sixty-seven graduates in 1909.

The advanced curriculum in domestic science, through which a number of students have already earned the degree of master of arts, has been elaborated so that that degree may now be earned also in the organization and administration of domestic art education; in the investigation of personal, household and institutional hygiene; in household chemistry, physiological chemistry and nutrition. Work leading also to the degree of doctor of philosophy is provided in the last three fields under the direction of Professor

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H. T. Vulté of Teachers College, Professor H. C. Sherman of the school of chemistry, and Professor W. J. Gies of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a cooperation having been arranged with those university schools, with the New York Botanical Garden and with the department of agriculture at Washington. The departments mentioned will provide full instruction in the source, composition and testing of food stuffs; the composition, properties and nutrition of the human organism; the problems of digestion and assimilation; the organization, testing and the application of dietaries. A new department of foods and cookery will continue the college's endeavor to systematize the application of physical and chemical principles in the preparation of food, in the interests of nutrition, economy, efficiency and attractiveness. The departments of biology and physical education will cooperate in providing courses in physiology, bacteriology and hygiene.

The new undergraduate curricula, as the old, will lead to the bachelor's diploma and the degree of bachelor of science, after two years work at Teachers College, following two years of academic or professional study in some other institution of equal rank. Professionally trained or experienced candidates for a special diploma without the degree will also be admitted.

The undergraduate curricula for teachers of domestic science will continue under the direction of Professor Helen Kinne, who has been head of the department of domestic science in Teachers College since 1897 and is now president of the New York Association for Home Economics. Professor Mary S. Woolman will continue her direction of the curricula for teachers of domestic art begun in 1903 and also her directorship of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls as a field for observation and experiment. The former departments of domestic art and domestic science, however, are now grouped in a new department of household arts education, which continues the previous courses and adds others in household arts curricula, equipment and management. A new department of textiles and needlework has been organized for the practical work in this field. The work in hospital economy, begun at the request of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses in order to prepare trained and experienced nurses to

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become superintendents of hospitals and principals of nurses training schools, will continue under the guidance of Professor Adelaide Nutting, who was called to Teachers College from the principalship of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in 1907 and who is now president of the American Federation of Nurses. This department will have the cooperation of a large number of hospital workers and much of its experimental work will be carried on at St. Luke's and at Bellevue and allied hospitals. Professor Nutting will also direct the new department of household administration, which offers seven courses in household organization, management and economy.

A number of technical curricula leading to certificates for students who do not expect to teach are now offered for the first time. Preparation is thus provided for public, institutional or visiting dietitians, institutional managers and philanthropic workers. For these certificates, courses are selected from the departments mentioned, from a new department of house structure and sanitation, from the university departments of architecture, economics, sociology and social economy and from the New York School of Philanthropy. A preparatory certificate in nurses training is announced for the completion of a curriculum in anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, elementary materia medica and therapeutics, foods, hygiene, psychology and social economy and the principles and ethics of nursing, in preparation for entrance to the nurses training schools of Bellevue and other hospitals. A technical certificate for interior decoration is also offered to students who complete courses in design, furnishing and decoration in the new department of household art and fine arts and allied departments of the college and university. The school further announces its willingness to grant certificates on the completion of any other selection from the sixty-five courses offered by its ten departments and forty-four resident officers of instruction. In addition, the departments provide forty-seven special classes for students, teachers and housekeepers, who are interested only in one field, who have only limited time at their disposal, or who for any other reason do not desire to enter upon a full course of study. These special classes, which

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS BUILDING

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continue and enlarge upon former extension courses, are open without examination to all who are interested.

The Household Arts Building, which is now ready, is the result of special study of many buildings in the United States and Europe, and of long experience and careful thought on the part of all of the departments of the college whose work in any way touches the field of the household. In area, 160′ × 60′, its six working stories contain one hundred and sixty rooms with a floor space of more than an acre. Architecturally it continues the red brick and brown stone main buildings of the college, terminating in a battlemented clock tower with a carved stone porch, containing mosaic representations of the household arts.

The basement contains two typically equipped laundries, a testing laboratory for household mechanical appliances, and lockers for five hundred students. On the first floor are administrative and professorial offices, two lecture-rooms seating one hundred persons each, and a special reading-room and study-hall. These three large rooms can be thrown together for social purposes. The second floor contains three laboratories, accommodating thirty students each, with equipment for experimental cookery, a fourth laboratory for large quantity cookery, a typical dining-room and a series of offices, store and service-rooms. The floor above provides five laboratories, studios and work rooms for textiles and needlework. Three laboratories, for thirty students each, and several smaller laboratories, all for household and physiological chemistry, occupy the fourth floor; on the fifth there is equipment for investigations in nutrition, a demonstration apartment of six rooms, a textile laboratory, and four studios for design, furnishing and decoration. The roof of the building provides an area of 2,500 square feet accessible by elevator for open air experimentation or recreation.

The experience of the college concerning equipment for the study of household arts is recorded and illustrated in the issue of the *Teachers College Record* for May, 1909. The aim and scope of the new school is elaborated in a comprehensive announcement, which may be had upon request by any one interested in its work.

CLYDE FURST

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COLUMBIA IN THE FAR EAST

TO speak as one having authority concerning Columbia in the Far East a traveler should proceed upon his pilgrimage with some determination to meet the men who represent the University in that part of the world and to get in touch with their work. With the writer it was merely a matter of chance. Being in the East for a definite purpose, and this a time-consuming one, it was rather by accident than by design that the great work that Columbia is doing in the East came to my attention.

The Far East, so far as this paper and my wanderings are concerned, includes only Japan, China, the Philippines, and India as fields of Columbia activity. Of these, Japan is naturally the most prominent, nearly thirty of our graduates being at work there, and the number is rapidily increasing. With one of the most energetic and successful of these men, I came closely in contact and to him am much indebted for many courtesies. This was Professor Masumi Hino of the Doshisha School and the University of Kioto. Professor Hino is one of the leaders in modern philosophy and education in Japan, and his work at the Christian College (the Doshisha School) has been so successful as to attract no little attention. To him I was particularly indebted for acting as interpreter of two of my addresses to teachers. Also connected with the Doshisha College is Professor Shotaro Yoneda, at one time a student here, although not a graduate. He has shown a great deal of vigor in building up the Doshisha library, the skill shown in selection and arrangement of which would do credit to any institution. Students in the universities in Japan, with whom I talked, spoke more often of coming to Columbia for educational, political, and social sciences than for other subjects. In natural science and mathematics they have in the past been taught to look to Germany, although this feeling seems in process of change.

In China we have more than twenty graduates, and it happened that I met about half of them. In Peking it was a pleasure to

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receive, soon after our arrival, the cards of Fung Foo Sec and Samuel Sung Young, both former students of Teachers College and masters of arts from Columbia. They were in Peking for their examinations, and it was at first a little difficult to recognize them with their queues and native student garbs. It is pleasant to record that they stood among the first in the final reports and received the degree of Chinshih (Litt.D.) from the government. Dr. Young has since been made president of the Tangshan Engineering and Mining College in Chihli province, and has been given an important position in the ministry of education. In Peking I also met Dr. George Davis Lowry, who is one of the earnest workers in the introduction of Western education into China.

At Shanghai we have the Reverend F. L. Hawks Pott of '83, president of St. John's University, Dr. Frank E. Hinckley, clerk of the Consular Court, and Mr. William Bacon Pettus, a leader in the Y. M. C. A. work, all of whom it was my privilege to meet. Of Dr. Pott's work it is a special pleasure to speak, because he has developed a college that would be a credit to any part of America, and that will soon be a university in fact. The plant is the most complete of any similar one in China, and, although economy of construction is properly manifest, every dollar has been effectively used. The buildings are harmonious in design and in grouping, and while they are overcrowded and need supplementing, they give evidence of a careful planning and a skillful expenditure of modest means that many American institutions might well afford to follow. It is difficult to pick out any one institution and say that to this the energies of Columbia should be devoted, so earnest are the workers in all lines and in so many provinces. Nevertheless I feel bound to say that St. John's presents unusual possibilities. China needs a good college of law, and Shanghai is the best place for it. If China is to follow the example of Japan and establish justice on a sure basis, she must have help in legal training. At Shanghai there is a United States Consular Court, and the amount of legal business transacted by it is such as to make it a good school of observation. If Columbia could send two of its law school graduates to St. John's, and found professorships to keep them there, more good

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would be done for China than by any similar expenditure that I can at present conceive.

Up the Yang-tze-kiang river there are some Columbia men at work, notably Howard Richards, Jr., in Boone College, Wuchang. I visited this institution, and found it well located in one of the strategic points of the country. The college has several good buildings, and here, as at St. John's, it is interesting to see how judiciously every dollar has been used. The college deserves the earnest support of everyone who feels called upon to contribute to the awakening of China.

At Canton there are several educational institutions that are having great influence throughout southern China. Among these the Canton Christian College is prominent and seems to have a brilliant future. It has purchased part of an island some six miles from the heart of the city and here it has erected what is probably the best single educational building in China, one that will last for centuries. Here are two Columbia graduates, Professor Henry Graybill, and Mrs. J. C. McCraken (née Helen Newpher, a graduate of Teachers College). We should, perhaps, also claim Dr. McCracken, since he was connected with our Y. M. C. A for some time. There is the more reason for claiming him because of the excellent work he is doing there. Dr. and Mrs. McCracken have a pleasant bungalow near the college, and are enthusiastic over the prospect of their work.

Tempted by the Cantonese bookshops, I had to draw some money on my letter of credit, and shall not forget the pleasure at receiving the courtesies of the Canton bank at the hands of Mr. Daniel Ammen Menocal, '02, in whose private office on the Shameen I spent a comfortable hour.

In the Philippines we have eight Columbia graduates. Being there during the busy week of the Taft visit, when Manila was *en fête* during twenty hours out of every twenty-four, and life was consequently more strenuous than in New York, it is difficult to say who was and was not among those whom it was my pleasure to meet. The Columbia men occupy positions of educational, political, and commercial influence, and doubtless a number of non-graduates

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might also be found among those who are putting new vigor into the life of that part of the world.

In India we have at least a dozen graduates. I happened to be at Lahore during the convocation of the University of the Punjab, on which occasion we saw the East and West mingle in gorgeous academic ceremonial. Among the educational leaders on this occasion was Daniel Johnson Fleming, '03, who is in the Forman Christian College where Edmund de Long Lucas, '08, has since gone. At Madura, in southern India, I visited the American College, presided over by W. T. Zumbro, who was at Teachers College in 1905–07. The college is well located and is doing excellent work, but it is hampered by lack of sufficient financial support. I was unable to visit Voorhees College, at Vellore, a day from Madras. The president, Arthur T. Cole, is a graduate of Teachers College, and I learned at Madras that he is also doing effective work, but that there was need for much greater financial help if the college is to maintain the rank it has held in the past in comparison with government-aided institutions.

If Constantinople were part of the Far East, I should like to record more effectively my appreciation of the courtesies extended by Lewis David Einstein, '98, of the American Legation. Such representatives do honor not only to this university but to the country as well. I should also be glad to record my appreciation of the courtesies shown me in the scientific field by Dr. Arthur Willey, curator of the Museum at Colombo, Ceylon. Although not an alumnus, Dr. Willey was at one time (1892–1894) on the teaching staff of the University.

Speaking in a general way, the future of Columbia in the East is bound to be a brilliant one. In the educational awakening of China, now taking place in a much more marked degree than we realize, we should play a leading part. This work seems likely to center about general education, the manual arts, medicine, law, and political science, and in these lines we ought soon to draw some of the best young men in China, as we already do from Japan. In the commercial activity of the East, America plays a relatively small part at present, but in solving the great engineering problems that

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China will offer in the next generation Columbia ought to have much to do. In the concept of mission work of a generation ago the outlook is not bright, at least to the view of a casual traveler; but in the broader concept as shown by the work of men like Pott, Richards, McCracken (if we may claim him), Zumbro, and Cole, we are bound to have an influence that will permeate the whole of the eastern world.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH

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JOHN CROSBY BROWN, '59

TRUSTEE, 1885–1909

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JOHN CROSBY BROWN

A. B. 1859

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN of the class of 1859 died on June 25, 1909, in his home, Brighthurst, Orange, New Jersey. He was graduated at the head of his class, having the Greek salutatory on the Commencement platform, and he was first in the esteem of his classmates who gave him their highest honor, the good fellowship prize.

His business career was one of high distinction. After graduation he entered the Liverpool branch of the firm in which his father was the senior partner—and in due course succeeded to the same honorable position, maintaining at once the financial standing and the high traditions of the banking house of Brown Brothers. He became trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, the Bank of New York, N. B. A., the Bank of Savings, the United States Lloyds, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the London Guarantee and Accident Corporation, Limited. He was a member and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and treasurer of the Charity Fund.

Many and exacting as were the business engagements of Mr. Brown they did not exhaust his energies, nor confine his interests. He valued association with others in social life, and he was a member of the Century Association, the University Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Down Town Association and the Midday Club. Still more deeply was he interested in religious, educational and philanthropic efforts. He was an earnest and devoted Christian—giving largely of his time and means to the Church. Through the larger part of his active life he was an elder in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and he was one of the chief supporters of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church near his summer home in Orange, New Jersey. Here he long was superintendent of the Sunday School.

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He was a director of the Union Settlement, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a liberal giver to both.

Equally remarkable was his interest in education. He was a trustee of Columbia University for twenty-four years, and trustee and treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Still larger was his share in the direction and prosperity of the Union Theological Seminary. To it he gave largely not only in gifts of money but still more, large as were his pecuniary gifts, in time and wisdom. He became a director in 1866, vice-president of the board of directors in 1883, and president in 1897. He was a firm upholder of the Seminary in its long conflict with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and helped to shape its policy. In the work of the last few years looking to the removal of the Seminary and its enlargement, he has been, since the death of Mr. D. Willis James, the center and directing spirit. Even in his last illness, until within the last few weeks of his life, he gave unremitting attention to this labor of love. Williams College in 1907 conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

His last public utterance was at the laying of the corner stone of the new buildings for the Seminary, and a friend characterizes it as "a most beautiful valedictory and, like his own life, rounded and complete. The words were few and simple, but they conveyed in simple and effective form the reverent and inspiring thought that was in his mind—in a way it perfectly revealed his own simple and lofty character."

GEORGE W. KNOX

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PRAYER FOR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

May 16, 1909

Spirit of All Things, grant us still
To know thy way, to work thy will!—
Nor great nor small to Thee whose eyes
Forever scan the eternal skies;—
All service welcome to whose sway
Controls the stars, awakes the day.

Within this maze of mortal life,
Beset with error, wrought with strife,
Perplexed we wander; we would fain
Win to thy calm, in Thee remain;—
In thy vast working find our peace,
And in thy service, our release.

Thou whose eternal thoughts renew
The spring's return, the heaven's blue,
Teach us the incomparable dower
Of beauty in the sky and flower;
Grant us the boon of boons—a heart
Open to nature, life, and art.

Teach us the worth of hardship, dearth,
As travail of the spirit's birth;—
To greet the chance in toil and shock
To win our self from out the block;—
To wrest from failure, loss, and sin,
The miracle of grace within.

Grant us to love our human kind;
Grant us to love the life of mind;—
To honor work of hand or brain,
Keep faith intact,—a purpose plain

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That speaks in deeds;—the torch we bear
With those in greater darkness share.

Stablish our soul in passions pure—
To think, to love, to dare, endure;—
To spend ourselves that others see
The truth that, fettered, sets us free;—
To find life's guerdon, sure, confessed—
The best is his who seeks the best.

Thus living, striving, shall our ears
Catch thy far music of the spheres;—
Our darkness flush with rose afar;
Beyond our waves, the Pilot Star!
So lifts the soul above the clod,
And frames a vision of the God!

F. H. Sykes

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1884

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Then and Now

Probably few of the men who graduated from Columbia College in 1884 imagined that when they returned to their quarter-centennial reunion they would no longer find the University at forty-ninth street, but installed in a section of the city which at that time was regarded in the light of a remote and inaccessible suburb. The growth of the institution along every line in those intervening twenty-five years has been little short of marvelous, and no better idea can be given of Columbia's expansion and development since 1884 than by quoting a few comparative figures. Twenty-five years ago the institution comprised the College, then known as the School of Arts, which included a graduate course with an enrollment of twenty students and a collegiate course for women with an enrollment of six students; the School of Mines, which had been established in 1864; the School of Law, organized in 1858; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which had become the medical department of Columbia College in 1860, although it was not firmly consolidated with the University until 1891, and the School of Political Science, which had been established in 1880. The total registration in 1884 was 1456 students, of whom 264 were male undergraduates in the College, 286 were enrolled in the School of Mines, which at that time comprised courses in architecture, in analytical and applied chemistry, in geology, in metallurgy, and in civil engineering and mining engineering, the departments of electrical and mechanical engineering not being organized until somewhat later; 365 students were in attendance on the Law School, 505 on the Medical School, and 42 on the School of Political Science, and of this last number only a few were graduate students. At the present day Columbia University, from the standpoint of student attendance, is the largest institution of higher learning in the country, the final figures for the academic year 1908–9 showing a total enrollment of 5887, of which number 667 were registered in Columbia College; in other words, though the entire university exhibits a gain of 304 per cent. in attendance, the College shows an increase of 153 per cent. during the same period, proving conclusively that the growth of the College has not been retarded by the development of the

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University,—a fear to which expression has often been given, but which statistics have conclusively shown to be groundless.

At the Commencement exercises in 1884, 379 degrees were awarded, of which 51 were A.B.'s and 58 engineering degrees. On June 2, 1909, 1242 degrees and diplomas were conferred, a gain of 228 per cent. over 1884, and of these 115 were given to students in the College and 112 to students in the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry. Worthy of special notice is the large number of graduate degrees conferred, namely, 231 masters of arts and 59 doctors of philosophy, as against only 22 A.M.'s and 9 Ph.D.'s twenty-five years ago. That the institution and the community are now coming to appreciate the unequaled opportunities for advanced work in a metropolitan university is shown by the fact that over one thousand men and women are at present engaged in non-professional graduate work under the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science.

Further Comparisons

The two schools last mentioned had not yet come into being twenty-five years ago, the faculty of philosophy not having been founded until 1890 and that of pure science not until two years later. In 1889 the course of collegiate study for women was discontinued and Barnard College was incorporated, although it did not become an integral part of the University until 1900, Teachers College having become closely affiliated with Columbia in the previous year. The year 1900 also marks the establishment of the summer session, to the extraordinary growth of which attention is called elsewhere in this issue. The other new schools, either by adoption or reorganization, are the College of Pharmacy, which became associated with the University in 1904, and the faculty of fine arts—comprising the schools of architecture, design and music— which was organized in 1906 in cooperation with the National Academy of Design.

Of course the most striking point of difference, at least to the eye, is to be found in the change of site, the University having acquired title to its present home on Morningside Heights by purchase from the New York Hospital in 1894, the removal being effected three years later. At forty-ninth street the University occupied one square block and five or six buildings; today Columbia owns over thirty-four acres, and twenty-three massive buildings have thus far been erected on Morningside Heights alone.

The expenditures for the academic year 1883–84 amounted to about

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$461,000 as against over $2,000,000 for last year. The Library contained eighty thousand bound volumes in 1884 as against more than five times that number twenty-five years later. There were then about ten thousand graduates as against almost twenty-three thousand alumni today. There was no athletic field and no gymnasium, no dormitories and no student building, no University Council and no Alumni Council. Such a thing as an out of town alumni association was unheard of, whereas today there are no less than twenty-nine such associations in twenty-two States of the union and in two foreign countries. Of greater significance than these many tokens of materialistic expansion, however, is the progress that has been made along less tangible lines—in the spirit of striving for the truth as exemplified in serious and fruitful investigation, and in the ever increasing recognition and fulfilment of duties to the city, State and union.

Religious Development

The year 1908–09 was an unusually encouraging one for those who are interested in the religious development of the University. It was the first year in which the students had the services of a chaplain who could give his entire time to his Columbia work. It was the first year in which a graduate of Columbia College served as secretary of Earl Hall, and the publication during the year of "Talks on religion," edited by Professor H. B. Mitchell, gave evidence of the deep interest in religious matters which is felt among the scholars of the University—even, and perhaps particularly, among those who have no formal denominational affiliations.

Mr. Knox's first year of service has not brought about any spectacular results. The great majority of the students still feel that they can get their religious training and experiences elsewhere or that they can go without them. On the other hand, the actual attendance at the exercises in St. Paul's Chapel has been larger than ever before. The chaplain has made for himself a number of warm and devoted friends among a class of students who previously had hardly ever been reached, and in cases of sickness or other affliction, he has been able to give evidence of the sympathy of the University in a way that no other officer could do.

Mr. Myers's intimate knowledge of the Columbia undergraduate and the workings of his mind has enabled him to make Earl Hall the real student center to a far greater degree than ever before. The total attendance, according to the records of the secretary, has been

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37,913 for the College year, an increase of six thousand over last year. The fact that this general use of the building is of benefit to the work of the Christian Association is shown by a very large increase in attendance at the meetings of the Association, which has been practically tripled within the year.

Professor Mitchell's book gives the record of a series of conversations on religious subjects by a group of men practically all of whom were officers of Columbia University. It is the kind of book that cannot be summarized, but it is a stimulating and significant piece of work which may be studied with profit by those who are interested in these fundamental questions.

University Apartments

The beautiful apartments which are now being completed on the grounds of the Union Theological Seminary for the professors of that institution have served to render acute the desire and hope on the part of our own officers that in some way similar provision may be made for them. A witty Washington woman who was asked why she travelled to a particular New England village for her summer vacation replied that she did so because it gave her an opportunity to associate with the poor of her own class. That is precisely what the members of our faculties and their families have the greatest difficulty in doing in New York. By the irony of fate, the very work that these men have done to increase the prestige of Columbia is compelling them to move farther and farther from her doors; for the charms of living in the University environment are attracting numbers of persons in comfortable circumstances to the vicinity of the University, thereby raising the rents in desirable nearby apartment houses to a figure that is prohibitive to all but the most favored of the University's officers. For the men who are struggling to make both ends meet, no greater help could be given than the opportunity to live decently, even though simply, in the vicinity of the University.

We do not know how a friend of New York City and of the University could make a more welcome contribution to their joint welfare than by the erection of an apartment building on Morningside Heights for the sole use of University officers. An outright gift which would enable the income from the apartments to be applied to other University purposes would be doubly welcome, but anyone who would be unable to give the building outright but who would be content with an investment of about three per cent., would still be a benefactor in the truest sense of the word. Not only could the cost of construction

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of such a building be reduced by the absence of onyx slabs and similar meretricious luxuries, but, by the expert supervision of our consulting engineer and through his cooperation, the actual business of operation could be rendered efficient and economical, and furthermore, there is no reason why the tenants could not be greatly benefited by the opportunity to obtain their standard supplies at the wholesale rates which the University itself is now able to command.

The Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm Professorships

Announcement was made a year ago of the appointment of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California to be Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin for the coming academic year. At the May meeting of the trustees it was announced that upon the nomination of the board, the Prussian ministry of education had appointed to the professorship for the year 1910–11 Professor Charles Alphonso Smith, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina. The predecessors of President Wheeler and Professor Smith in the Roosevelt professorship have been Dean Burgess of Columbia, President Hadley of Yale, and Professor Felix Adler of Columbia. The fact that a leading Southern scholar has been appointed to this international professorship evidences the thoroughly national character of the post.

Professor Smith was graduated from Davidson College, N. C., in 1884 and took the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University in 1893. After a period of service at the latter institution and at the State University of Louisiana, he transferred his activity in 1902 to the University of North Carolina. In 1904, he was offered election as president of the University of Tennessee, but declined the honor; the following year the University of Mississippi conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. Professor Smith has just been appointed to the newly established Edgar Allan Poe professorship of English literature in the University of Virginia. He is the author of a number of important books and critical articles on various topics in English and Germanic philology and literature. The subject of Professor Smith's courses at the University of Berlin will be American literature.

The incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm professorship in Columbia University for the coming term is Dr. Karl Runge of the University of Göttingen. Professor Runge studied at Munich and Berlin, receiving the doctorate in philosophy from the latter institution in 1880. Before

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his appointment at Göttingen he was professor in the Royal Technological School at Hanover. Dr. Runge's first original work was in the field of pure mathematics, and he early obtained a high position among German mathematicians. Of later years his interest has been more largely in applied mathematics. He has, for instance, made important investigations in spectrum-analysis and in astronomical and nautical fields. His most recent specialty, and one upon which he will give a course at Columbia, is the study of graphical methods in physical and technological research. Dr. Runge enjoys a brilliant reputation as a teacher, and he is said to possess to an unusual degree the power of arousing in his students an enthusiasm for honest scientific work. He is editor of the *Zeitschrift für angewandte Mathematik und Physik*.

Competition in College

Few will deny President Lowell's complaint that our graduate schools are overmuch reduced to the working of "soft metal"; fewer still his contention that our colleges, wherein the metal is tempered, do not run their furnaces hot enough; and his insistence upon the need of more competitive fuel is brilliantly persuasive. His defence of the competitive impulse is reassuring to the average man, whose approach to the Stoic ideal of "excellence for its own sake" is likely to be, at the best, asymptotic. Indeed, by gentle indirection President Lowell implies a tendency in pedagogic utterances towards cant. Our platform idealism refuses to derive "excellence" from the verb "to excel"; pragmatic youth has no such reluctance. Its conception of "excellence" is ability to excel, to beat, all comers; and President Lowell, with refreshing candor, accepts the conception for his own. Only he emphasizes that the ability to beat, not the mere beating, is the thing to be proud of; for by chicanery or chance an inferior may beat, and yet remain an inferior.

In depicting the relation of faculty to students as that of an eagle incubating hen's eggs, President Lowell might seem to be at least complimenting the faculty. But his subsequent argument suggests a gentle irony. If we, the faculty, are by our faulty attitude responsible for chicken-hearted, hen-witted abortions of scholarship, if an incubatory process less lukewarm might have produced eaglets after all, —the question as to where the hen comes in is still open. Indeed, to revert to the earlier figure, if the "metal" of our graduate schools is "soft," of what stuff are we, their "burnished" products? *De nobis fabula.*

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President Lowell has, in very literalness, delivered a home-thrust. No one in late years has in respect to our educational system told so many plain truths in such a pleasant way. Pleasantest of all is the tone of unforced hopefulness heard through the whole arraignment. He really seems to understand and sympathize with boys and their interests,—an admission requirement to the educator class which some educators, however prominent, appear never to have passed. Harvard is to be congratulated upon the program, and upon the personality revealed through it, of her new leader.

University Development

The present state of polite learning appears to be highly gratifying throughout the country. With scientific, humanistic and humanitarian interests newly encouraged by the Darwin and Poe celebrations and the public lectures on sanitary science and public health, Columbia begins the new year by opening a school of household arts and a course in forestry and by erecting a new building for its law school. Harvard enters a new career in engineering and its medical school has developed a branch in China. Yale advances its academic requirements and offers new prizes for literary composition. Princeton has new laboratories, new successes in archæological discovery and new plans for graduate work. Pennsylvania has developed intimate relations with education in South America and is erecting a new building for its graduate school. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has new provisions for the study of earthquakes and of submarine boats and has perfected an X-ray process through which pearl oysters may be recognized and cultivated. And there are similarly encouraging reports from practically every representative institution.

The 1909 Summer Session

It is becoming almost an annual feature of the editorial notes of the September QUARTERLY to make some reference to the extraordinary and unprecedented growth of the summer session just closed over the figures of the preceding year. This year there were no fewer than 1968 students in residence, an increase over 1908 of almost exactly the total registration of the first Columbia summer session (1900). No one can question longer that the summer session is one of the most useful and most typical of the ways in which the University fulfills its trust to the community.

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THE UNIVERSITY

President Butler's Western Trip

During June and July President Butler spent several weeks in the west, leaving New York on June 19 and returning on July 12. June 20 and 21 he spent in Chicago on business as chairman of the trustees of the N. E. A. On June 22 he was the guest of Victor Rosewater, '91 Pol. Sc., in Omaha, Nebraska, the day's program including a luncheon by the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Nebraska, an address to the Omaha teachers, followed by a reception in the afternoon, and a dinner at the Omaha Club, given by Mr. Rosewater, in the evening. The following day was spent by President Butler in Lincoln, Nebraska, as the guest of Professor G. W. A. Luckey, 1901 Ph.D. He delivered two addresses to the students of the summer session of the University of Nebraska, attended a luncheon given by Professor Luckey at noon, and in the afternoon addressed the faculty of the University on the work of the Carnegie Foundation. From Lincoln Dr. Butler went to Colorado Springs, where he visited Colorado College, and was a guest at luncheon of Dr. Daniel J. Scully, '99 M, last year's president of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado. From June 30 to July 9 Dr. Butler was in attendance on the meeting of the National Education Association at Denver. On June 30 and July 1 he addressed the students of the summer session of the University of Denver, and on the following day he delivered an address at Boulder, Colorado, to the students in attendance on the summer school of the University of Colorado, being the guest of President Baker at luncheon. On July 5 he attended the annual meeting of the trustees of the N. E. A. and of the directors of the N. E. A., and was the host at a luncheon given to forty leading members and officers of that body at the University Club. On the following day Dr. Butler was the guest at luncheon of Dr. C. A. Powers, '83 M, and delivered an address in Convention Hall before the evening session of the N. E. A. on the "Call to citizenship." On July 7 he delivered a memorial address on Dr. James H. Canfield at the afternoon session of the N. E. A., and on the following day attended the dinner given at the University Club by the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado, a brief account of which appears in the Alumni Record.

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The plans for Chapel during the coming year aim to intensify the work of the past and to give it wider scope and influence. No one who knows our University life can fail to see that there is a deep and genuine interest in religious and moral subjects and that their value for training and education is appreciated. As it becomes apparent that the spirit of the Chapel "is as broad and as tolerant as the spirit of the University" itself and that its office is "to preach and to teach Christian religion and Christian morals in the broadest and most fundamental sense of those terms," there is every reason to expect that the influence of the Chapel will constantly increase.

Religious Interests

The Sunday afternoon services will begin this year with the opening of the fall term. On September 26, the first Sunday, the service will form a part of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. From October 10 to December 12, both inclusive, a series of addresses will be given by visiting speakers on "Christianity and the modern world." The object is to have presented in clear outline what is the attitude and the message of Christianity to the various interests and questions of today. The subjects and speakers are as follows:

October 10—Christianity and education, Rev. R. C. Knox
October 17—Christianity and philosophy, Professor William Adams Brown
October 24—Christianity and science, President Luther of Trinity College
October 31—Christianity and social ideals, Professor George A. Coe
November 7—Christianity and ethics, Rev. Elwood Worcester, '86
November 14—Christianity and art, Rev. Hugh Black
November 21—Christianity and commerce, Rev. J. E. Freeman
November 28—Christianity and the treatment of criminals, Professor E. T. Devine
December 5—Christianity and government, Dr. Chas. F. Aked
December 12—Christianity and international relations, Dr. Chas. E. Jefferson

Daily Chapel will be at the same hour as last year, service being held every day except on Saturday from 12 to 12.20 (except on Wednesday, when the hour is 5.10 to 5.30). A short address or a musical program is arranged for each service. In cooperation with the alumni secretary arrangements will be made to have well-known graduates of Columbia speak from time to time on the different professions and vocations and to hold hours for student consultation. To find his life-work is a matter of the first importance to every student, and it is believed that this plan of providing opportunity to

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talk with men who come directly from their business will prove attractive and useful.

A course on the study of the Bible has been put in the curriculum, for which a number of students have already entered their names. This course is to give accurate knowledge of the origin, form and content of the Bible, together with practical exercises in gathering and using its material.

The work of the choir was so successful last year as to lay the foundation for greater progress. A large choir of men's voices is unique in New York and is especially fitting for an academic service. In cooperation with the department of music and the Philharmonic Society, an extended year's program will, if possible, be undertaken.

No part of Chapel work is more important than the personal relations with students. The volunteer religious organizations may all feel assured of their right to participate in everything that concerns the Chapel and of the Chapel's support of them. In addition, the Chaplain desires to have it known that he is glad to be of assistance in any matter, personal or otherwise, whenever there is occasion.

* * *

Hospital Appointments

The list of the successful candidates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons for hospital positions is given herewith. Unless otherwise stated the hospitals mentioned are in the City of New York. The graduating class numbered eighty-one, of whom sixty-six received appointments, the remaining fifteen not desiring to secure hospital positions.

Bellevue Hospital—V. E. Stork, W. M. Bradshaw, P. H. Adams, G. D. Lyman, T. F. Donovan, S. F. Wade.

Beth Israel Hospital—M. L. Wieselthier.

City Hospital, B. I.—J. B. Cowherd, Fraray Hale, Jr.

Fordham Hospital—S. H. Steiner.

French Hospital—T. J. B. Shanley, J. R. Foshay, Miguel Lavandera.

General Memorial Hospital—A. A. Ranson.

German Hospital—J. H. Evans, N. K. Benton, A. J. Gossett.

Gouverneur Hospital—J. F. Casey, R. H. Hewitt, F. S. Child, Jr.

Harlem Hospital—E. DuBois Elliott, C. H. Richardson, Jr., C. H. Fulton.

Hudson Street Hospital—R. T. LaVake, J. S. Ames, H. B. Zimmermann.

J. Hood-Wright Hospital—D. M. Wardner.

Lebanon Hospital—Samuel Kutscher, Joseph Popper, A. P. Block.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn—R. M. Yergason.

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Montefiore Home—Samuel Ehrenreich.

Mount Sinai Hospital—Leo Mayer, Herman Jaffe (1907), Sidney Cohn, Hiram Olsan, Meyer Rosensohn, Herbert Emsheimer, Alexander Hofheimer (Alt.).

Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.—Harry Abrons.

Newark (N. J.) City Hospital—J. T. English, F. N. Mandeville.

New York Hospital—F. I. Krauss, D. H. Morris, H. E. B. Pardee, F. W. Wilkerson.

Post Graduate Hospital—D. R. Ayres, C. E. Hyde.

Presbyterian Hospital—F. W. Paton, Kenneth Bulkley, E. R. Evans, J. O. McDonald, R. H. Fowler.

Roosevelt Hospital—F. B. St. John, S. R. Burnap, Davenport West, L. F. Rainsford, W. W. Mott.

St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn—F. W. Campbell.

St. Francis Hospital—J. J. Lancer.

St. John's Hospital, L. I. City—Frank C. Smith.

St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota—O. A. Kells.

St. Luke's Hospital—W. C. Johnson, D. R. P. Heaton, F. J. Echeverria.

St. Vincent's Hospital—J. W. Walther.

Sydenham Hospital—Milton Schaie.

* * *

Engineering Statistics

It is generally supposed that the attendance on the engineering schools of our country continues to show the rapid gains that have marked their development during the past ten or fifteen years, and while at the majority of the institutions the enrolment of today compared with that of say five years ago would exhibit a healthy increase, an analysis of the accompanying table proves that a reaction is apparently beginning to set in, at least at a number of the institutions. It will be seen from the table that the present total attendance of engineering students at twenty-five representative institutions shows an increase over last year of only two hundred and fifty-four students, or one of 1.46 per cent. The figures given include students of engineering, mining and metallurgy, and chemistry, but are exclusive of students of architecture (with one or two exceptions), agriculture, forestry, biology, etc. It should be noted that a number of institutions (for example, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) have one or more of these last mentioned courses, and that the figures in the table do not, therefore, represent in every case the *total* registration of the school. In some instances (for example, Michigan) graduate students are included, in others (for example, Columbia) they are not; most of the

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institutions submitted the spring registration, but in a few cases the fall figures are given, and there may be several other minor differences, yet in spite of these discrepancies, the table as given will convey a sufficiently accurate idea of the most recent changes in engineering attendance. Owing to the regulation requiring a baccalaureate degree for admission to the school of applied science, which has recently become operative at Harvard, the figures of this institution have been omitted, since a comparison would be somewhat misleading. Fourteen of the institutions exhibit a gain in attendance over last year, while eleven show a loss. It is interesting to note that of the independent schools six show losses in attendance as compared with last year, whereas only five of the schools connected with universities have experienced a decrease in enrollment since 1907–8, while nine schools connected with universities and five independent schools show gains.*

Institution	Registration		Increase or Decrease	
	1907–08	1908–09	No. of Students	Percentage
Cornell University	1,638	1,727	89	5.4
Purdue University	1,398	1,364	—34	— 2.4
University of Michigan	1,325	1,335	10	0.7
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,259	1,297	38	3.0
University of Illinois	1,059	1,081	22	2.1
University of Wisconsin	940	906	—34	— 3.6
Ohio State University	839	888	49	5.8
University of California	794	818	24	3.0
University of Pennsylvania	748	811	63	8.4
Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School)	788	793	5	0.6
Columbia University	618	717	99	16.0
University of Minnesota	647	677	30	4.6
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	609	660	51	8.4
Lehigh University	662	646	—16	— 2.4
Armour Institute	521	518	— 3	— 0.6
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	462	487	25	5.4
University of Missouri	466	444	—22	— 4.7
Case School of Applied Science	479	431	—48	—10.0
University of Nebraska	439	396	—43	— 9.8
Stevens Institute of Technology	435	390	—45	—10.3
Colorado School of Mines	349	380	31	8.9
Michigan College of Mines	266	277	11	4.1
University of Iowa	239	218	—21	— 8.8
Rose Polytechnic Institute	223	206	—17	— 7.6
Tulane University	145	135	—10	— 6.9
Total	17,348	17,602	254	1.46

* *Science*, June 4, 1909.

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ERNEST FOX NICHOLS
PRESIDENT, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

WILLIAM DAWSON JOHNSTON
LIBRARIAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BENJAMIN BOWDEN LAWRENCE
FIRST ALUMNI TRUSTEE

WILLARD VINTON KING
NEW TRUSTEE

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Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, '78 S, the first alumni trustee, was born in New York City in September, 1857. His early school days were spent with Dr. Hobby in the old University building in Washington Square. Later he went abroad and studied for three years in French and Swiss schools for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of French and German. On returning to America he attended grammar school Number 35, completing the course in 1872. He entered the Columbia School of Mines in the fall of 1874, and was graduated in 1878 as a mining engineer. While at college Mr. Lawrence took a prominent part in athletics, and the interest he then took in outdoor sports has continued ever since. Soon after graduating he went west to take up actively his profession of mining engineering, his first position being that of superintendent of the Montezuma Mining Company at Montezuma, Colorado. He remained in this section of Colorado for more than five years working in Leadville, Breckenridge and adjacent camps, after which he returned east. In 1885 he associated himself in New York with William A. Hooker, '69 S, establishing the firm of Hooker and Lawrence, consulting mining engineers. Two years later Mr. Lawrence returned to Colorado to act as superintendent of the Mayflower Mine, Idaho Springs, and a year later became manager and lessee of the Dives-Pelican Mine in Georgetown, with which property he was actively connected for the next ten years. He then devoted his time to consulting mining and engineering work, with headquarters in Denver, being at one time president of the Smuggler Union Mining Company. In 1901 he again opened an office in New York, and since then has devoted his time to consulting mining engineering work with headquarters at 60 Wall Street.

The New Trustees

Willard V. King, of the class of '89, College, was elected to the board of trustees at its meeting in May. While at Columbia Mr. King interested himself in various student activities, being an editor of the "Columbiad" and a member of the Class Day committee. He also took the Latin prize in the sophomore and junior years, and secured a commencement oration and a Phi Beta Kappa election. Upon graduation from college Mr. King entered the service of the Produce Exchange Bank, but after six months took employment as junior clerk in the Continental Trust Company, just then organized. In this company he filled in turn every post except the presidency, and when the company was merged with a larger one, forming the New York Trust Company, he became its vice-president, making a reputation as an

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authority on estates, corporation mortgages, and other trusts. The Columbia Trust Company elected him president in March, 1908, and this concern has since then more than doubled its business and has been put on a dividend basis. Mr. King was on the commission recently appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate and report upon the subject of speculation and the protection of investors. He is a member of the Alumni Council, and was one of the committee that brought about alumni representation on the board of trustees. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia University Club, and is a Columbia member of the admissions committee of the University Club.

* * *

President Nichols of Dartmouth

At a meeting of the trustees of Dartmouth College held in June Professor Ernest Fox Nichols, professor of experimental physics was unanimously elected president of Dartmouth College to succeed Dr. W. J. Tucker, whose resignation has been compelled by failure of health. Dr. Nichols has assumed the duties of his new office, but his inauguration will not take place until October 14. He is the third member of the department of physics to be chosen to the presidency of an educational organization during the past five years, Professor R. S. Woodward having been elected president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1904, and Professor Maclaurin having been installed as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology only a few months ago.

Dr. Nichols was born in 1869 at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College, with the degree of B.S. The next year was spent in teaching, and the three following years as a graduate student in mathematics and physics at Cornell University, where he held the Erastus Brooks fellowship. He received from Cornell the degree of master of science in 1893 and that of doctor of science in 1897, both taken in course. In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of physics and astronomy in Colgate University. Dr. Nichols was at Colgate for six years, but two and a half years of the time were spent on leave of absence, studying under Planck and Rubens at the University of Berlin. In 1898 Dr. Nichols was called to the professorship of physics in Dartmouth College. During the first two years at Dartmouth he made the first measurements of the heat received from several of the brighter stars and planets by using a radiometer of his own invention. These experiments were admit-

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tedly the most sensitive and delicate measurements of heat which have ever been made. In the new Wilder laboratory of Dartmouth College, Professor Nichols working with Assistant Professor Hull, who taught at Columbia in the 1909 summer session, discovered the pressure of a beam of light in 1901. This discovery and the difficult and accurate measurement of the new force won immediate and world-wide recognition for both men.

After five years at Dartmouth Dr. Nichols was called to the chair of experimental physics in Columbia, but before he assumed his new duties Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of doctor of science. At Columbia he organized the Phœnix research laboratories, and has published many papers in his chosen field of investigation. His investigations and discoveries have brought him many distinctions, among which are the Rumford prize of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and membership in the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Science. The year 1904–05 Dr. Nichols spent at Cambridge, England, and lectured both at the Royal Institution in London and the Cavendish laboratory of Cambridge University.

The new president of Dartmouth belongs to the most useful class of broad-minded scholars, whose interests are not confined to any one field of thought or activity, but extend over all the fundamental problems of human concern. Columbia wishes him a sincere Godspeed in his new career.

* * *

The New Librarian

Announcement has been made of the appointment by the trustees of William Dawson Johnston to be librarian of the University to succeed the late Dr. James H. Canfield. Mr. Johnston is thirty-eight years of age, a native of Vermont, and received his college and university education at Brown University, the University of Chicago and Harvard University. He was graduated from Brown with the degree of A.B. in 1893 and was awarded the Harvard A.M. in 1898. He served for three years as instructor in history at the University of Michigan, and for two years in the same capacity at his *alma mater*. From 1900 to 1907 Mr. Johnston served in the Library of Congress, devoting himself especially to classification and bibliographic work. From 1907 to 1909 he was librarian at the Bureau of Education in Washington, and completed there the task of reorganizing, reclassifying and recataloguing its entire collection of books and pamphlets. On May 1 of this year he

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entered upon new service at the Brooklyn Public Library as assistant librarian, and retired from this position to assume his duties at Columbia on August 16.

* * *

Changes in English Department

In the department of English, two new appointments have been made in order to carry on satisfactorily the work heretofore under the direction of the late Prof. George R. Carpenter. George P. Krapp, Ph.D., now head of the department of English in the University of Cincinnati, was appointed to be professor of the English language, and will enter upon his duties July 1, 1910. During 1909–10 the advanced work in English philology will be under the direction of Professor Otto Jespersen of the University of Copenhagen, who, as already announced, will be in residence at Columbia during that year. Professor Krapp was formerly at Columbia University, having served in the department of English for eight years. He was graduated from Wittenberg College in 1894, and pursued advanced studies at Wittenberg and at Johns Hopkins University, taking his degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1899. Professor Krapp is regarded by his colleagues as the most prominent of the English philologists of the younger generation.

John Erskine, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of English at Amherst College, was appointed to be adjunct professor of English, and will share with Professor Odell the conduct of the undergraduate instruction both in rhetoric and in English literature. Professor Erskine was graduated from Columbia College in 1900, was appointed the first Proudfit Fellow in English, and took his degree of Ph.D. in 1903, since which time he has been a member of the faculty of Amherst College, where he has gained unusual popularity and distinction. Professor Erskine will carry on the Columbia tradition that among members of the teaching staff of the department of English are always represented important contributors to American letters. He is himself a poet and essayist of increasing reputation.

* * *

Other Faculty Changes

Professor Curtis Hidden Page, professor of the Romance languages and literatures at Barnard College, has accepted the headship of the department of English at Northwestern University, while Dr. James Driscoll Fitz-Gerald, 2nd, instructor in the Romance languages, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of Illinois. Professor Page's place

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will be taken by Professor Raymond Weeks of the University of Illinois.—Dr. George H. Ling, of the department of mathematics, severed his connection with Columbia at the close of his work in the summer session in order to accept the professorship of mathematics at the University of Saskatchewan.

The Kaiser Wilhelm professorship for the academic year 1909–10 will be held by Professor Karl Runge of the department of mathematics in the University of Göttingen. Other lecturers from foreign universities will be Emile Boutroux of the Paris Sorbonne, Professor Otto Jespersen of the University of Copenhagen, and J. S. Reid of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. The Carpentier Foundation lecturer will be Arthur L. Smith of Balliol College, Oxford, England. He is to be in residence at the university for one month in the spring, delivering three lectures weekly. His general subject will be the history and literature of English political theories in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

* * *

Address to Cambridge University

The following address from Columbia University to the University of Cambridge, England, was presented by Professor E. B. Wilson upon the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin in June.

Cancellario Clarissimo
Procancellario
Professoribus Sociis Magistris
UNIVERSITATIS CANTABRIGIENSIS
[SEAL] S. P. D.
Universitas Columbiae
In Urbe Novo Eboraco

PERGRATAE nobis nuper advenerunt litterae ornatae quibus certiores facti sumus celebrari apud vos sollemni pompa centesimum a natu Caroli Darwinii, alumni vestri, annum, quiquagesimumque ab editione prima operis mirabilis quod de origine specierum, quae sic appellantur, tractat. Vobis, viri doctissimi, gratias quam maximas habemus quia, illos dies festos mox acturi, participes et socios oblectamentorum nos esse voluistis. Quam ob rem e nostro ordine, legatum laete Cantabrigiam amandavimus, Edmundum Beecher Wilson, Zoölogiae Professorem, virum scientiis versatum et omni observantia perdignum, qui has praesentes litteras in manus vestras tuto tradet. Comitati Cantabrigiensium collegam nostrum confidenter commendamus.

De Darwinio ipso, veritatis indagatore, quid iam nobis restat dicere? Inter sapientes aevi veteris—Anaxagoram, Leucippum, Democritum, Epicurum, Lucretium—optimo iure et nominandus et semper

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nominabitur. Illum in animo habuisse videtur Vergilius Maro cum scriberet:

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!

Illum post multa saecula eodem modo providisse videtur vir doctissimus, Tiberius Hemsterhusius, in oratione celeberrima de mathematum et philosophiae studio cum litteris humanioribus coniungendo, quam coram doctoribus Lugduni Batavorum assensu et plausu omnium pronuntiavit. Nam, inquit, unde nascuntur et originem ducunt doctrinarum rationes? Nonne ab hominum ingenio repertae sollertique studio constitutae prodierunt? Quem sibi finem habent propositum? Eo utique diriguntur cunctae, certe sunt dirigendae, ut homines veris utilitatibus mactent. Quid enim hoc aliud est quam mentis cultum et perfectionem expolire, quam vitam moresque solidis in fundamentis collocare? Iam fieri vix potest ut, quae finibus istis comprehenduntur mutuis, inter se nexibus non cohaereant.

Quae cum ita sint, viri ornatissimi, hoc communi scientiarum amore nos vobis coniuncti, sollemnia quae paratis optimis omnibus prosequimur. Vobiscum sane gaudemus, Deum precantes ut Universitas Cantabrigiensis, multorum sapientium mater, vivat et in saecula futura floreat.

Valete
NICOLAUS MURRAY BUTLER
Praeses

DATAE Novi Eboraci. Prid. Non. Iul. Anno Salutis MDCCCCIX

* * *

At the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Geneva, held in June, Columbia was represented by Professor Munroe Smith, who submitted the following address:

Address to University of Geneva

Rectori Professoribusque
UNIVERSITATIS GENEVENSIS
[SEAL] *Universitas Columbiae*
In Urbe Novo Eboraco
S.

Litteras sollemnium vestrorum nuntias magno cum gaudio accepimus. Quod, viri clarissimi, nos comiter rogatis ut ad vos legatum mittamus, de ista benigna invitatione et gratias vos agimus amplissimas, et ex ordine Professorum in nostra Universitate, Edmundun Munrovium Smith, virum in Lege Romana versatum, Genevam misimus.

Profecto dies anniversarii per quos natalem Academiae Genevensis celebraturi estis multa et splendida et nobilia in memoriam reducent—initium Universitatis vestrae, Calvino auctore illustrissimo, studia fructuaria Casaubonis, splendorem et eloquentiam et doctrinam illius viri Iosephi Iusti Scaligeri, qui primus inter pares exstitit, clarum et

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venerabile nomen. Optimo iure etiam cum his viris praestantissmis Theodorus Beza vobis coniunctus est. Quam ob rem prospera igitur quaeque Academiae vestrae optamus dum quintum saeculum intratis. Pergite proinde ut factis. Omni qua potestis cura in artes nobiles incumbite, ut, sicut antea, Universitatem vestram et sedem religionis et domicilium litterarum scientiarumque seminarium liberorum virorum omnes rei publicae Helveticae unanimi consensu cives confiteantur.

NICOLAUS MURRAY BUTLER
Praeses

DATAE Novi Eboraci Prid. Non. Iun. A. D. N. MDCCCCIX

* * *

Address to University of Leipzig

The following address was to have been presented by Professor John W. Burgess on behalf of the University to the University of Leipzig upon the occasion of its five hundredth anniversary, which was celebrated the end of July. Owing to the illness of Professor Burgess, however, it was presented by Professor Edward D. Perry.

Rectori Magnifico Professoribus Doctoribus
UNIVERSITATIS LIPSIENSIS
S. P. D.
[SEAL] *Universitas Columbiae*
In Urbe Novo Eboraco

Ex animo gratulamur vobis ferias saeculares iam quinquies rite celebraturis praecipue cum tanti temporis decursus Universitati vestrae novam roboris viriumque accessionem felicissime attulerit. Quod nos quoque participes istorum gaudiorum tam benigne esse voluistis, officio simul atque pietate permoti, gratias amplissimas agentes, ad vos unum ex ordine nostro, Ioannem Guilelmum Burgess, Decanum Studiorum Liberalium in Universitate nostra, misimus ut nostram erga Lipsienses benevolentiam praesens testificetur.

Neque solum propter illam amicitiam quae inter omnes academias et floret et florere debet nunc soror sororem laudat atque obsecrat Columbia ut prospere vobis in futurum vortat. Verum est, ut ait ille vir prope divinus, M. Tullius Cicero, omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertineant habere quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se contineri; sed alia gratulationis causa, alia contemplatio, hoc tempore nos permovet. Nostrates multi Lipsiam frequentes ibi scientiis litterisque humanioribus operam studiose dederunt, doctores Universitatis vestrae sedulo excoluerunt, in Americam deinde redeuntes, lumen doctrinae ubique sparserunt. Quis enim hodie tam inaccessus tam remotus in terris locus est quo non istius clarissimae Universitatis fama pervaserit? Quis est qui ignorare possit Luthardtii in theologia acumen, aut Curtii in philologia ingenium, aut Hisii in medicina doctrinam? Cui non nota est—ut nomina adhuc viventium praetermit-

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tamus—Gottfriedi Arminii subtilitas, Windscheidii facultas, Fechnerii mira sagacitas? Hos et multos alios Lipsienses nos Americani libentissimis animis hodie commemoramus.

Deum igitur Optimum Maximum precamur ut sicut in temporibus peractis usque ad hunc diem Universitati vestrae propitius ac benignus semper adfuit, ita bonis omnibus quae vobis optanda erunt et salutaria cumulare velit nec non et saecula futura Suo beneficio fortunet.

Scribendo adfuit
NICOLAUS MURRAY BUTLER
Praeses

DATUM Novi Eboraci Kal. Iul. Anno D. N. MDCCCCIX

* * *

Address to University of Louvain

Columbia University was represented at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, by Professor Munroe Smith, who presented the following address:

Universitas Columbiae
[SEAL] In Urbe Novo Eboraco
UNIVERSITATI LOVANIENSI
S.
In Domino Sempiternam

Quod Universitati Lovaniensi, auspiciis optimis, illo die sumus ominati quo primum sollemnia saecularia indixit, idem feliciter evenisse magnopere laetamur. Grato cum animi sensu litteras Rectoris reverendi accepimus. Decet igitur nos tam laeto tempore Athenis Belgicis gratulari quia persuasum esse voluimus nos saecularibus summo opere gaudere.

Vetustas venerabilis Lovaniae, simul atque nomina illorum virorum, inter quos Erasmus Lipsiusque unanimi consensu praeeminent, qui splendorem his incunabulis scientiarum olim contulerunt, cogitationes nostras acerrime permovent. Libentissime operam in artibus et disciplinis omnibus liberalibus excolendis per tot annos continuatam verbis saltem honorificis prosequimur, quae, ut in multa duret saecula, optimos fructus ferens, nos maximo studio Deum O. M. precamur.

NICOLAUS MURRAY BUTLER
Praeses

DATAE Novi Eboraci Non. Iun. MDCCCCIX

* * *

Columbia Representatives

Professors M. I. Pupin, William Hallock, E. F. Nichols and A. P. Wills represented Columbia at the installation of Dr. Maclaurin as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on July 7.—Professors Charles A. Strong and George S. Fullerton represented the University at the International Congress of Psychology held in Geneva, August 3–7.—Dean Frederick

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A. Goetze of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry was Columbia's delegate at the exercises commemorating the graduation of the twenty-fifth class of the Rose Polytechnc Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, on June 9, and at the opening of the Russell Sage laboratory at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on June 15.—Professor Franklin H. Giddings was the University's representative at the inauguration of President Richmond of Union College on June 7.—President Butler will represent the University in the fall at the installation of President Lowell of Harvard, and of President Nichols of Dartmouth.—Frederick N. Raymond, '97 A.M., assistant professor of English at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, represented the University at the anniversary exercises at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, on June 14.—Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78 S, president of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in the District of Columbia, represented the University at the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in June. Among those who received honorary degrees on this occasion were William Barclay Parsons, '79, and Francis Lynde Stetson, '69 L.

* * *

Honorary Degrees for Columbia Men

Professor James R. Wheeler was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Vermont on June 30.—Professor Edmund Beecher Wilson received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Cambridge University, England, on occasion of the centenary celebration of the birth of Charles Darwin on June 24. On the preceding day Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, on behalf of the American delegates, presented to Christ's College a handsome bronze bust of Charles Darwin by William Couper of New York.—Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation, was awarded the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, by the University of Pennsylvania on June 16. The same degree was conferred upon Professor Munroe Smith by Louvain University, Belgium, and upon Professor E. F. Nichols by Colgate University (June 23).—Yale University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Jacob McGavock Dickinson, '74 L, Secretary of War, and the degree of master of arts upon Dr. Joseph A. Blake ('89 M) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on June 30.—Frederick Wallingford Whitridge, '78 L, was awarded the degree of doctor of laws by Amherst College on June 30.

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A comprehensive series of public lectures on literature will be given at the university this winter. The lectures are to be delivered in Earl Hall on Wednesday evenings from October to March, and among the speakers are Professors Matthews, Peck, Trent, Fletcher, Thorndike and Erskine. Professor Brander Matthews will open the course on October 13 on "The approaches to literature," and the three following discourses will be devoted to the literatures of the Orient—Semitic, Indo-Iranian, and Chinese. Classical literatures will then be considered, and afterward there will be four lectures dealing with the literary epochs—Middle Ages, Renaissance, the Classicist Rule, and the Romantic Revolt. Modern literatures will be the general subject of the following seven lectures, in which Italian, Spanish, English, French, German, and Russian will be discussed, while the series will be closed by Professor Trent on "The cosmopolitan outlook," and Professor Spingarn on "Literary criticism." There will be nineteen lectures in all.

Public Lecture Announcement

F. M. Colby, educator and editor; Clyde Fitch, dramatist; Richard Watson Gilder, poet; Henry Holt, author and publisher; Hamilton Wright Mabie, author and one of the editors of *The Outlook;* Paul Elmer More, editor of *The Nation;* F. Hopkinson Smith, novelist and artist, and Augustus Thomas, dramatist, have been appointed by the University to lecture on the novel, the drama, criticism, poetry, and other aspects of the literature of today, such as its popular appeal, its standards, its service to civic reform, and its relation to journalism. The lectures will be given to the graduate students in the department of English and will be heard during the second half of the academic year 1909–10, probably on Thursdays at four p. m. The list of lecturers is necessarily incomplete, yet those mentioned will convey a good idea of the character of the course. The plan is an entirely new one at Columbia, and it is expected that it will have far reaching results in bringing about an understanding and appreciation of contemporary literature. Such a series of lectures is possible only because Columbia is in the heart of a great city and is enabled thereby to secure the cooperation of authors and critics who are eminent in their profession and who will be able to give the students the results of their work in the world. The course will also show the possibilities for good in a closer connection between the *study* and the *practice* of letters.

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Two New Paintings

A painting by William Sargent Kendall of Theophile Mitchell Prudden, M.D., LL.D., professor of pathology at Columbia 1882–1909, now emeritus professor, has been presented to the university by colleagues, students, and others. Ruth Payne Burgess, wife of Professor John W. Burgess, has presented a portrait, painted by herself, of the late Friedrich Theodor Althoff, J.U.D., LL.D., privy councilor to his Majesty the King of Prussia, director in the Prussian Ministry of Education, and member of the Prussian House of Lords.

* * *

Miscellaneous Notes

Professor Henry S. Munroe has been elected president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. This society held its annual convention at Columbia University in June.—Professor James R. Wheeler was re-elected president of the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont at its Commencement meeting held in Burlington on June 29.—Jefferson B. Fletcher, professor of comparative literature, has been appointed a member of the university committee on student organizations in the place of H. B. Mitchell, whose term has expired.—Professor J. McKeen Cattell was elected a vice-president of the International Congress of Psychology at Geneva, Switzerland, on August 6. The next congress is to be held in Boston in 1913.—Professors Ralph E. Mayer and Gonzalez Lodge have been appointed chief examiners of the College Entrance Examination Board to prepare the examination papers for next year in drawing and Latin, respectively.

* * *

The following inscription has been inserted in bronze letters in the foyer of Hamilton Hall:

1907
This Building Is The Gift
of
John Stewart Kennedy
of
New York
To Be The Home Of Columbia College

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A CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN SCULPTURE BELONGING TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The artistic standing of the Columbia University buildings is well established. Criticism wavered at first between extreme appreciation and its opposite, but it seems now to rest at a point which is well to the good of the mean. The library with its setting in South Court is admirable, its beauty culminating in the central reading-room. The old problem of placing the dome of the Pantheon on the arches of the Temple of Peace, has been often attempted, but has perhaps never been carried out more successfully. At any rate the great central room is unapproachable. In contrast with the library the secondary buildings may appear commonplace at times, but that only adds to the attractions of the central mass.

But, fine as it is, the effect at present is almost entirely architectonic. It is a question of harmony in abstract line and mass, arrangement and level, beautiful of course, but incomplete in itself. The element of human sympathy and suggestion is needed. The architecture calls for the companionship of sculpture.

The few attempts which have been made to enliven the buildings by the addition of sculpture have been successful, and show precisely what good sculpture does for fine architecture. Mr. French's statue of Alma Mater furnishes the central point of interest which the architectural ensemble of South Court requires. All the perspectives lead to it, and the beautiful figure responds in a genial and dignified way. South Court with the statue is not in the same class as South Court without it. It is a question whether Mr. Barnard's Pan would not be more at ease if he were a little closer to nature, but the fountain scheme with the exedra and trees is entirely satisfactory, and a fine addition to the general effect. The statue itself and its dark granite pedestal create a splendid *tache* or spot; which is an important function of bronze in sculpture. Mr. Partridge's Hamilton with its pedestal is in a quiet key, which harmonizes well with the pretty façade behind it. Mr. Couper's bust of Professor Egleston in the School of Mines building is in the same high class as these statues. Several other pieces might be mentioned with commendation.

It is to be noted that these good things are by Americans, and that the University will not be obliged to go beyond the boundaries of its own country to find competent men to make its sculpture. In fact it is to be doubted whether sculptors anywhere can do better work of this sort, or can adapt themselves in a more genial and satisfactory manner to university conditions. The realism of the French ateliers is well enough in its way, but should be used sparingly in connection with fine classic architecture.

Perhaps the best demonstration of the necessity for decorating classic architecture with good sculpture is shown in the great reading-room, where copies of four famous antique statues have been placed on the pedestals of the balustrade of the north gallery. Fine as the architecture of this room is, and it is not conceivable that it could be made finer, it is simply a framework for these great statues. It is to be hoped that the series will be completed some day.

Whatever has been done in the way of bronze furnishing, torchères, candelabra, clocks and the like is intelligent and helpful.

In collecting its works of art the University is at the mercy of its friends, who can be, in the matter of gifts and endowments, pleasantly merciless at times. To add the element of wise direction to well intended philanthropy, the trustees have created an art commission, consisting of Mr. McKim, architect, Mr. French, sculptor, and Mr. Blashfield, painter, which furnishes courteous protection. After a work of art has been passed upon by this committee it is proposed to the trustees, and, if accepted, a record of the acceptance is made in the minutes of that body. Abridgements of the notes in the minutes are entered in the record

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FALLING GLADIATOR

AVERY LIBRARY

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book of gifts and endowments preserved in the secretary's office, and are also published in the accounts of trustees' meetings which appear in the QUARTERLY under the heading "University legislation." Many small matters drift to the University in various ways which are not recorded, but valuable property goes through the steps indicated, and is matter of record.

The record is, however, not easily accessible to the busy University public, who are only incidentally interested in such matters. Moreover these minutes and notes are necessarily clerical and meager, and do not give all the information which may be desired by even a casual inquirer. To supply this deficiency, it is proposed to publish in the QUARTERLY from time to time catalogues of the various works of art belonging to the University. A catalogue of the portraits was prepared in connection with the exhibition at the Century Association, March 16 to 31, 1908, and published in the QUARTERLY for June in that year. In this number additions will be made to this list, and inclusion will be made of the works in sculpture; statues, busts, bas-reliefs, medallions, medals and two torchères, which contain fine sculpture. A list of the buildings has been prepared by Dean F. A. Goetze, and will be published in the December number of the QUARTERLY. Historical and educational material, as found in the beautiful collections of casts belonging to the architectural department, Teachers College and Barnard College are not considered here. They are of sufficient importance to require a separate catalogue, which will be published later. Consideration of the portrait busts in Teachers College is also postponed for the present. The catalogue of sculpture will be followed by catalogues of medals, photographic and engraved portraits, pictures, stained glass windows, decorative bronzes and other minor works.

A most conscientious effort has been made to discover all necessary or interesting information concerning these pieces; but, as must often happen in such catalogues, many points of interest remain obscure. These will be noted, in the hope that friends of the University may discover information.

WORKS IN SCULPTURE

Statue: **Alma Mater;** by Daniel Chester French, sculptor, professor of sculpture, Columbia University; South Court terrace, supported on marble plinth before main entrance to the Library; bronze, heroic size, seated on a throne, directe', facing and looking front, holding a scepter in the right hand, on the lap an open book, on back of throne the arms of the University supported by nude children in extremely low relief, an owl concealed in the folds of drapery, front, left side; model finished in 1901; presented by Mrs. Robert Goelet, accepted at the March meeting of the Trustees, 1901; inscriptions: ALMA MATER in large raised bronze letters on granite pedestal front; IN MEMORY OF ROBERT GOELET CLASS OF 1860 in small raised bronze letters on marble plinth front; IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN, the University motto, in small letters incised on scroll below the University arms behind; signature "D. C. French Sc. 1903", on bronze plinth behind. See notes on action of Trustees in COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. ii, p. 312, and vol. iii, p. 314; appreciation by Edward R. Smith, with two illustrations in COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. vi, p. 36; see also Lorado Taft, The History of American Sculpture (New York, 1903).

Statue: **Alexander Hamilton;** by William Ordway Partridge, sculptor, class of 1885; on lime-stone pedestal before south front of Hamilton Hall; bronze, heroic size, erect, standing on left foot, right advanced, right arm folded against the breast, left arm at the side slightly extended; represents the orator making one of his great speeches on the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, at the New York State convention of 1788; inscriptions: HAMILTON in large letters on stone pedestal front; PRESENTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in smaller bronze letters on pedestal behind; signature, "Ordway Partridge

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Sc. 1908," on bronze plinth, behind. See Report of the Special Committee on the Statue of Alexander Hamilton, Col. Univ. Quar., vol. ix, p. 265; note of record, Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, p. 85; note on dedication with address by Julien T. Davies, chairman of the Alumni Association, Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, p. 448, editorial note, Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, p. 495; half-tone illustrations of the statue in place, Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, opp. p. 449.

Statue: **Great God Pan;** by George Gray Barnard, sculptor; northeast corner of grove; bronze, colossal, reclining on left side and playing upon a reed instrument held in right hand, placed upon a block of dark green Vermont granite, which constitutes a fountain with three jets from lions' heads playing into a basin, surrounded by an exedra in New Jersey pink granite on circular foundation paved with pebble work laid in cement, approached by three steps; on pavement behind the statue an oval bronze bas-relief, Triton and Cupid copied from a work by Clodion; the exedra relieved against Japanese evergreens; signature, "Geo. Gray Barnard, Sc. 1899" on rock under knee; the architectural setting designed by McKim, Mead and White; presented to the University by Edward Severin Clark at the March meeting of the Trustees, 1907. See, note on action of Trustees in Col. Univ. Quar., vol. ix, p. 404; appreciation by Professor William H. Carpenter in Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, p. 485; ill., Col. Univ. Quar., vol. x, opp. p. 423.

Statue: **Falling Gladiator;** bronze replica in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; by Dr. William Rimmer (1816–79) sculptor; Avery Library, before the main entrance; plaster, rather more than life size (5 ft. 4 in. high), nude male figure falling backward from wound just received; finished June 10, 1861; presented to the Avery Library by Edward R. Smith, Nov. 5, 1906. See Truman H. Bartlett, Art life of William Rimmer; E. R. Smith, Dr. Rimmer, in *Architectural Record*, vol. xxi, 1907, p. 187.

Statue: **Dying Centaur;** bronze replica in Metropolitan Museum of Art; by Dr. William Rimmer; Avery Library table; plaster, 22 in. high, 24½ in. long, 21 in. wide; presented to the Avery Library by E. R. Smith, Nov. 5, 1906.

Statue: **Fighting Lions;** bronze replica in Metropolitan Museum; by Dr. William Rimmer; Avery Library, table; plaster 17½ in. high, 25 in. long and 17½ in. wide; presented to the Avery Library by Edward R. Smith, Nov. 5, 1906.

Statue: **So-called Euripides;** copy from a marble statue in the Vatican, formerly in the Giustiniani collection; Library, balustrade of north gallery in the main reading-room, first statue counting from the left of spectator; Istrian stone, heroic size, presented to the University by Mr. Charles F. McKim, architect of the University, in 1897. Note—In Brunn-Arndt, Griechische und Römische Porträts, no. 571, this statue is given as "unbekannter tragischer Dichter".

Statue: **Demosthenes;** copy of a marble statue in the Vatican; Library, balustrade of north gallery in the main reading-room, second statue from the left; Istrian stone, heroic size; presented to the University by Mr. William Bayard Cutting, class of 1869, in 1897.

Statue: **Sophocles;** copy of a marble statue in the Lateran Museum, Rome, found at Terracina, Italy; Library, balustrade of north gallery in main reading-room, third statue from the left; Istrian stone, heroic size, presented to the University by George G. Wheelock, M.D., class of 1864 (P. & S.), in 1897

Statue: **Augustus Caesar** (togatus), copy from a marble statue in the Louvre Museum, Paris; Library, balustrade of north gallery in the main reading-room, fourth statue from the left; Istrian stone, heroic size; presented to the University by Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, class of 1868, Mines, in 1897.

Statue: **Augustus Togatus;** cast from marble original in the Louvre Museum, Paris; Earl Hall auditorium, northwestern corner; plaster; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge in 1902 when Earl Hall was furnished.

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THOMAS EGLESTON

School of Mines

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HAMILTON FISH TABLET

Hamilton Hall

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Statue: **Demosthenes;** cast from marble original in the Vatican, Rome; Earl Hall auditorium, southeastern corner; plaster, presented by Mr. William E. Dodge when Earl Hall was furnished.

Statue: **Classic female figure;** cast from a marble statue of a Roman matron from Herculaneum in the Albertinum, Dresden; Earl Hall auditorium, northeastern corner; plaster, presented by Mr. William E. Dodge when Earl Hall was furnished. See Waldstein, Herculaneum Past, Present and Future (1908); pl. vii.

Statue: **Minerva;** cast from the so-called Lemnian Athena in the Museum in Dresden, which is supposed to be from a bronze original by Pheidias; Horace Mann School, vestibule, Boulevard entrance; bought by the school when the building was furnished. See Adolf Furtwängler, Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik, Leipzig, 1893.

Statue: **Aphrodite of Melos;** from the original in the Louvre Museum, Paris; Barnard College reception room, northeastern corner, bronze, about one-third size of original; presented by Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A.M., M.D., LL.D., and Emilie Coles, Nov. 9, 1900.

Statue: copy of **Myron's Discobolus;** Thompson Physical Culture Building, vestibule; marble, about two thirds size of original; presented by Mrs. Thompson in 1907; COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. ix, p. 385.

Statuette: **Portrait of Charles William Hackley, S.T.D.** (1809–61); U. S. Military Academy, 1829, professor of mathematics and astronomy, Columbia College, 1843, professor of astronomy, Columbia College, 1857; by E. Kuntze (1825–1870), German sculptor; room 307 Library on mantel under glass case; plaster 11 in. high, base 4¼ in. by 5¾ in., standing erect in academic robes without cap, directed and facing front, resting on right foot, left foot advanced, left arm folded on breast, right hand resting on globe with tripod stand, telescope below, before right foot; inscription, "Charles W. Hackley, S.T.D." in old English letters incised on base, front; signature E. Kuntze on tripod behind; presented by William Underhill Moore, Feb. 6, 1900. See COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. ii, p. 312.

Statuette: **Dying Gaul** (Gladiator), from original in the Capitoline Museum, Rome; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Trustees' room; bronze, about 2 ft. 6 in. long; presented to Columbia University by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., a gift in memory of Abraham Coles, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.; 1898.

Statuette: **Farnese Bull;** from colossal original in the Museum, Naples; College Study, Hamilton Hall, above loan desk; bronze, 2 ft. high, base 1 ft. 6 in. square; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., May 13, 1898.

Statuette: **Two mounted Cossacks hunting;** by a Russian sculptor; School of Mines Building, office of Professor A. L. Walker; cast-iron, 20 in. high; presented to the department of metallurgy by Professor Egleston to illustrate the possibilities of iron casting.

Statuette: **A man mounting a horse;** by a Russian sculptor; School of Mines Building, office of Professor Walker; cast-iron, 15½ in. high; presented to the department of metallurgy by Professor Egleston.

Bust: **Portrait of the late Professor Thomas Egleston,** E.M., Ph.D., LL.D. (1832–1900), founder of the School of Mines, Columbia University; by William Couper, sculptor; in staircase hall of School of Mines Building, first landing to the right; bronze, heroic size, directed front, facing one fourth to right of spectator, looking slightly upward; inscription, THOMAS EGLESTON FOUNDER OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES 1864; THE GIFT OF THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, in raised letters on bronze plinth, front; signature "Wm. Couper, New York, 1901" on right sleeve; completed in 1901; presented by students of the University, March 4, 1901. See biography of Professor Egleston with photograph from life, COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. ii, p. 138.

Bust: **Portrait of William Colford Schermerhorn** (1821–1903), Trustee of Columbia University; by William Ordway Partridge, sculptor; Schermerhorn Hall, first landing of staircase, facing entrance; bronze, life

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size, directed and facing front; on pedestal of red marble, decorated with a bronze wreath, architectural setting; inscription, GIVEN IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM COLFORD SCHERMERHORN BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER on bronze tablet below in raised capital letters; presented to the University June 6, 1904. See biographical notice, COL. UNIV. QUAR., vol. v, p. 189.

Bust: **Portrait of John Stewart Kennedy,** Trustee of Columbia University; by Evelyn Longman, sculptor; Hamilton Hall, vestibule, to the left on entering; bronze, life size, directed front, facing one fourth to right; inscription, JOHN STEWART KENNEDY 1906, incised on bronze plinth behind; signature "Evelyn Longman, Sc.", on bronze plinth under right shoulder; executed at the request of the trustees, 1906.

Bust: **Portrait of William H. Vanderbilt** (1821–85); College of Physicians and Surgeons, vestibule, north wall, directed and facing front; "modelled from life" by John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor; finished in 1886; presented to the College of Physicians and Surgeons by a number of trustees in 1887; inscription, "W. H. Vanderbilt" on bronze plinth front, signature, "J. Q. A. Ward 1886," on left side.

Bust: **Portrait of David Hosack,** M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L., professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1807–1808 and 1811–1826; "enlarged from a wax model by Ball Hughes (1835) by P. E. Connelly, Florence, 1875" (inscription on back); in Trustees Room, P. & S.; marble, rather more than life size; directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left of spectator; presented by his daughter Eliza Bard Hosack in 1887. The wax model is in the University Library, cataloguers' room. (See later entry.)

Bust: **Portrait of Samuel L. Mitchill,** M.D., LL.D., professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1807–1826, vice-president of P. & S. 1807–1811, Senator of the United States, 1804–1809; modeled from life in 1826 by John Henry Isaac Browere (1792–1834), a student of Columbia in 1811; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Trustees Room mantel; plaster, life size, shoulders undraped, directed front, facing one fourth to left of spectator and looking slightly upward; purchased from the sculptor's son A. D. O. Browere in 1886; presented by Dr. John Dalton in 1887. For a notice of the artist see Charles Henry Hart, Browere's Life masks of great Americans, New York, 1899.

Bust: **Portrait of Edward P. Allis;** by J. Marr, sculptor; Mechanical Engineering Experimental Laboratory; bronze, life size, directed and facing front; inscription "Edward P. Allis" on base, front; signature "J. Marr" on back; presented by E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1901.

Bust: **Washington;** copy of original by Jean Antoine Houdon, French sculptor (1741–1828); Earl Hall, entrance to reading-room; bronze, life size; directed front, facing one fourth to right and looking slightly upward, on green granite pedestal; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., LL.D. to Earl Hall and the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia University, Feb. 3, 1908. See History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States; Clarence Winthrop Bowen, ed., New York, 1892, ill., p. 1.

Bust: **Portrait of De Witt Clinton;** Library, room 307; plaster bronzed; presented by Samuel George Fitzhugh Townsend, A.B. 1893, Nov. 4, 1901. Note—The authorship of this bust has not been discovered.

Bust: **Benjamin Franklin;** copy from original by Houdon (replicas in Boston Athenæum and Metropolitan Museum, N. Y. C.); Library, Trustees Room over fireplace; bronze, life size, directed and facing front, looking slightly downward; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., LL.D., June 2, 1902. See Bowen, Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington; pl. opp. p. 524; and Bulletin of the New York Public Library, vol. x, A List of Works in the New York Library by or relating to Benjamin Franklin; Portraits, compiled by Frank Weitenkampf, Curator, Print Department; p. 65. Note—This bust with the waistcoat buttoned high,

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appears to be a cast of the original bust which was modeled by Houdon in 1778, and exhibited in the Salon of 1779.

Bust: **Athena;** copy from the head of the Minerve du Collier in the Louvre Museum, Paris; marble, heroic size; standing upon a truncated Doric column; Library, center of main vestibule; presented to the University by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., class of 1864, in 1897.

Bust: **Bearded Dionysos;** formerly called Plato; copy of bronze bust in Naples Museum found in the "Villa" at Herculaneum; vestibule of Library to the left of main door on entering; bronze, full size; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., in 1897. See Comparetti, La Villa Ercolanese. Turin, 1883, pl. vii.

Bust: **Jupiter;** copy of bust found at Otricoli, in the Vatican, Rome; vestibule of Library, to the right of door on entering; bronze, full size; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., in 1897.

Bust: **Appollo Belvedere;** copy from head of marble statue in the Vatican; Hamilton Hall, vestibule, to the right of spectator on entering; bronze, full size; inscription, "In memory of Alexander Hamilton, class of 1777", etc.; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., Oct. 7, 1907.

Bust: **Hermes;** copy of head of Hermes at Olympia by Praxiteles; Library, general reading room, northern side, central book case; bronze, full size; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., in 1897.

Bust: **Homer;** copy from marble bust in Louvre; corridor of Avery Library; bronze, full size; presented to the University by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., in 1897; see Bernoulli, Griechische Ikonographie, vol. i, pl. 1.

Bust: **Portrait of Frederick de Peyster** (1796–1882), class of 1816, LL.D. 1867; by George E. Bissell, sculptor of statues of President Arthur in Madison Square, New York, and of Chancelor Kent in the Congressional Library, Washington; Library, general reading-room, on reference bookcase, northwestern corner; bronze, life size, directed and facing front, looking front, with full beard; presented by Gen. John Watts de Peyster, LL.D., class of 1840, in 1889; signature, G. E. Bissell, sculptor; under right shoulder.

Bust: **Portrait of Hon. John Watts** (1749–1836), founder of Leake and Watts orphan asylum; by George E. Bissell sculptor; Library, general reading room, reference bookcase, northeastern corner; bronze, life size, directed front, facing and looking slightly to left; signature, Geo. E. Bissell, New York, under right shoulder; presented by Gen. John Watts de Peyster in 1889.

Bust: **Portrait of Beethoven;** sculptor unknown; Library, general reading-room, reference bookcase eastern side center; bronze, life size, directed, facing and looking front; inscriptions, record of gift, under both shoulders; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., Feb. 3, 1902.

Bust: **Socrates;** copy of a marble bust in the Louvre Museum; general reading-room, bookcase, south eastern corner; bronze, life size; donor and date of presentation not given. See Bernoulli, Griechische Ikonographie; vol. i, pl. xxi.

Bust: **Caius Octavius Caesar Augustus;** copy from marble statue in the Vatican found at Prima Porta; vestibule Hamilton Hall; bronze, heroic size; presented by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D. "as a memorial to President Charles King, Professor Anthon, Professor Drisler and other members of the Faculty whose lectures were attended by the class of '64, June 6, 1904."

Bust: **So-called Aesculapius;** Trustees Room, College of Physicians and Surgeons; bronze, three fourths life size; presented to the University in 1898 by J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., and Emilie S. Coles "from the estate of their father Abraham Coles, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D." in 1898.

Bust: **Portrait of Frederick William Holls** (1857–1903), A.B. 1878, LL.B. 1880; by Henry Baerer; room 403 Library; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking slightly to right; presented to the Faculty of Political Science by Mrs. Holls, Oct. 22, 1903. See Col. Univ. Quart., vol. vi, p. 40,

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and In Memoriam—Frederick William Holls, privately printed, 1904.

Bust: **Portrait of Chancellor Kent;** sculptor not given; in Law Library, Dean's room over fire place; plaster, life size, directed front, facing slightly to the left of spectator, shoulders nude; donor and date of presentation not given.

Bust: **So-called Cicero;** from marble original in the Ufizzi, Florence; Law Library, book case on left; bronze, life size; presented by J. A. Coles, M.D., Jan. 10, 1899. Note—This bust is called a portrait of Domitius Corbulo, the general of Claudius and Nero, by Bernoulli, Römische Ikonographie, vol. i, p. 275, fig. 41, and "Unbekannter Römer" by Brunn-Arndt, Griechische und Römische Porträts, pls. 299, 300. It resembles the supposed bust of Corbulo in the Capitoline Museum more nearly than the numerous busts of Cicero.

Bust: **Portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall** (1755–1835); by John Frazee, American sculptor (1790–1852); Law Library on bookcase, western end to the right; plaster, life size, directed and facing front, dressed in toga; inscriptions, on pedestal front, "presented to the Boston Athenæum by Stephen Perkins", no date; on back, "John Marshall, by Frazee, 1834". Note—No record has been found of transference from the Boston Athenæum to Columbia University; donor and date of presentation not given.

Bust: **Washington;** a marble copy of Houdon's bust; front corridor of Library to the left of spectator, facing grille; marble, life size; presented to the University by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, LL.D., class of 1840, in 1894.

Bust: **Washington;** sculptor unknown; front corridor of Library to the right of spectator, facing grille, marble, life size, directed front, facing slightly to right; presented to the University by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster in 1894. Note—"Gifts and Endowments" ascribes these two busts of Washington to Crawford and Greenough. There is no evidence to support the ascription. See Columbia University in the City of New York, "Gifts and Endowments 1754–1904; published on the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of King's College"; New York, printed for the University 1904. The manuscript copy in the office of the secretary of the University is kept up to date.

Bust: **Machiavelli;** Library, loan room, on catalogue case to the left of central door on entering; marble, life size, directed front, facing slightly to left of spectator; presented to the University by Miss Cornelia Prime in 1899. This bust is attributed to Horatio Greenough by "Gifts and Endowments." There is no other evidence.

Bust: Library, loan-desk room on catalogue case to right on entering; marble, life size, presented by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster in 1898. See Col. Univ. Bull., March 1898, no. xix, p. 126. Note—This bust is called Cæsar, but is a coarse piece of work which cannot be identified.

Bust: **Portrait of David Hosack, M.D.;** by Ball Hughes (1808–1868); Library, cataloguers' room, shelf-list case; wax, 7½ inches high, under glass; donor and date of presentation not given. Note—This is the original sketch for the bust of David Hosack at the College of Physicians and Surgeons already described.

Bust: **Rev. Arthur Brooks** (1845–95); by Professor Daniel C. French; the original in bronze is in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirthy-fifth street, New York; Barnard College, Trustees room, northwestern corner; plaster, bronzed, heroic size, directed front, facing slightly to left of spectator; signature "D. C. French, Sc. 1896"; presented by George W. Smith, 1896.

Bust: **Marcus Aurelius** as a young man and beardless; cast from the marble original in the Capitoline Museum, Rome; College Study, Hamilton Hall, first bust counting from the left, northwest corner; plaster, life size; presented by Frederick H. Comstock, '74 Law, when College Study was furnished.

With the exception of the busts of Marcus Aurelius, Napoleon, Lincoln and Emerson, whose donors are noted, the busts in the College Study, Hamilton Hall, were given to Profes-

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sor Francis Lieber (1800–1871), from time to time, by classes or groups of pupils. When Dr. Lieber died, Professor Van Amringe took possession of his room and cared for the little collection. When old Hamilton Hall in Forty-ninth street was built, Dr. Van Amringe carried the busts with him to his new quarters in that building. From old Hamilton Hall he brought them to his room in East Hall on the new site. When new Hamilton Hall was completed, Dean Van Amringe devoted the collection to the decoration of the Study. It does not seem possible at this moment to discover the donors in individual cases.

Bust: subject unknown; Hamilton Hall Study, second bust from the left; plaster, life size; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **So-called Cicero** (probably Corbulo); College Study, Hamilton Hall, third bust from the left; plaster, life size; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber. Note—This head is identical with the bronze bust in the Law Library already described.

Bust: **Napoleon** as a young man; sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, fourth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking slightly to right, military coat, high stock and collar; presented by Professor W. M. Sloane when College Study was furnished.

Bust: **Daniel Webster;** sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, fifth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left, in toga; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **Washington;** cast from original by Houdon; College Study, Hamilton Hall, sixth bust from the left; plaster, life size; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber. Note—This bust is identical with the bronze in Earl Hall.

Bust: **Portrait of Abraham Lincoln;** from original by Leonard W. Volk; College Study, Hamilton Hall, seventh bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to left, shoulders in toga; presented by Frederick Coykendall, class of 1895. See *McClure's Magazine*, vol. xiii, pl. opp. p. 195. Note—This is one of the best of the Lincoln busts; made from a well-known life-mask taken by the sculptor.

Bust: **Portrait of William Hickling Prescott** (1796–1859); by Horatio Greenough (1805–1852); College Study, Hamilton Hall, eighth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, in toga; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber. See *New England Magazine*, new ser. vol. ix, ill., p. 524. In these two busts the heads are the same, but the details of the drapery differ.

Bust: **Portrait of William Henry Seward;** sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, ninth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, shoulders nude; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **Portrait of Schiller;** sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, tenth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed and facing front; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **Portrait of Alexander Hamilton** (1757–1805); modelled from life in 1794 by Giuseppe Ceracchi, sculptor (1760–1800, guillotined for alleged conspiracy against Napoleon); College Study, Hamilton Hall, eleventh bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed, facing and looking front, shoulders nude; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber. See Bowen, Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, ill., p. 95.

Bust: **Portrait of Alexander von Humboldt** (1769–1859); sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, twelfth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, shoulders nude; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **Homer;** from original in Naples Museum; College Study, Hamilton Hall, thirteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bust: **Benjamin Franklin** (1706–90); by Houdon; College Study, Hamilton

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Hall, fourteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size; presented by pupils of Professor Lieber. Note—This bust is identical with the bronze in the Trustees Room, Library.

Bust: **Ralph Waldo Emerson** (1803–82); by Daniel C. French, sculptor; College Study, Hamilton Hall, fifteenth bust from the left; plaster, life size, directed front, facing and looking one fourth to right, presented by Frederick Coykendall and other members of the class of 1895.

Bust: **So-called Caesar;** copy from bust in the Louvre Museum; Earl Hall, reading room, bracket on north side; plaster, life size; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge in 1902 when Earl Hall was furnished. Note—In Brunn-Arndt, Griechische und Römische Porträts, no. 103, this bust is given as the portrait of Antiochus III, of Syria. The cuirass has been added by the cast-maker.

Bust: **Hermes;** from statue by Praxiteles in Olympia; Earl Hall, reading room, on bracket, north side; plaster, life size; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge when Earl Hall was furnished; this bust is identical with the bronze in the general reading-room.

Bust: **Portrait of Franz Liszt** (1811–86); sculptor not identified; Earl Hall, reading-room, east end, over the fireplace; plaster, life size; directed front, facing slightly to right of spectator, looking slightly upward; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge when Earl Hall was furnished. Note—A fine work by some good sculptor.

Bust: **Shakspere;** sculptor not identified; Earl Hall, reading-room, bookcase; plaster, life size; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge when Earl Hall was furnished.

Bust: **Benjamin Franklin;** copy from original by Giuseppe Ceracchi; Earl Hall, reading-room, bookcase, south side; plaster, life size, directed front, facing front and looking slightly downward; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge, when Earl Hall was furnished. See Bowen, Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, pl. opp. p. 524.

Bust: **Portrait of Washington;** copy of the Houdon bust with shoulders draped in toga, Earl Hall reading-room bookcase; plaster; **presented by** William E. Dodge when **Earl** was furnished.

Bas-relief: **Memorial to Henry Ogd Avery** (1852–90); by Jules Clém Chaplain; Avery Library, southe wall, center; bronze, in the field draped female figure seated to the l and the memorial inscription, in upp left hand corner a medallion portr of Mr. H. O. Avery in profile, low r lief, directed and facing to the righ finished in Paris in 1893; signatu "J. C. Chaplain Paris 1893", low corner, right; presented to the Un versity by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Avery in 1893.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of Mr. Samu P. Avery** (1822–1904); by Victor Dav Brenner, sculptor; Avery Library, lib rarian's table; bronze gilt, head i profile, low relief, directed and lookin to the left, 5 in. high by 6⅞ in. wide presented to the Avery Library by Mr Victor D. Brenner in 1906.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of Frederick Christian Havemeyer** (1807–93); by Herbert Adams, sculptor; vestibule of Havemeyer Hall facing entrance; bronze, on dove-colored marble background within architectural frame, medium relief, life size, head directed and facing three fourths to right; in upper right hand corner of field two oak leaves with acorns, stems crossed; finished in 1904; inscription on panel below figure, FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER MDCCCVII–MDCCCXCIII; signature, "Herbert Adams MCMIV," in lower left hand corner; presented to the University by Henry O. Havemeyer, June 6, 1904. See biographical note in COL. UNIV. BULL., June, 1898, no. xx, p. 236. Note—There is a portrait of Mr. Havemeyer from a photograph in the COL. UNIV. BULL., June 1898, no. xx, opp. p. 181.

Bas-relief and inscribed tablet: **Portrait of Hamilton Y. Castner** (1858–91), student in School of Mines, Columbia University, 1875–78, and author of many important chemical discoveries; by C. F. Hamann, sculptor; Havemeyer Hall, vestibule to the left of spectator on entering; bronze, head above in low relief; extended inscription; presented by friends of Hamilton Y. Castner, May 7, 1900. See COL.

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TABLET IN BRINCKERHOFF HALL

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Univ. Quart., vol. ii, p. 315, vol. v, p. 212, ill. opp. p. 213; biographical notice vol. ii, p. 95.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of Mrs. Pearl Mary-Teresa Craigie** (John Oliver Hobbes) (1867–1906); copy of bronze relief by Alfred Drury, A.R.A., unveiled at the memorial service in the University College, London, by Lord Curzon; Barnard College; bronze, with light green patina, medium relief, head full size, directed and facing to right; 16 in. high by 12¼ in. wide, within dark bronze architectural frame decorated above with two bronze seated figures, attached to dove-colored marble background; extended inseription on panel below, signature "A. Drury" lower left hand corner; presented to Barnard College by two hundred and fifty donors, April 28, 1909.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of Frederick Ferris Thompson** (1836–90); by Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907), sculptor; Thompson Physical Education Building, vestibule, center of wall to the left on entering; white marble, within fine architectural frame in the Italian Renaissance style, three fourths length, head and figure directed one fourth to the left, medium relief, overcoat on right arm, pine branch aeross upper border, dog's head below in profile, directed to left; inscription, Frederick Ferris Thompson Aetat LIV—MDCCCXC in upper left-hand corner, sculptor's monogram with Aspet, MCMV, in lower left-hand corner; presented by Mrs. Thompson in 1907. See note in Col. Univ. Quart., vol. ix, p. 385; ill. opp. p. 385.

Bas-reliefs: **The History of Physical Culture** in the primitive, classic, medieval and modern periods, in four compositions; Domingo Mora, sculptor; Thompson Physical Education Building, vestibule, two on each side; Caen stone, medium relief, 1 ft. 8 in. high by 5 ft. 2½ in. long; presented by Mrs. Thompson in 1907. See Col. Univ. Quart., vol. ix, p. 385; ill. opp. p. 368.

Bas-relief: **The Battle of Harlem Heights;** by James Edward Kelly, sculptor; basement wall, Broadway front of Engineering Building, bronze panel, with representation of the battle in low relief, 6 ft. high by 4 ft. 10 in. wide, finished in 1897; inscription on panel below, "To commemorate the battle of Harlem Heights, won by Washington's troops on this site, September 16, 1776, ereeted by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York"; signature in lower right-hand corner of field, "Kelly 1897, N. Y. C."; on either side of inscription the seal of the Sons of the Revolution, obverse and reverse; presented to the University by the Sons of the American Revolution in the State of New York in 1897. See Herbert L. Osgood, The Battle of Harlem Heights, in Col. Univ. Bull., Dec. 1897, no. xviii, p. 1, ill. half-tone pl. opp. p. 1; and J. Howard Van Amringe in Universities and their Sons; vol. i, p. 696.

Bas-relief and inscribed tablet: **To the memory of Hamilton Fish, Jr.,** class of 1895, killed at the engagement of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; by Albert Jaegers, sculptor; College Study, Hamilton Hall, north side; bronze 18 in. high by 30 in. long; in center, nude male figure kneeling, front, with extended arms; in the field an extended inscription; signature in lower right-hand corner of field, "Albert Jaegers sculptor 1900;" presented by friends of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Feb. 1900. See note on action of Trustees, Col. Univ. Quart., vol. ii, p. 203.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of John Torrey** (1798–1873), M.D., LL.D., Yale 1823, professor of chemistry and botany, College of Physicians and Surgeons 1827–55; by Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom (d. 1895), class of 1851 Med.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Study; plaster, in oval black walnut frame, life size, medium relief, head in profile directed and facing to left, finished in 1870; presented by Dr. C. R. Agnew in 1871; a marble copy is in the University Library, cataloguers' room.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of John Torrey,** M.D., LL.D., by Charles L. Hogeboom; Library, cataloguers' room, north side; white marble in square walnut frame, head in profile directed to the left, medium relief 22 in. high by 18 in. wide; donor and date of presentation not given; plaster relief in Study, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Bas-relief: **The Landing of the Pilgrims;** by Victor A. Ciani, sculptor; Earl Hall, front room over fireplace;

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Carrara marble, high relief 2 ft. high by 6 ft. long; presented by William E. Dodge, in 1902, when Earl Hall was furnished.

Bas-reliefs: Representation of the **three seals** of the corporation of King's College and Columbia College, used since the foundation in 1754; Hamilton Hall, south front; stone, low relief; presented by the Alumni Association of Columbia College in 1906. The matrices of these seals are described later.

Bas-relief: **Alexander in his chariot;** from the Alexander frieze by Bertel Thorwaldsen, marble in Villa Carlotta, Lake Como, Italy; Earl Hall, second floor, northern ante-room; plaster, 1 ft. 9½ in. high by 3 ft. 3½ in. long; presented by Mr. William E. Dodge, in 1902, when Earl Hall was furnished.

Bas-relief: **Portraits of Washington and Lafayette;** sculptor not identified; College Study, Hamilton Hall, south side; plaster, medium relief, 19 in. high by 18¼ in. wide, both heads in profile directed to the right, head of Washington in foreground; probably presented by pupils of Professor Lieber.

Bas-relief: **Portrait of Charles Rice, Ph.D.;** Trustee of the College of Pharmacy 1870–1901, editor U. S. Pharmacopœia 1870–1901; by A. G. Newman, sculptor; College of Pharmacy vestibule to the left on entering; bronze, 2 ft. 11¼ in. high by 24¼ in. wide, head life size, medium relief, directed and facing to right; presented to the College of Pharmacy by general subscription in 1902.

Bas-reliefs on Siena marble pedestal of bronze bust of Homer, corridor of Avery Library; on the right, **Ulysses,** male figure seated three fourths to left, face profile to left, looking down; on the left, **Penelope,** female figure seated three fourths to right, profile facing to right, looking right; presented by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, with bust of Homer described above.

Medallion: **Portrait of Jules André** (1819–1890); French architect, professor of architecture in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, from 1867 to 1890; instructor of Henry Ogden Avery (1852–90), from 1867 to 1879; by Louis-Ernest Barrias (1841–1905), French sculptor; bronze gilt, 6½ inches in diameter, medium relief, profile, facing to left; below, bronze plate with inscription, "à Jules André architecte, homage de ses élèves"; presented by Mr. and Mrs. Avery to the Avery Library, in 1903.

Medallion: **Portrait of General Philip Kearny** (1815–62); class of 1833; by George E. Bissell, sculptor; Library north corridor, opposite entrance to law library; bronze, life size, profile, directed and facing to left, high relief; inscription in field below, "Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny, U. S. V., killed at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862"; signature, "Geo. E. Bissell, sculptor," in field below to right; presented by Maj. Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, 1894.

Medallion: **Portrait of John Strong Newberry, M.D., LL.D.** (1822–92), professor of geology and palæontology in Columbia University 1866–1892; by A. Weinert, sculptor; Geological Museum, Schermerhorn Hall, west side; bronze 21 in. in diameter, head life size, profile, directed and facing to the right; signature "A. Weinert Sc." on lower rim; presented by Miss Matilda McVickar, Jan. 4, 1901.

Medallions: **Goethe and Schiller,** mounted together; Avery Library; light bronze, 9¾ inches in diameter, presented by Mr. S. P. Avery in 1905.

Model for Medal: **First model for Avery medal;** by Anton Scharff, Austrian sculptor (1845–95): Obverse, 4¾ inches in diameter, raised rim, portrait of Samuel Putnam Avery, profile, directed one half to left, facing and looking to the left; inscription in the right field S. AVERY, in the left field ART. S. LXXV, in two lines: Reverse, in the lower center, emblematic female figure, profile, seated to left, and holding in left hand a statuette of the Perseus by Benvenuto Cellini; in the background the interior of a library with books, and on the left a Venus de Milo in extremely low relief; inscription in exergue on scroll ARTIUM STUDIOSO AMICI, in two lines; mounted on wooden panel with inscription, "First sketches for medal by A. Scharff, Vienna, presented to S. P. Avery by his friends, New York, 1897"; presented to the Avery Library by Mr. and Mrs. Avery in 1903. See obituary notice of Mr. Avery with

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See p. 518

MODEL FOR AVERY MEDAL

AVERY LIBRARY

See p. 518

MEDALLION OF JULES ANDRE

AVERY LIBRARY

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photograph from life in COL. UNIV. QUART., vol. vii, p. 14.

Model for Medal: **The Lincoln Centennial Medal**; plaster casts of the original models by Jules Edouard Roiné, French medallist; Avery Library: Obverse; portrait of Abraham Lincoln, life size, profile, directed and facing to left; plain border, irregular circle, 1 ft. 3¼ in. in diameter; inscriptions: above in circle raised, ABRAHAM (left) LINCOLN (right); dates, horizontal, below, 1809 (left) 1865 (right); signature J. E. Roiné in field below, incised: Reverse; wreath in a circle, oak branch to right, laurel to left, medium relief, irregular circle 1 ft. 5½ in. in diameter; inscriptions: above in circle LIBERATOR; in center field, horizontal, EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SIGNED JANUARY FIRST 1863, "Abraham Lincoln," facsimile of signature; below in circle 1909, CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION; presented by Deitsch Bros. Medallic Art Co. See Lincoln Tribute Book, New York 1909, photographic illustrations.

Seals: Matrices of the three **seals of King's College,** of the **College under the Regents** and of **Columbia College,** and an incised medal "premium literarium" (to be described in a later catalogue); Trustees' Room, mantel, mounted on mahogany. See "A History of Columbia University 1754–1904, published in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College," p. 442.

Door plate: designed by Henry O. Avery, architect; Avery Library, eastern end; bronze, bolted upon background of iron, cartouche in center with inscription H. O. AVERY supported by nude boy in high relief surrounded by conventional decoration in the Italian Renaissance style; inscriptions, above, ARCHITECT, below, No. 368; presented by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, in 1902.

Signs of the Zodiac: designed by George W. Maynard, under direction of McKim, Mead & White; Library, floor of vestibule; light bronze, presented by John Williams and E. B. Tomkins in 1896.

Torchères: by Arturo Bianchini, Italian sculptor (d. 1908); under direction of Howells and Stokes, architects; front of St. Paul's Chapel; bronze; presented to the University May 27, 1908, by the class of 1883, Schools of Arts, Mines, and Political Science, on occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary. See note of acceptance by the Trustees, COL. UNIV. QUART., vol. x, p. 232; presentation, with address by Herbert Livingston Satterlee, class of 1883, and poem by John Kendrick Bangs, class of 1883, COL. UNIV. QUART., vol. x, p. 437; editorial note on the death of the sculptor Arturo Bianchini two weeks before the presentation ceremony, COL. UNIV. QUART., vol. x, p. 500.

Life Casts: The **hands of Abraham Lincoln** made by Douglas Volk, sculptor; 307 Library, safe; life size; presented by Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, 1908. *Note*—Volk's bust of Lincoln is in the College Study, Hamilton Hall.

EDWARD R. SMITH

CATALOGUE OF PAINTED PORTRAITS OWNED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. A—ADDENDA*

Emily Lovira Gregory (1841–1897); B.L., Cornell, '81, Ph.D. Professor of Botany, Barnard College; by Henry R. Rittenberg; Brooks Hall drawing-room; oil-painting, directed and looking three fourths to right of spectator, life size, presented by Dr. Henry Kraemer, Philadelphia, June, 1908.

Theophile Mitchell Prudden, B.S., Yale, 1872, professor of pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1882–1909, professor emeritus, 1909; by Sargeant Kendall, painter; College of Physicians and Surgeons, large lecture room; oil-painting; presented by colleagues and pupils in College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1909.

Joseph Wesley Harper (1830–96), A.B., 1849, A.M., 1851; trustee of Columbia College 1873–96; by Eastman Johnson (1824–1906); Trustees' Room, Library; oil-painting, directed front,

* For original catalogue, see COL. UNIV. QUART., vol. x, p. 410.

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facing one-fourth to right, looking slightly upward, 2 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 1 in. wide, within frame; presented by Mrs. Joseph W. Harper in 1909.

Friedrich Theodor Althoff, J.U.D., LL.D., privy counselor to his Majesty the King of Prussia, director in the Prussian Ministry of Education, member of the Prussian House of Lords; by Ruth Payne Burgess; Trustees' Room, Library; oil-painting, directed one fourth to left, facing slightly to left, looking forward, 2 ft. 7 in. high by 1 ft. 11 in. wide, within frame; finished in 1907; presented to the University by the artist in 1909.

George Washington; painter unknown, Room 423 Library, oil-painting, presented by Mr. Frederick W. Whitridge, February 3, 1902.

Edward Hamilton Squibb, B.S., Harvard, 1878, M.D. 1881; by H. Balling (d. 1906); College of Pharmacy, Trustees' Room, oil-painting, presented to the New York College of Pharmacy by the class of 1874.

John Jefferson Milhau (1828–91), M.D., medical director and Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. in the Civil War; painter unknown; College of Pharmacy, Trustees' Room, oil-painting; presented to the College of Pharmacy in the City of New York, 1871–72.

The portrait of **Samuel L. Mitchell** in Havemeyer Hall lecture room is by Jarvis; and in 1824 hung in the hall of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society. See Cadwallader D. Colden; Memoir presented ... at the celebration of the completion of the New York Canals, New York, 1825; plate opp. p. 273.

B.—CORRECTIONS

Bishop Manton Eastburn, S.T.D.; this portrait may safely be attributed to Charles Cromwell Ingham. See letter of Mr. Maitland Armstrong, donor of the picture as executor of the estate of Meta Neilson, dated May 29, 1909 (on file).

So-called **Columbus** (1446–1506); "copied by Antonio Scardini from original by Francesco Mazzaoli, called Parmegiano (1503–1540), in Naples Museum, No. 34 Farnese collection of easel pictures and modern paintings" (label on back, which is doubtless correct). In librarian's room, Library, oil-painting, 2 ft. 3 in. high by 1 ft. 8 in. wide, within frame; presented by William Johnson, S.T.D., class 1819, in 1843. Note—This picture is a small copy of a portrait in the Museo Nazionale in Naples which is ascribed to Parmegiano. If it is by him, and is intended to represent Columbus, it must be ideal, as the painter was only three years old at the time of Columbus's death. The picture does not resemble the accepted portraits of Columbus. It has been supposed to be the portrait not of Columbus, but of one Gilberto da Sassuolo, a scholar and statesman who lived in Naples from 1502 to 1570. The Columbia copy is doubtless by Antonio Scardini (or Scardino), who painted the full-size copy in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. See *Cosmopolitan*, vol. xii, p. 412, and *Proceedings of the Amer. Ant. Society*, February and April, 1853.

In the Locality Index, Col. Univ. Quart. vol. x, p. 422, Livingston Hall is omitted. The portraits of Tompkins,* Ogilvie, Clinton and Eastburn are located in the main hall of that building.

E. R. S.

* The editors wish to discover the painter of the beautiful portrait of Daniel D. Tompkins in Livingston Hall. Extended search and inquiry have not secured this much desired information.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE RICE CARPENTER, PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 1893–1909

The compilation of the following bibliography is not due entirely to considerations of sentiment, though there is obvious occasion for a memorial of this sort in the effort of the English department at Columbia to collect the works of Professor Carpenter to stand as a personal tribute in the departmental library recently established in his memory. There is, however, a definite end to be served in preserving for historical purposes a body of scholastic and pedagogic work of unusual depth and critical insight, and none the less meritorious because of its versatility within its own field.

I purposely refrain from comment on the weight of Professor Carpenter's contributions to the study of written English. Brief notes on the interrelations of the various text-books in grammar, rhetoric and composition will, I think, be sufficient to indicate the importance of his care in the reworking of such books. These notes I have made as far as possible in the form of actual quotations from his prefaces and introductions. His publications in this field, together with his three biographies of American poets, present his principal claim to remembrance among teachers and readers. His scholarly acquaintance with Italian literature and his friendly intimacy with other literatures, however, are evidenced by a number of less well-known articles. The grouping of the titles of these should, I believe, convey to many of his friends and students an idea of his scholastic attainments which his own modesty would, and probably did, prevent him from imparting personally in a very general way during his lifetime. Not the least important of his writings are the papers connected with the weighty administrative responsibilities of his last years at Columbia and the sympathetic articles on student life and problems.

In addition to the publications listed, there are preserved at Columbia considerably over a hundred book reviews, book and magazine notes, editorial notes, and printed communications published in the *Harvard Monthly*, the *Nation*, the *Dial*, the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York), the *Educational Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Bookman*, and *Book Reviews*. I have omitted catalogluing these for the reason that their largely ephemeral purpose would make their bulk incommensurate with any utility they might serve at the present day. I should say in justice, however, that many of these articles are of more than confined interest, notably the longer reviews in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Bookman*, and the *Nation*. Professor Carpenter's important editorial connections are referred to in Professor Brewster's appreciative biographical sketch in the last number of the QUARTERLY.

An article entitled "President Eliot of Harvard. A man who wields an immense influence in American education" is preserved in galley-proof among Professor Carpenter's papers. The article was copyrighted and set up in 1894; I have been unable, however, to find any record of the place or date of publication.

1885

Bonne Esperance. A fragment. *Harvard Monthly*, i; 30–33, Oct., 1885.

Episode of mission life in Labrador.

Iblis—Despair. *Harvard Monthly*, i; 34, Oct., 1885.

Pseudo-oriental fable.

1886

Helen of Troy in ancient and modern poetry. *Harvard Monthly*, i; 152–157, Jan., 1886.

1889

Henrik Ibsen. *Scribner's*, v; 404–412, Apr., 1889.

The episode of the Donna Pietosa, being an attempt to reconcile the statements in the Vita Nuova and the Convito concerning Dante's life in the years after the death of Beatrice and before the beginning of the Divina Commedia. Dante Prize Essay, 1888. Eighth Annual Report of the Dante

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Society. May 13, 1889. Cambridge, 1889. 21–79.

Submitted, and deposited in the Dante Society Library at Harvard College, under the following title: "On the interpretation and reconciliation of the different accounts of his experiences after the death of Beatrice given by Dante in the Vita Nuova and the Convito." Conditions attaching to the award of the prize are detailed in the Eighth Annual Report of the Dante Society, pp. 16–17.

The lady of the sea. A play in five acts, by Henrik Ibsen. [Translation.] From the German of Julius Hoffory. *Harvard Monthly*, ix; 55–85, 93–135. Nov.–Dec., 1889.

1891

Exercises in rhetoric and English composition. Boston, 1891. D. 134.

Second and following editions published in New York. Sixth edition, 1897, revised and enlarged.

Documents concerning Dante's public life. Part I. *Tenth Annual Report of the Dante Society.* May 19, 1891. Cambridge, 1891. 36–60.

A translation of Dante's eleven letters. With explanatory notes and a biographical, historical, and critical comment to the first, second, third, ninth, and eleventh letters by Charles Sterrett Latham. Memorial Edition. [Edited by George Rice Carpenter.] Cambridge, 1891. O. xv–[1]–284. Por.

Students' edition [reprint] 1891.

The admission examination in English. *Technology Quarterly* [Mass. Inst. Technology], iv; 123–129, July, 1891.

Three critics: Mr. Howells, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Wilde. *Technology Quarterly* [Mass. Inst. Technology], iv; 337–345, Dec., 1891.

Reprinted from the Andover Review, Dec., 1891.

1892

Documents concerning Dante's public life. Part II. *Eleventh Annual Report of the Dante Society.* May 17, 1892. Cambridge, 1892. 15–53.

English composition in colleges. *Educational Review*, iv; 438–446, Dec., 1892.

Reprinted in Technology Quarterly [Mass. Inst. Technology] v; 267–273, Oct., 1892.

1893

Exercises in rhetoric and English composition. (Advanced course.) Boston, 1893. O. viii–222.

Enlarged from "Exercises in rhetoric and English composition," and "made more advanced in character until it represents, to my mind, a body of instruction in rhetoric suitable for the first semester or the first two terms of the Freshman year."

Introduction to theme-writing. By J. B. Fletcher . . . and G. R. Carpenter. . . . Boston, 1893. O. vii–[1]–136.

1894

Exercises in English. Selected and classified for criticism or correction. By H. I. Strang . . . Revised, with additions, by G. R. Carpenter. . . . Boston, 1894. O. xiv–146.

A Dumas of the hour. [Stanley J. Weyman.] *Atlantic Monthly*, lxxiv; 268–271, Aug., 1894.

Unsigned.

1895

A girl's education. *The Barnard Annual* [Barnard College]. [i], 47–48, 1895.

Daniel Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year. Edited with notes and an introduction by George Rice Carpenter . . . New York, 1895. O. xxv–[1]–253. Por. [Longmans' English Classics]

Sir Walter Scott's The Lady of the Lake. Edited with notes and an introduction by George Rice Carpenter. New York, 1895. O. xxiv–191. Por. [Longmans' English Classics]

Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller. With an introduction by Brander Matthews . . . Together with notes and other illustrative matter by George Rice Carpenter. . . . New York, 1895. O. xxix–[1]–408. Por. [Longmans' English Classics]

Lorenzo da Ponte. *Columbia Literary Monthly*, iii; 289–292, Apr., 1895.

Biographical note on earliest critic of Dante in America.

Reconstructive criticism. *Atlantic Monthly*, lxxv; 556–560, Apr., 1895.

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The American college. *Atlantic Monthly*, lxxv; 703–707, May, 1895.

Unsigned.

Literary ideals at college. *Harvard Monthly*, xxi; 9–12, Oct., 1895.

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1896

Studies in structure and style. (Based on seven modern English essays.) By W. T. Brewster . . . With an introduction by G. R. Carpenter. . . . New York, 1896. O. xii–280.

Introduction, pp. ix–xii.

1897

Exercises in rhetoric and English composition. . . . Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. New York, 1897. D. 195.

John Greenleaf Whittier. [Warner's] Library of the World's Best Literature, xxvii; 15911–15917, 1897.

Principles of English grammar for the use of schools. New York, 1897. O. x–[1]–254.

Selections from the works of Sir Richard Steele. Edited with notes and an introduction by George Rice Carpenter. . . . Boston, etc., 1897. O. lxix–[1]–203. Por. [Athenæum Press Series]

Thomas De Quincey. [Warner's] Library of the World's Best Literature, viii; 4555–4561, 1897.

1898

American prose. Selections with critical introductions by various writers and a general introduction. Edited by George Rice Carpenter. New York, 1898. O. xviii–465.

The study of formal grammar. *New York Teachers' Monograph*, i; (Language Number), 77–79, 1898.

The neo-romantic novel. *Forum*, xxv; 120–128, Mar., 1898.

Preparatory schools and Columbia College. *Columbia University Bulletin*, xx; 199–202, June, 1898.

1899

Elements of rhetoric and English composition. First high school course. New York, 1899. O. x–254.

A revision and expansion of the first (high school) issue of "Exercises in rhetoric and English composition," 1891, which was withdrawn from circulation upon the publication of this volume. The material changes are principally in the chapters on Choice of words, Sentence structure, Paragraphs, and Simple writing. In the second edition, 1900, the chapter on the paragraph was rewritten and other changes made.

Also issued in one volume with the Second High School Course, 1900.

A volume of "Notes for teachers of English composition" to be used with the First High School Course was issued in 1901.

Columbia University. *Self Culture*, viii; 653–660, Feb., 1899. Ill.

Why Dumas' novels last. *Forum*, xxvii; 502–512, June, 1899.

Statistics of graduate schools. Columbia University Quarterly, ii; 14–17, Dec., 1899.

1900

Elements of rhetoric and English composition. Second high school course. New York, 1900. O. vii–[3]–140.

Supplementary to the First High School Course, dealing with the main principles of description, narration, exposition, argumentation and verse composition.

Also issued in one volume with the First High School Course.

English literature. By Stopford Brooke. . . . With chapters on English literature (1832–1892) and on American Literature by George R. Carpenter. New York, 1900. D. viii–[2]–358.

Chapters by Professor Carpenter, pp. 250–332.

A translation of Giovanni Boccaccio's Life of Dante. With an introduction and a note on the portraits of Dante by G. R. Carpenter. The Grolier Club of the City of New York, 1900. O. 186. Por. [300 copies].

1901

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Boston, 1901. D. xiv–[2]–150. Por. [Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans]

Notes for teachers of English composition. (To be used in connection with "Elements of rhetoric and English composition". First high school course). . . . New York, 1901. D. [iv]–29.

Latin *versus* the vernacular in modern education. Columbia University Quarterly, iii, 213–221, June, 1901.

Advance chapter from "The teaching of English in elementary and secondary schools."

1902

Foundation lessons in English gram-

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mar. By O. I. and M. S. Woodley . . . and G. R. Carpenter. New York, 1902. O. ix–[1]–166.

Also issued as a single volume with "Foundation lessons in English", Book II, by O. I. and M. S. Woodley, under the title "Foundation lessons in English language and grammar".

The mastery of English. *Saturday Evening Post*, v. 174, no. 48, 13–14, May 31, 1902.

1903

John Greenleaf Whittier. Boston, etc., 1903. D. ix–[1]–311. Por. [American Men of Letters]

The teaching of English in the elementary and the secondary school. By George R. Carpenter . . . and Franklin T. Baker . . . and Fred N. Scott. . . . New York, 1903. O. viii–381.

Chapters by Professor Carpenter:

I. The study of the mother tongue; 3–66. III. English in secondary education: Part I, Language; 188–249. Part III, College entrance requirements in English; 283–292.

1904

Modern English prose. Selected and edited by George Rice Carpenter and William Tenney Brewster. New York, 1904. O. viii–[1]–481.

The world's five hundred best books. Selected by James Hulme Canfield . . . and George Rice Carpenter . . . *Twentieth Century Home*, i–iii, Mar., 1904–Apr., 1905. (Numbers separately paged.)

The public library in New England life and letters. [Address at dedicatory exercises of the George Maxwell Memorial Library, Rockville, Conn., June 29, 1904.] *Rockville Journal*, v. 38, no. 53; 2. July 1, 1904.

1905

The Iliad of Homer. Done into English prose by Andrew Lang . . . Walter Leaf . . . and Ernest Myers . . . Abridged edition. [Edited by G. R. Carpenter] New York, 1905. D. xv–[1]–326. Por.

Model English prose. Compiled and edited by George R. Carpenter. New York, 1905. O. xii–[2]–382.

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English prose by S. H. Butcher . . . and A. Lang . . . Abridged edition. [Edited by G. R. Carpenter.] New York, 1905. D. xv–[1]–296. Por.

1906

Elementary composition. By Dorothea F. Canfield . . . and George R. Carpenter. . . . New York, 1906. O. xvi–[2]–274.

English grammar. New York, 1906. O. xv–[1]–213.

"This volume is based upon my 'Principles of English grammar' (1897), which I have carefully revised, modified, and in large part rewritten. The present volume represents, in my judgment, the amount and kind of grammatical theory and practice in analysis most suitable for secondary school pupils."

Exposition in class-room practice. By Theodore C. Mitchill . . . and George R. Carpenter . . . New York, 1906. O. xv–376.

First year [second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth year] language reader. By Franklin T. Baker . . . George R. Carpenter . . . and Katherine B. Owen . . . [Mary E. Brooks . . . Ida E. Robbins . . . Mary F. Kirchwey . . . Jennie F. Owens . . .] New York, 1906. 6 v. Ill.

Rhetoric and English composition. New York, 1906. O. xviii–[1]–432.

"A careful revision, with many changes, corrections, and additions, of my 'Elements of rhetoric and English composition' (first and second high school courses), published in 1899 and 1900. It now contains all the material necessary, in my judgment, for secondary school training in this subject."

The study of English in Columbia University. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, viii; 389–400, Sept., 1906.

1907

Literature and the literary product. *Sewanee Review*, xv; 448–452, Oct., 1907.

The range of Whittier's pen. A critical estimate. *Book News*, xxvi; 263–264, Dec., 1907.

1909

Walt Whitman. New York, 1909. O. vi–175. [English Men of Letters]

HARRISON ROSS STEEVES

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Columbia University Club

For some time the thought has been in the minds of many members of the club that it should possess a good portrait of Dean Van Amringe, its first and only president. The idea found expression on Commencement Day when a subscription list was passed about to such of those present as could conveniently be reached, resulting in fifty-six subscriptions of five dollars each. The list was also distributed at the boat-race, and since then a circular letter has been sent to members of the club by the temporary committee, consisting of Charles McNamee, '77L, John B. Pine, '77, James Duane Livingston, '80, Gustavus Town Kirby, '95S, and Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98U. Over nine hundred dollars have thus far been subscribed, and it is expected that the sum will reach a thousand dollars before the opening of the University. Checks, made payable to Charles McNamee, who is serving as treasurer of the committee, may be forwarded to him at 311 East Hall, Columbia University. The arrangements for the painting of the portrait are to be made subject to the convenience and wishes of Dean Van Amringe by the subscribers, at a meeting to be called on notice to all of them when at least one thousand dollars has been subscribed.

Subscription for Coaching Launch

In order that Coach Rice of the Columbia crews may not be handicapped by the lack of a suitable coaching launch, as he was this season, a fund of $3,000 is being raised among the alumni to buy him a new boat. During the season just closed, the oarsmen lost more than a month of necessary coaching because the motor boat *Bison*, rented by the Columbia University Rowing Club, was out of commission.

A committee of seven graduates has been appointed to raise money for the launch by subscription, and appeals have been sent to graduates throughout the country. It is planned to build the launch during the summer so that Rice will be able to make use of it for the fall rowing reason. In the letter sent out by the committee it is said that Rice was unable to do any coaching for two weeks before the Harvard race, one week before the Annapolis race, and at odd intervals during the month of Poughkeepsie, all because the motor boat had broken down. The seven men who constitute the committee are: Robert C. Cornell, '74, William C. Demorest, '81, W. A. Meikleham, '86, Albert W. Putnam, '97, Morton G. Bogue, 1900, Charles G. Meyer, 1901, and R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, 1905.

Colorado Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado entertained President Butler at dinner at the University Club, Denver, on the evening of July 8, 1909, the following guests having been invited to meet President Butler: Dr. James H. Baker, President University of Colorado; Dr. Alderson, President State School of Mines; Dr. W. S. Ward, Princeton, '69; Hon. C. S. Thomas, Michigan, '71; Mr. Henry T. Rogers, Yale, '66; Mr. William H. Smiley, Harvard, '77; Mr. Franklin Guiterman, Leipzig, '77; Mr. C. R. Dudley, Yale, '77; Hon. E. C. Stimson, Dartmouth, '76; Mr. E. B. Morgan, Yale, '86; Mr. H. F. May, Harvard, '81. Dr. S. F. Jones, vice-president of the Association, presided and introduced as toastmaster William V. Hodges, '99L, Dr. Butler, Dr. Ward, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Rogers, Governor Thomas, Mr. Guiterman, Dr. Baker and Dr. MacLean responding to toasts. The following Columbia alumni were present at the dinner:—William L. Lawson, '82; Theodore Holland, '84L; Daniel W. Tears, '84L; Dr. Walter A. Jayne, '75M; James D. Benedict, '99L; Francis H. McNaught, '78M; Richard Parker, '78S; Carl E. H. Graeb, '94M; F. B. Goudy, '08; Clark Blickensderfer, '05S; Roger W.

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Toll, '06S; Dr. Charles A. Powers, '83M; Dr. James A. MacLean, '94 Ph.D., President of the University of Idaho; William L. Dayton, '89L; Hon. C. M. Bliss, '88L; Dr. Daniel J. Scully, '99M; Dr. Oliver T. Hyde, '01M; Charles E. Southard, '01L; Dr. Wilbur D. Engle, '98 Ph.D.; Frederick Roeser, '84S; George L. Cannon, S.S.; Franklin B. Bernard, '76L, and Professor F. W. Traphagen, '82S.

Nebraska Alumni Association

President Butler was the guest of the Nebraska Alumni Association of Columbia University in Omaha on Tuesday, June 22, and in the evening of the same day was the guest of Victor Rosewater, '93 Ph.D., editor of the *Omaha Bee*, at the Omaha Club. Among Dr. Rosewater's guests were Harley G. Moorhead, '02L, president of the Alumni Association of Nebraska, and Dr. William F. Milroy, '83M, former secretary and treasurer of the Association.

Paris Alumni Association

The organization of the Columbia Alumni Association in Paris was completed at a meeting held on May 28 at the Vestry of the American Church of the Holy Trinity. The following is a complete list of the officers: Honorary presidents, Emile Levasseur and Alfred Croiset; president, Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan; vice-president, Benjamin D. Woodward; treasurer, Henry C. Charpiot, and secretary, Charles F. Beach.

News of the Classes

1868.—Henry Holt and Company have just published a "History of American politics," by Alexander Johnson, late professor in Princeton University, revised and enlarged by Professor William M. Sloane, '68. They also announce a seventh printing of "American oratory," by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, of the department of English.

1875M.—The issue of the *New York Medical Journal* for June 26 contains an article on "No free hydrochloric acid in the stomach" by Richard B. Faulkner, president of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western Pennsylvania.

1879S.—The second golf competition for the cup presented by H. C. Cornwall, open to all members of the class organization, was held at the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island, on June 21. The tournament resulted as follows:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net
1. H. C. Cornwall	94	0	94
2. Arthur Hollick	106	10	96
3. J. H. Matthews	116	18	98

O. P. Amend, N. L. Britton, George C. Stone and G. W. Williams were also present at the dinner held after the tournament. In order to become the property of any member the cup must be won three times; but any member winning twice is not eligible to enter for another competition until some other member has won it twice. H. C. Cornwall has won the first two competitions.

On Commencement Day eight members of the class were the guests of Dr. N. L. Britton at the Hermitage, Williamsbridge. An annual reunion and dinner of the organization is held every year, usually in late winter or early spring. W. W. Owens has announced that he will put up a prize to be competed for at bowling, under conditions to be determined later.

1881.—A feature of the celebration of the One Hundredth and Fifteenth Anniversary of the Cheshire School, Cheshire, Connecticut, on June 25, was the presentation of the original school bell by William Curtis Demorest. This bell was placed in 1796 in Bowdoin Hall, where it remained for more than three-quarters of a century. It was later taken to a chapel at Branford, and subsequently to St. Paul's Church, Southington, Conn., having been replaced by the bell from the old building of Trinity College.

1881Pol.Sc.—Dr. Felix Benedict Herzog has attracted much attention with a new and remarkable development in the field of artistic photography, his peculiar achievement consisting in the execution of decorative friezes or panel compositions built up in fluent, harmonious combinations and sometimes containing as many as twenty or thirty figures. Appreciations of Dr. Herzog's work have recently been written for the *Century Magazine* by Christian Brinton and for *Wilson's*

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Photographic Magazine by Sadakichi Hartmann, and articles have also appeared in *Current Literature* for August, and in *Camera Work* (by Charles H. Caffin).

1882.—The City of Palo Alto, California, recently adopted a new form of municipal government under the freeholders' charter. In accordance with the provision of the new charter fifteen councilmen were elected, and at their first meeting held in the City Hall on July 2, Dr. John C. Spencer, '84M, secretary of the California Alumni Association, was elected mayor and chairman of the Council.

1884.—The class of '84, Arts and Mines, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation on Commencement Day, June 2. On the previous evening the class met at dinner at the University Club, under the chairmanship of W. Fellowes Morgan, S. The guest of the evening was James Duane Livingston, '80C, president of the Society of the Early Eighties, who extended the greetings of his society to its youngest class. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Creighton Spencer, C, and in the course of the evening the chairman introduced Barclay E. V. McCarty, president of the class of '84C, and James F. Kemp, president of the class of '84S, who spoke of the interest and fellowship of undergraduate days and of the loyalty to the Columbia of the past and of the present that made such enthusiastic reunions possible. On Commencement Day the headquarters of the class were at the Faculty Club, Ambrose D. Henry, C, serving as grand marshal of the alumni on that day.

The following statistics relating to the class should be of interest:

	Arts	Mines
No. matriculated	96	114
No. graduated	52	59
No. living (graduates)	41	49
No. present at Commencement	41	25

1885S.—The officers of the class of 1885 Science for the year 1909-10 are as follows:—President, Joseph Struthers, 29 West 39th Street; vice-president, Charles L. Miller, 828 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, R. V. Norris, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1886.—Frederick A. Stokes and Company have published a volume by Ray Stannard Baker, entitled, "New ideals in healing," an impartial but vital and meaningful treatment of the Emmanuel movement (Elwood Worcester, '86) and allied activities.

1888.—Henry A. Sill has been advanced to a full professorship in ancient history at Cornell University. —As usual the class kept open house on the afternoon of Commencement day in Room 501, Hamilton Hall, from the windows of which the members and their guests had a fine view of the Columbia-Syracuse game. A number of the men, together with many of '88, Mines, occupied one of the tables at the beefsteak dinner and joined in singing the old songs on the library steps in the evening.

1897L.—Alfred Wreaks Booraem has been appointed by Mayor McClellan fourth Assistant Police Commissioner of New York City.

1899.—The Rev. Hugh Birckhead was married on June 9, 1909, to Miss Caroline Minturn Hall, daughter of Mrs. David Prescott Hall, and granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at St. George's Church, New York. Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, '81, was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Birckhead spent the summer abroad.

1900S.—J. F. McClelland, now professor of mining at the Leland Stanford University, has been elected professor of mining in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

1902.—The annual joint reunion of College and Science was held at the University on Commencement day, the class joining with the other classes for the beefsteak dinner at the Commons. As last year, the distinctive costume was that of the Pierrot. Those present from the college were G. C. Atkins, Bradley, Budington, Carey, Colie, Fitch, Harper, A. G. Hays, Hincks, Holland, Hopkins, Hutton, Meeks, Menocal, Pell, Potter and Ryttenberg; from the Science, Crissey, Cowing, Daniels, Gray, Irvine, and Wilson.

Early in June a decennial committee was appointed by Presidents Bradley and Daniels for the purpose of raising money for the gift of the class

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to the University in 1912. The committee consists of ten members each from College and Science, besides the respective class officers, who are members *ex-officio*.

The names of the men appointed are as follows: College—G. C. Atkins, Colie, Dana, Fitch, A. G. Hays, Heroy, Hopkins, Pell, Potter, Weekes, and Bradley, Holland, Carey and Jackson, *ex-officio;* Science—Breneman, S. Brown, Hanemann, Hoguet, Irvine, McAnerney, Rosenblatt, Schlosser, Tombo, F. J. White, and Daniels and Wilson, *ex-officio*. A committee meeting was held at the Columbia University Club on Wednesday evening, June 16, to discuss general plans and ways and means. The committee set for itself the task of raising ten thousand dollars in three years, with about two hundred members to call upon for an average of fifty dolars each. Over seven hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot by the sixteen members present, and about two hundred dollars actually paid in. Plans were formulated for a thorough and systematic canvas of the class. The matter will be discussed by the class as a whole at a large reunion and dinner to be held in the fall.

Heroy was married on Commencement day. The latest additions to the parental roster are H. M. Hays and Stratford.

1904.—The class of '04, College and Science, held its annual joint reunion and banquet on the evening of Commencement day. A goodly representation from both sections was present, and the occasion was, as usual, a highly enjoyable one.

At a separate meeting of '04, College, held on the same evening, the following were elected as the permanent officers of the class: President—Rudolf L. vonBernuth; vice-president—Leonard G. McAneny; secretary—Clinton H. Blake, Jr., and treasurer—William A. Aery.

Nicholas W. Muller has been elected secretary of the Casualty Company of America.—William A. Aery, who has determined to pursue his work of instruction at Hampton Institute, Virginia, expects during the coming year to devote even more time than heretofore to the management of *The Southern Workman*, a magazine published at Hampton in the interest of the negro. Aery was, as usual, one of those traveling the farthest distance to attend the Commencement reunion.

1906A.M.—Rupert Taylor has been appointed instructor in English in Trinity School, New York City.

1907.—On commencement afternoon, June 2, Seth Low Pierrepont was married to Miss Nathalie Elisabeth Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Chauncey of this city. The wedding took place in old Trinity Church. The best man was R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, '05, and among the ushers were J. Egmont Schermerhorn, '07, C. H. Jackson, '07, J. McVickar Haight, '07, Roger H. Bullard, '07 F.A., and P. D. Bogue, '06. Pierrepont, who is third assistant secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, has since returned to France.—A large number of 1907 men took higher degrees at the University this year. Bailly, Bangser, Doernberg, Dox, Gordon, B. Levy, Schwarz, Spitz, Tachna, Wicke and Wormser received their LL.B. degrees. Among the A.M. candidates were A. B. Cohen, Demarest, Dox, Jabine, A. S. Levy, Perrine and Schwarz. Scientific degrees were conferred upon Comstock, Vehslage, Bridgeman and H. S. Kohlberg. Walther took his M.D. Dox was awarded the Gottsberger fellowship, and expects to study abroad for a year, devoting himself to political science.—Among those who received the LL.B. of the New York Law School this June were Egan and Raphael. Percy A. Gordon, class secretary, gives notice that his permanent address is Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J.

1907A.M.—Frank H. Ristine has been appointed professor of English in Wabash College.

1909A.M.—Robert M. Smith has been appointed head of the department of English at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

Ph.D. Notes

1898.—John A. Fairlie, has been appointed associate professor of political science at the University of Illinois. Dr. Fairlie has been assistant pro-

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fessor and junior professor of administrative law at the University of Michigan since 1900.

1900.—George Tobias Flom has been appointed assistant professor of the Scandinavian languages and literatures at the University of Illinois. Professor Flom has been in charge of the department of Scandinavian languages and literatures at the University of Iowa since 1900.

1901.—E. C. Woolley has been promoted to an assistant professorship in English at the University of Wisconsin.

1902.—Charles Lee Raper, professor of economics at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed dean of its graduate school. Edward Kidder Graham, '03A.M., professor of English, has been made collegiate dean of the same institution.—Stephen P. Duggan, director of the extension courses of the College of the City of New York, has been appointed dean of the night college of that institution.

1903.—Louis F. Snow, who for the past year has been at the head of the English department of the State Normal School at Cortland, New York, tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the school year just passed. He has accepted a position in the State University of Kentucky at Lexington, as dean of the department of education. This is one of the growing universities of the South, and the department of education, which is connected with the normal and preparatory departments, is one of the most important in the University, and is well equipped and supported by the State.

1904.—Percy Hughes has been advanced from an assistant professorship to a full professorship in philosophy, psychology and education at Lehigh University.—William Ellery Leonard was married on June 23, 1909, at Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Charlotte Freeman, daughter of Mr. John C. Freeman.

1906.—Nelson P. Mead has been promoted to an assistant professorship in history at the College of the City of New York.

1907.—Louis J. Cohen has been promoted to an instructorship in chemistry at the College of the City of New York.

1908.—Harold C. Goddard, assistant professor in English at Northwestern University, has been appointed to a full professorship at Swarthmore College.

1909.—George W. Hartwell has been appointed professor of mathematics in Hamline University, Minnesota. Gregory Dexter Walcott, '04 Ph.D., is professor of psychology in the same institution.—Charles S. Mead has been appointed instructor in zoology at Northwestern University.—Felix Grendon has been promoted to an instructorship in English at the College of the City of New York.—Howard B. Woolston has been appointed instructor in political science at the same institution.

Miscellaneous Notes

The following contributions by officers and graduates of the University appeared in the prominent July magazines: *Harper's*—"Two little English episodes," by William Dean Howells, '06H; *Munsey's*—"The discovery of New York," by Harry T. Peck, '81; *Lippincott's*—"That little dinner at Larrabee's," by John Kendrick Bangs, '83Pol.Sc.; *Century*—"The Emmanuel movement," by Rev. Elwood Worcester, '86; *Popular Science Monthly*—"A revolution in dentistry," by Dr. Richard Cole Newton, '77M; "Darwinism in the theory of social evolution," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings; "Darwin's influence upon philosophy," by Professor John Dewey.

The following contributions by officers, graduates and former students of the University appeared in the August magazines: *Lippincott's*—"The cult and the catamount," by Dorothy Canfield, '04Ph.D.; *Munsey's*—"The poetry of the dance," by Brander Matthews, '71; *Hampton's*—"Crumbs of culture," by Myra Kelly, T.C.; *Putnam's*—"The Emmanuel movement" (Elwood Worcester, '86), by Frederic B. Hodgins; *The Bookman*—"The human side of Tennyson," by Harry T. Peck, '81; "Representative American story tellers," by Frederic T. Cooper, '87L; "A reminiscence of De Martens," by Harry T. Peck, '81; "The popular verdict and some

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recent novels," by Frederic T. Cooper, '87L; *Recreation*—"Getting out of trouble in golf," by G. P. Tiffany, '03S; *The Circle*—"Life as a blind man sees it," by Benjamin Berinstein, '10; *Architectural Record*—"The residence of George L. Rives, '68; *Ladies' Home Journal*—"The summer novels worth reading," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L.

During the second term of the academic year just passed a series of lectures were delivered at the University under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, in cooperation with the Bureau of Municipal Research, on "The administration of public business." Among the presiding officers at these lectures were the following alumni: Seth Low, '70, Isaac N. Seligman, '76, Judge James W. Gerard, Jr., '90, Henry L. Bogert, '78, Guy Van Amringe, '88, Willard Vinton King, '89, W. Fellowes Morgan, '80, John B. Pine, '77, Thomas Ewing, Jr., '85, Frederic R. Coudert, '90, and Edgar J. Levey, '83.—At the series of lectures delivered during the second term on the Henry Bergh foundation for the promotion of humane education, the following alumni served as presiding officers: M. T. Bogert, '90, John G. Curtis, '70M, and Robert Fulton Cutting, '71.

On the Committe of One Hundred chosen on June 16 at Cooper Union, Columbia is represented by the following officers and alumni: Charles O. Brewster, Jr., '81 L, Frank L. Babbott, '80 L, W. C. Deming, '84 M, Lindley M. Franklin, Jr., '96 F. A., Michael Furst, '79 L, Dean Frederick A. Goetze, '05 H, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Henry S. Johnston, '99 L, James S. Lehmaier, '80 L, Allan Robinson, '94 L, Isaac N. Seligman, '76, W. Jay Schieffelin, '87 S, Howard O. Wood, '89 L, and William F. Wyckoff, '79 L.

Dean Van Amringe as chairman of the Alumni Council has appointed the following alumni committee on the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, this committee to cooperate with the student committee: Frederick Coykendall, '95, chairman, James Duane Livingston, '80, Alanson T. Briggs, '92, Gustavus T. Kirby, '95 S, and A. B. A. Bradley, '02.

Among the graduates of Columbia College on the honor list of the class of 1909, P. & S., which contains the twenty members of the class who had the highest marks for the entire four years of the medical course, were Kenneth Bulkley, '06, Walter W. Mott, '05, Fletcher J. Krauss, '06, and E. D. Elliott, '06.

NECROLOGY

BATCHELDER, Gilbert Newton, 1901 A.M., 1900B.S. (Brown), of Fitchburg, Mass., died in Manzanillo, Cuba, on April 11, 1909, after a three weeks' illness of malarial fever.

BRETZ, George B., '81L, a realty broker with offices in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, died on July 18, 1909, at West Hampton Beach, Long Island, aged fifty years. Mr. Bretz was a student at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute before entering the Law School.

BROWN, John Crosby, '59, died at Orange, N. J., on June 25, 1909, aged seventy-one years. He was the senior partner in the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and of Brown, Shipley and Co., London.

See p. 481.

DICKERMAN, George L., '76L, one of the most prominent lawyers in New Haven, died from apoplexy at his home in that city on May 30, 1909. He graduated from Yale in 1874, and started practising in New Haven in 1876. He was in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and never entirely recovered from the shock.

FARLEY, Edward J., '98L, died on July 26, 1909, at his home, 10 West 84 Street, aged thirty-two years. He was graduated from Manhattan College in 1895, and was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

HOLDEN, Edgar, '61M, a medical director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and president of the Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies of this country, died on July 18, 1909, at his

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summer home, Chatham, N. J., from what he diagnosed a few moments before his death as angina pectoris. Dr. Holden was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, on November 3, 1838, and graduated from Princeton College in 1859. In the fall of 1861 he entered the United States Navy, serving throughout the Civil War. Dr. Holden was a recognized authority upon laryngology, and was the inventor of several instruments generally used in that branch of surgery. He was a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, of the American Laryngological Society, the Essex County Medical Society, the Newark Medical and Surgical Society, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, the New Jersey Microscopical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Authors' Guild, the Essex Club of Newark, and a hereditary member of the Society of Cincinnati. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark.

HUNTINGTON, William Reed, Hon. S.T.D. '73, died at Nahant, Mass., on July 26, 1909, aged seventy years. Dr. Huntington was Rector of Grace Church, New York City. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1859, and received the A.M. in 1862 and the degree of S.T.D. in 1868 from the same institution. In 1890 the University of the South conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Princeton gave him the D.D. in 1896, and Hobart the L.H.D. in 1899.

LYON, William Warren, Jr., '06S, an electrical engineer of the Public Service Commission, died on July 31, 1909, at the home of his parents, 157 West 92d Street, New York City.

MARTLAND, Ralph B., a member of the class of '10 M, died on July 15, 1909, following an operation for appendicitis.

MESSITER, George N., '78 L, died on March 23, 1909, at Dobbs Ferry, New York. Mr. Messiter graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1875, and after having been admitted to the bar three years later, he entered the office of Stickney and Shepard, with whom he remained until 1881, when he formed the partnership of Messiter and Bradford, which continued until 1891. He then went to Bridgeport, Alabama, where he remained until 1895. On his return he formed a law partnership with his former classmate, J. Van Vechten Olcott, '77 L, which continued until ill health compelled Mr. Messiter to retire. He was an examiner for the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York during the years 1895–1897. Ten years ago he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered.

MORRIS, Fordham, '68 L, died on July 6, 1909, at Lenox, Mass., of Bright's disease. He was sixty-seven years old, and served in the Civil War in the artillery brigade. He was a trustee of the College of the City of New York, a member of the Loyal Legion, New York Yacht Club, Century Association, and St. Nicholas Society. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1864. Morrisania and Fordham, New York City, both received their name from Mr. Morris's family.

NEWCOMB, Simon, '87H, one of the foremost astronomers of the world, died in Washington, D. C., on July 11, 1909, his death being due to cancer. In addition to being an astronomer of first rank, a noted mathematician and a globe trotter, Professor Newcomb was also a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, this rank having been conferred upon him on his retirement in March 1897 from the Naval Observatory. Professor Newcomb was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, on March 12, 1835, and secured most of his early education through his own efforts. He was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of B. S. in 1858, and was subsequently assigned to duty at the United States Naval Observatory. He was one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France, being the first native American since Franklin to be so honored.

SHEAD, Oliver Wadsworth, '96L, A.B. Harvard '93, a former champion all around indoor athlete of New England, died in Boston on August 3, 1909, as the result of an injury to his spine received in the gymnasium of the Boston Athletic Association in 1908. Mr. Shead was born in Eastport, Me., thirty-nine years ago.

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SPILLER, Robert L., '00S, died suddenly on March 16, 1909, in New York City from the effects of injuries received as the result of being struck by an automobile on Broadway a month before his death.

STUYVESANT, Rutherford, '63, brother of Mrs. Henry White, wife of the American Ambassador to France, died suddenly in Paris on the afternoon of July 4, 1909. Rutherford Stuyvesant, whose real name was Stuyvesant Rutherford, was lineally descended from several of the greater Colonial figures of New York and New England. Some of his ancestors were Governor Peter Stuyvesant, Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, Governor Dudley of Connecticut and Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and first Governor of New Jersey. The father of Mr. Stuyvesant was Lewis Morris Rutherford, and his mother was Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler. By the will of his mother's great-uncle, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, property was left to the then Mr. Rutherford upon the condition of his changing his family name and this was done by an act of the Legislature. In 1863, the year in which he graduated from Columbia, he married Mary Rutherford Pierrepont, daughter of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont and Anna Maria Jay. Mr. Stuyvesant married June 16, 1902, in St. George's Chapel, London, the Countess Mathilde E. de Wassenaer, the widow of a Dutch nobleman, his first wife having died in 1879.

Mr. Stuyvesant possessed a most interesting home called Tranquility Farms, near Hackettstown, N. J. It is the original Stuyvesant homestead, greatly enlarged. The house contains a magnificent collection of German armor, some fine china, and some remarkable paintings. The property around it consists of about seven thousand acres, and includes a park well stocked with elk and deer, ponds where beavers build and wild duck swim, and one of the finest pheasant preserves in the country. Some fifteen hundred of these birds are bred there every year. The Stuyvesant town-house is an old-fashioned mansion at the corner of second avenue and fifteenth street, in the neighborhood of most of the Rutherford and Stuyvesant property. There is a fine collection of Italian masters in this house.

Rutherford Stuyvesant was a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Automobile, Century, N. Y. Yacht, Down Town, Corinthian Yacht, and Colony Clubs. He was also a member of the Columbia College Alumni Association, and the American Geographical Society, a patron of the American Museum of Natural History and the National Academy of Design, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WARD, Aaron Condit, '86 M, one of the four medical directors of the Prudential Insurance Company, a resident of Orange, N. J., died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, on July 19, 1909, aged forty-eight years. He had been suffering for several months from heart trouble and went abroad to consult specialists. He was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1879, and from Princeton University four years later.

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The following statistics, embodying some of the more serious items from the **Senior Classbook,** will doubtless interest many of the alumni:

Age at graduation, 21 years 3 months.

Birth place—New York City 57; New York State other than New York City 12; New Jersey 7; Connecticut 3; Massachusetts 4; Missouri 3; Ohio 2; Arkansas 1; Illinois 2; Vermont 1; New Mexico 1; Texas 1; Pennsylvania 1; Rhode Island 1; Australia 1; China 1; Russia 1.

Home—New York City 71; New York State other than New York City 14; New Jersey 8; Maine 1; Texas 1; Massachusetts 1; Washington 1; Connecticut 2; China 1.

Intended Occupation—Lawyer 32; business 23; undecided 11; teaching 7; architect 5; mining engineer 4; chemist 3; ministry 3; medicine 2; geologist 2; journalism 2; diplomatic service 1; mechanical engineer 1; music 1; civil engineer 1.

Religion—Episcopalian 28; Presbyterian 16; Roman Catholic 6; Hebrew 6; Baptist 6; Methodist 3; Lutheran 3; Congregationalist 3; Dutch Reform 3; Agnostic 2; Unitarian 2; Universalist 2; Heathen 1; Atheist 1; Natural 1; Methodist 2.

Politics—Republican 65; Democrat 9; Independent 9; Socialist 1.

Most Difficult Course—History A, Mathematics A, Chemistry A.

Most Valuable Course—History A, Economics 1-2

Hardest Year—Freshman.

Easiest Year—Junior.

Favorite Athletic Sports—Football, baseball, tennis.

Crippled by the absence of several of their strongest players, including "Doc" Shoemaker, who has mystified the senior basemen for several years, the **faculty baseball** nine went down to defeat for the first time in six years before the senior class team. In many respects the professors clearly outclassed their opponents, and had the game been allowed to go the whole nine innings, pedagogical skill, coupled with a more scientific understanding of the fine points of the game would probably have triumphed in the end. When Captain Inglis assembled his nine on South Field on the morning of June 1, he found that only four candidates had responded to his call. In lieu of better material, the faculty was forced to call upon several seniors to fill up the gaps in their team. Not being familiar with the professors' style of play, the 1909 men rendered only mediocre assistance, often getting in the way of their older teammates, and causing no end of confusion by mistaking the signals. The seniors played a slugging game throughout, whereas their opponents resorted to strategy and skill, which, as has been indicated, might have turned the tide of battle if the game had not been called at the end of the fifth inning. The line up and score by innings follow:

Faculty

Hanrahan, s. s. (1909)
Nammack, 2d b. (1909)
Kimbel, p. (1909)
Inglis (capt.), c.
Rindge, l. f.
Criado (1909), (Page), c. f.
Knox, 3d b.
Tombo, 1st b.
Jabine, r. f. (1909)

1909

Schmidt, s. s.
O'Connell (capt.), p.
Lommel, 2d b.
Kennedy, 1st b.
Robinson, 3d b.
Milkman, c.
Line, l. f.
Sanders, r. f.
Alexander, c. f.

Faculty	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
Seniors	4	0	2	0	0	—	6

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Following is the complete record of games played in the Faculty-Senior series since its organization in 1901:

1901	Faculty 8,	Seniors 9
1902	Faculty 4,	Seniors 2
1903	Faculty 12,	Seniors 28
1904	Faculty 17,	Seniors 16
1905	rain	
1906	Faculty 5,	Seniors 2
1907	Faculty 5,	Seniors 3
1908	Faculty 11,	Seniors 7
1909	Faculty 2,	Seniors 6

The prize of the **Alumni Association** given annually to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class was awarded at Commencement to George Brokaw Compton. The **George William Curtis medals** were awarded to George Brokaw Compton (gold medal), and Stanley Harned Renton (silver medal). The **Chanler Historical Prize** was won by Thomas Pollock Oakley, and the **John Dash Van Beuren, Jr., Prize in Mathematics** by Louis Grossbaum, 1911. The **Prize in Belles Lettres** was awarded to John Hurstmanceaux Colton, 1911. General honors were given to Alexander Appel, Charles Hershenstein, Eugene Edmund Kelly, Thomas Pollock Oakley, Stanley Harned Renton, and Leopold Opper Rothschild; highest final general honors were secured by Albert Louis Baum, George Brokaw Compton, Arthur Gunther, and Paul Louis Rapp.

In the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry **Illig Medals** were awarded to Preston Eroe Locke, George Frederick Comstock, and Frank Louis Mason, while the graduating class chose Harold Edwin Vehslage as the recipient of the **Darling Prize.** The **Columbia fellowship** in the school of architecture was won by Edward J. Stork, and the **McKim fellowship** was awarded to Charles Theodore Emile Dieterlen. In the School of Political Science the **Toppan Prize** in constitutional law was awarded to Charles Joseph Hilkey.

In Barnard College the **Kohn Mathematical Prize** was won by Mary Celia Demarest, and the **Herman Botanical Prize** by Mildred Deshon Schlesinger. Final departmental honors in English were awarded to Mathilde Abraham, and in mathematics to Mary Celia Demarest and Edna Rebecca Scales. General honors were secured by Mathilde Abraham, Una Mirrielees Bernard, Mary Celia Demarest, Edith Josephi, Edna Phillips, Helen Sarah Phillips, Sara Rome, Edna Rebecca Scales, Josephine Ray West, and Hilda Wood, while highest final general honors were won by Alice Catherine Grant.

F. W.

ATHLETICS

The **intercollegiate regatta,** which had been postponed to July 2, furnished an opportunity for the display of considerable Columbia spirit on the part of several hundred alumni and undergraduates, although none of the crews succeeded in winning. Coach Courtney turned loose three great Cornell crews, and two of them were fast enough to clip several seconds off the intercollegiate record in their respective events. The two record-breakers, the 'varsity four and freshmen eight, easily outclassed all the others. The 'varsity eight was far better than all but Columbia, which, it must be admitted, deserves to be mentioned in the same breath with Cornell's victorious eight. In the early races of the day, people sat back contentedly and watched Cornell romp away from Columbia, Syracuse, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, as though the whole thing were a foregone conclusion. Interest in both these curtain raisers soon centered in the struggle for second or third or last place. But the big event of the day kept spectators on their feet from start to finish. It was a Cornell victory, to be sure, but not even Cornell men were prepared to admit it until all but the last quarter of a mile had been rowed. Then it became clear that Cornell would sweep the river, after all. But how those eight men had to row to keep Columbia from spoiling their little game!

All the glory was Cornell's with, perhaps, just a little room left for Columbia in the senior event. For Columbia did row a glorious race. And now, tucked away up at Ithaca, are two new intercollegiate rowing records, Cornell holding all three for the Poughkeepsie

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course. Since 1905, Syracuse had been able to boast of the fastest 'varsity four-oared crew, and the record of 10:15 2-5 had been much prized by the up-State collegians. A little matter of 14 2-5 seconds however, has been clipped off these figures, and the resultant belongs to Cornell. The freshmen also brought home a trophy in the shape of a 9:11 3-5 record, lower by 6 2-5 seconds than the time made by the 1903 Cornell freshman eight.

It may be mentioned that both the Syracuse and the Columbia four-oared crews finished well within the record of former years. Syracuse covered the distance in 10:10, and Columbia in 10:12. Pennsylvania came in well behind the record, with 10:27 3-5.

Each Cornell crew took the lead at the very start, after the first six strokes or so, and kept it to the end. It might have been monotonous, had not the big race of the day provided excitement and uncertainty sufficient to overshadow all that had gone before. As had been expected, it soon developed into a three-cornered struggle between Cornell, Syracuse, and Columbia. Perhaps, for the first half-mile, Wisconsin did show fight, but never after that. The fifth crew, Pennsylvania, fell into the rear and stayed there to the end. The Quakers were out of it from the start and were not even able to make things interesting for Wisconsin, and the two trailers constituted little more than a background for the great battle that was being waged lengths and lengths ahead. Two boat lengths—120 feet, that is—was the greatest distance that ever separated the bows of those three crews, until they reached the bridge. For two miles it was Syracuse and Cornell that figured foremost in the struggle. Then there was a little shifting in the scene, and it developed into a Syracuse-Columbia dual race, with Cornell to be tackled by the winner. In the last mile, Columbia, having beaten off Syracuse, threatened Cornell's advantage again and again, and failed only after one of the gamest and most persistent struggles ever made against a winning crew. Less than a boat's length separated those two shells when they slipped past the finish mark; the two overlapping about five feet. Three open lengths astern of Columbia came Syracuse, pretty well fagged out, for the crew had shot its bolt two miles back. Some people had feared the Orange oarsmen would do that, and they did because they had not the stamina to keep up that slugging stroke and make it tell for more than the half distance. Far in the rear trailed Wisconsin and Pennsylvania still rowing with every ounce of power that was in them, but hopelessly beaten. Pennsylvania was half a minute behind Cornell when the blue and red oars flashed by the finish mark.

When the starter's gun sounded, and the five eights dug their oars in for the first few slashing strokes, it dawned upon those in the observation train that Cornell and Syracuse had come prepared to square things up in the first two miles. Never before has Courtney drilled his men to carry such a high stroke as that set by Weed. Hardened racegoers wondered what had come over Cornell. "Do they take this for a two-mile sprint?" people asked. There was the Cornell eight travelling along at 40 strokes to the minute—a faster stroke than any of the other crews dared attempt. But it only lasted for the first eighth of a mile. That first sprint was enough to give the Ithacans a good half-length lead over Syracuse, who never raised the stroke above a 36-clip. Columbia, with the poorest start of the lot, settled down to an easy 32-clip, and, at that rate the New Yorkers rowed for four miles.

Both Columbia and Cornell rowed a well-planned race. Syracuse, if it had a plan, had a bad one. At the one-mile mark Cornell had lengthened out its lead to three-fourths of a length, while Syracuse had only a few feet the advantage of Columbia. The New Yorkers still seemed perfectly satisfied to stick to a slow stroke, refusing to be drawn into the Cornell-Syracuse sprinting match. At the same time the Blue and White sweepswingers were not dropping back in spite of their low stroke. In the next quarter of a mile they were abreast of the Orange sweeps, but Cornell's lead was too tempting to Syracuse, and Ten Eyck's men simply had to make tracks for the leaders. At the half-distance, a half-length of open water showed between Cornell's rudder and the Syracuse prow. The bow of the Columbia shell

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was exactly where it had been half a mile back. Cornell and Columbia were rowing easily, Syracuse appeared to be working as hard as it could. As the trio sped on toward the bridge it became evident that Syracuse was having trouble. The shell rocked from side to side; it didn't travel at all smoothly. "Syracuse is done for," said people on the train.

Then Columbia came up. There was no raising of the stroke; simply that the eight Blue and White oarsmen began to inject more power into each dip of the oar. They were just a few feet ahead of Syracuse as they darted under the bridge, and they increased it to a good boat's length on the other side. Few prettier bits of rowing were seen on regatta day than that sprint of the Columbia crew—a sprint in which the stroke remained ever the same, steady 32.

There was Cornell two lengths ahead, and going smoothly, though the hot pace set by Weed early in the race was beginning to tell just a little. Columbia seemed to be the fresher of the two. Inch by inch Rice's men bore down upon the leaders. Now it was only half a length of open water that separated the shells.

"Columbia's gaining. Columbia's gaining," the shout went up, and Cornell men, for the first time in the whole day, began to look worried. Nearer and nearer crept the New York crew, until the two shells seemed to touch. One length more, and the two would be on an even footing. But Cornell, though tired, had plenty of fight left. Weed waited until the Columbia shell had pushed its sharp prow up to a point on line with his coxswain, and then Cornell's reserve energy began to show. The Ithacans could not draw away from Columbia, but they held their rivals there to the end. The extra burst of speed changed the relative positions very slightly, and the two crews fought it out for the last quarter-mile with little or no advantage one way or another.

Cornell's time was 19:02; Columbia finished in 19:04 2-5; Syracuse, 19:15 1-5; Wisconsin, 19:24 1-5; Pennsylvania, 19:32 1-5.

Both the 'varsity eight-oared and freshman races were late in starting. The major eights were slow to get into line, but there was no such excuse in the first-year event. All four freshman crews were ready on the dot. They had paddled up to the stakeboats and straightened out promptly at 3:45—the time officially set for the race to start. And there those four crews had to wait for a full quarter of an hour, because the stewards' boat, with officers of the course on board, had dropped over to the Poughkeepsie landing to take on a belated passenger.

Official times for the freshman event were: Cornell, 9:11 3-5; Syracuse, 9:14 4-5; Pennsylvania, 9:21; Wisconsin, 9:22 4-5; Columbia, 9:26.

The Columbia crews were boated as follows:

'Varsity Eight: Bow—Renshaw, 2—Hamann, 3—Miller, 4—Saunders, 5—Phillips, 6—Robinson, 7—Spalding, stroke—Murphy, coxswain—Eddison; average weight, 170¾, average height, 6 feet 1 inch.

'Varsity Four: Bow—Jordan, 2—Ryan, 3—Clapp, Stroke—Gatch; average weight, 166¾; average height, 5 feet 11¾ inches.

Freshman Eight: Bow—Snevily, 2—Salsbury, 3—Pyne, 4—Pulleyn, 5—Culman, 6—Moore, 7—Kemp, stroke—Downing, coxswain—Swarey; average weight, 165½, average height, 5 feet 9 inches.

The close of the **baseball** season was quite discouraging, the team showing the lack of consistent practice. As was pointed out in the June issue, the team had no regular diamond to depend on, owing to the fact that South Field was not available, and in consequence both the coach and the captain had many difficulties to overcome. The Yale game during Commencement week was won by the visitors, as was the Syracuse game on Commencement day. On the annual New England trip games were lost to the University of Vermont and to Williams, but Wesleyan was defeated, the Brown game being cancelled on account of rain.

George Washington University won the intercollegiate **rifle-shooting** contest at Sea Girt, N. J., on June 19 with 738 points, Massachusetts Agri-

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cultural College being second with 720, and Columbia third with 707. A protest was filed against a member of the winning team on the ground that he was not an undergraduate, and the question will be decided by the National Rifle Association.

F. W.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A B C of Philosophy, by Grace F. Landsberg. R. F. Fenno and Company, New York.

Riverside Educational Monographs, edited by Henry Suzzallo, Columbia University: Education for efficiency and the new definition of the cultivated man, by Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, Emeritus. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, New York and Chicago. The purpose of the *Monographs* is to furnish parents, school superintendents, teachers, and students of education in colleges and normal schools with authoritative discussions of the most significant educational questions of the day. Each number will contain one or more essays by some leading educational writer and will be complete in itself. There will also be included in the series some of the standard classic essays on educational topics, with which every teacher and student of education needs to be familiar. Most of these essays have thus far not been available in convenient, inexpensive form. The series will be of great significance to all persons interested in the cause of general education, as well as to those actively engaged in teaching. The price of each number is thirty-five cents.

STATISTICS

The registration of the summer session of 1909 has reached the remarkable total of 1968, a gain of 436 students, or 28.46 per cent. over that of last year. This is the largest increase in the history of the summer session, the next largest being that of 351 in 1907 and 350 in 1903. The comparative enrollment for the ten sessions since the establishment of the summer session is shown by the following table:

Year	General	Medical	Total	Percentage of Increase Over 1900
1900	417	—	417	—
1901	579	—	579	38.85
1902	643	—	643	54.19
1903	940	53	993	138.13
1904	914	47	961	130.45
1905	976	42	1,018	144.12
1906	1,008	33	1,041	149.64
1907	1,350	42	1,392	233.81
1908	1,498	34	1,532	267.34
1909	1,946	22	1,968	317.94

The percentage of women is a little larger than last year (53.10 as against 50.33). The statistics show that the proportion has fluctuated very slightly during the last five years. In the earlier sessions the women were in a large majority (72.66 per cent. in 1900, 73.32 per cent. in 1901, 60.81 per cent. in 1902). There were 1080 new students at Morningside this year as against 852 in 1908 and 777 in 1907. The percentage of new students is thus slightly less than last year, but here, too, the proportion has remained nearly stationary. There is a noteworthy increase in the number of matriculated students, 669 to 923, or nearly 40 per cent., the proportion of the total registration being 47.44 per cent. as against 43.66 per cent. last year.

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SUMMER SESSION

A—Students Classified According to Sex

	General		Medical	Total	
Men	901	46.30%	22	923	46.90%
Women	1045	53.70%	..	1045	53.10%
	1946	100.00%	22	1968	100.00%

B—Students Classified as Old and New

	General		Medical	Total	
Previously registered..	866	44.50%	8	874	44.41%
New Students	1080	55.50%	14	1094	55.59%
	1946	100.00%	22	1968	100.00%

C—Students Classified According to Faculties

I.	Non-matriculated:	1023	52.56%
II.	Matriculated:		
	1. Columbia College	110	
	2. Barnard College	34	
	3. Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	139	
	4. Fine Arts	5	
	5. Political Science	41	
	6. Philosophy	258	
	7. Pure Science	60	
	8. Teachers College	276	
		923	47.44%
		1946	100.00%
Medical Summer Session:			
	1. Non-matriculated	14	63.64%
	2. Matriculated	8	36.36%
		22	100.00%

D—Students Classified According to Residence

North Atlantic Division	1285
South Atlantic Division	265
South Central Division	93
North Central Division	244
Western Division	32
Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories	7
Foreign Countries	42
Total	1968

790 degrees are held by 637 of the students registered at Morningside Heights, as follows: 432 A.B., 120 B.S., 42 Ph.B., 10 B.L., 97 A.M., 6 Ph.D., 12 LL.B., 6 M.D., 19 in engineering, 5 in divinity, 4 in pharmacy, 37 miscellaneous.

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NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1902–09

	1902–1903	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909
A. Degrees conferred in course							
Bachelor of Arts (men)	109	101	102	106	104	113	94	91
" " (women)	50	47	80	83	75	76	97	98
" Laws	110	115	110	119	80	75	55	69
" Science (Columbia College)	. .	. .	. .	.	5	8	15	25
" " (Education)	17	27	39	79	118	103	120	139
" " (Architecture)	15	7	10	5	5	7	6	6
" " (Chemistry)	6	10	4	3	4	6	9	6
Engineer of Mines	17	19	38	47	45	31	30	29
Civil Engineer	11	13	22	17	24	20	20	25
Electrical Engineer	23	17	23	19	24	16	21	20
Mechanical Engineer	21	19	21	11	15	14	12	22
Metallurgical Engineer	1	2	1	1	2	. .	3	4
Chemical Engineer	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6
Bachelor of Architecture	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
Doctor of Medicine	145	168	178	185	152	93	81	82
Pharmaceutical Chemist	. .	. .	. .	3	10	8	21	7
Doctor of Pharmacy	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	4	3	5
Master of Arts	155	147	160	197	178	193	219	231
Master of Laws	. .	1	. .	1	2	. .	2	. .
Doctor of Philosophy	33	39	28	38	42	42	55	59
Total	713	732	816	914	886	809	863	926
Deduct duplicates	*10*	*15*	*16*	*22*	*19*	*5*	*7*	*7*
Total individuals receiving degrees	703	717	800	892	867	804	856	919
B. Honorary degrees								
Master of Arts	. .	1	1	. .	1	3	1	1
" Science	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	1	. .	1
Doctor of Laws	4	4	2	28	6	3	5	7
" Letters	. .	1	1	1	. .	1	2	2
" Sacred Theology	. .	1	1	1	. .	. .	1	1
" Science	1	2	1	14	2	. .	1	1
Total	5	9	6	46	9	8	10	13
C. Certificates and Teachers College diplomas granted								
Certificate in architecture	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
Consular certificate	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
Higher diploma in education	4	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bachelor's diploma in education	104	105	140	197	197	104	133	134
Special " "	. .	. .	. .	. .	22	59	89	109
Master's " "	28	19	23	17	36	51	51	56
Doctor's " "	3	3	1	7	3	5	5	4
Total	139	127	165	221	258	219	280	303
Total degrees and diplomas granted	857	868	987	1181	1153	1036	1153	1242
Deduct duplicates	*69*	*73*	*112*	*138*	*214*	*152*	*187*	*201*
Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas	788	795	875	1043	939	884	966	1041

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REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1908-9

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-candidates	Graduates	Total 1909
Columbia College	174	137	150	124	82	. .	667
Barnard College	161	114	108	68	47	. .	498
Total Undergraduates	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,165
Faculty of Political Science	. .	. .	. .	. .	32	229	261
Faculty of Philosophy	. .	. .	. .	. .	31	548	579
Faculty of Pure Science	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	171	175
Total non-professional graduate students *	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,015
Faculty of Applied Science	222	238	126	82	29	. .	697
Faculty of Law	111	104	72		43	. .	330
Faculty of Medicine	84	59	71	82	16	18	330
Faculty of Pharmacy	140	111	. .	. .	9	7	267
Teachers College	. .	. .	360	304	127	201	992
Faculty of Fine Arts { Architecture	. .	93		. .	34	3	130
Faculty of Fine Arts { Music	. .	7		. .	20	1	28
Total professional students	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,774
Deduct double registration †	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	204
Net total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,750
Summer Session, 1908	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,532
Grand total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,282
Deduct double registration ‡	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	395
Grand net total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,887

* The total, 1015, does not include 63 college graduates in law, medicine and applied science who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

† The 204 are distributed as follows: 201 are Teachers College students enrolled in the faculty of philosophy as candidates for the higher degrees (139 men and 62 women); 1 student in Columbia College, 1 in Barnard College and 1 in the faculty of philosophy are also registered under the faculty of fine arts as candidates for the degree of bachelor of music.

‡ Summer Session students who returned for work at the University in the fall.

W. A. H.

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